





The rocking chair in its perfection is found only in its native land, America. The European variety of the species is but a tolerable imitation, having neither the comfort nor the elegance of the original article. Still, there are rocking chairs in Europe, and a company in Austria turns out very good semblances, indeed, of bent wood with cane trimmings.

I was the first one out from the big hotel to the terrace in front, and therefore had my choice of all the chairs scattered so profusely around; and if zone of them were so good as the big red rocking chair of the American hotel veranda, yet the Austrian article standing empty beside the little round metal table was not to be despised, so I sat down in it and lit my cigarette. The waiter, who had followed me out, bringing a cup of black coffee, now poured out a liquor glass of the aromatic penetrating, green delectation, pouring it so deftly that it came exactly to the brim and did not spill a drop. I have always admired the expertness of the European waiter, either with coffee or the more expensive monkish liquor.

There was a small hedge at the edge of the terrace, and I thought I had taken the last seat towards the western end, but I found I was mistaken. Behind me on the terrace was a gray-green bush, and behind that bush and sheltered from the hotel lights, stood another round metal table and two chairs.

Two young girls came down the hotel steps with their arms around each other in the confidential fashion of young persons still in their teens. They were aged twenty or thereabouts, and they took their places behind the bush apparently not noticing that I was within hearing distance. By this time many people were coming out in twos and threes and little groups, and many began walking about the gravelled terrace; the wise, however, securing good places for the evening at the little tables before the rush for seats began.

The deep gorge of the Rhine had filled with darkness, which the thin crest of the silver moon hanging in the sky had not light enough to penetrate. Just before going in to dinner I had noticed how lovely this gorge was, with the deep green river flecked with white foam from the falls, and the many tints of its surface reflecting back the splendor of the sunset sky. Now all this was gone, but almost directly below us the Rhine fall showed white and fleecy in the gathering darkness. We were some hundreds of feet above, but its roar came up to us like the long-sustained note of an organ.

The falls of the Rhine are the greatest in Europe, but you can't expect a man brought up on Niagara to wax very enthusiastic about them; still, I will say this, that they are very pretty



TWO YOUNG GIRLS CAME DOWN THE STEPS.

little falls, about sixty feet in height, more like rapids than cataracts, but probably it would not be quite safe to shoot these Rhine rapids in a canoe. I haven't very much respect for them, but they were pretty, and white, and fleecy, and fragile, as I looked down on them from the terrace of the big hotel.

"You see," said one of the girls from behind the bush, "as soon as her parents realized how serious the case was they took her at once to Switzerland."

"Ah," said I to myself, "some poor invalid who came here with the hope of getting well, and who probably stayed to die."

"Her father left the strictest injunctions that no one was to know where they were. None of the people at the office knew where the family had gone except the confidential clerk, who forwarded the letters."

"But why," said the other girl, "did they come to so public a place as the Rhine fall? I should have thought they would have been sure to have been found out."

"No," said the other girl, who must have been quite twenty-one years old, and knew a great deal, of course; "no, the right way when you are hiding is to go to the most public place you can; it is always in the most out-of-the-way places that you find people you don't want to meet."

"Oh, ho," said I to myself, "it is not a case of illness then; it looks more like a defecation or something of that sort."

"They took those rooms with the long balcony in front and they had all their meals served there. I often saw the poor girl sitting on the balcony, for they never allowed her to go out, but watched her like a couple of old cats. I think they expected her to forget, in the midst of scenery like this, but it was quite evident that she forgot nothing."

"As if," said the younger girl, with some indignation in her voice, "as if the sight of the Rhine fall would make up for the sight of the person one loves."

"Ah," said I to myself, with some disappointment, "it is neither a case of consumption, nor defecation, but merely an affair of the heart."

Of course I lost interest in the conversation at once, and coughed slightly to let them know I was there, but at that moment the big globe containing the carbons for the arc light began to hiss and sputter over our heads, and finally it flooded all the terrace with the steely white illumination of electricity. The girls shrieked: "Oh!" at this sudden brilliancy, but they went on with their talk.

"And how did he find out where they were?" asked the younger girl.

"Oh, in the most ingenious way," replied the elder. "He tried to bribe the people in the office, and I believe he spent a lot of money, but no one knew where they were except the confidential clerk, and of course there was no use attempting to bribe him. Then the young man remembered that the girl had told him her father, who was a strong party man, always took the Bunkum Gazette, no matter in what part of Europe he was, so he went to the Bunkum Gazette office and said to the clerk: 'I believe a mistake was made in the address of Mr. Spalding. Would you kindly look it up, so that I may correct it?' The clerk at once brought down the book, and as he opened it the young man said: 'H. S. Spalding, please?' So the clerk ran his finger down the page and read out: 'H. S. Spalding, Hotel Switzerland, Neuhausen, Switzerland.' 'Ah!' said the young man, 'that is quite right. I thought the paper was being sent to Berne.' And so the young man left at once for Switzerland."

By this time the terrace was entirely filled up, and the electric light threw a glare over the stirring scene. It was nearly nine o'clock and it had become so dark that the fleecy white of the Rhine fall had entirely disappeared. Then all at once the electric lights went out, and the lights were turned out in the hotel and on the terrace so that we sat for a time in perfect darkness.

"So he arrived one night at the Switzerland hotel just when everybody was out at the illuminations. He knew how it would be; he looked over the hotel register and found out just what apartments the Spaldings occupied. He was very particular about his room, he said, and he went upstairs with the porter, to look at several. One room appeared to suit him very well, because it had a little balcony which was almost within reaching distance of the long balcony in front of the Spaldings' suite. 'Who occupies these rooms next to me?' he asked. 'Oh, a very quiet English family. Old gentleman and lady with their daughter. Very quiet people, I assure you, sir.' 'Then I'll take this room,' said the young man."

"Wasn't he clever?" cried the younger girl with enthusiasm. "I do wish I had seen him."

As we sat there in the darkness one of the employes of the hotel stuck up something against the hedge and then struck a match that lit the something he had stuck up. There was a sputtering hiss and a great flame of sparks leaped suddenly into the dark sky. We all craned our necks to see, and saw a similar streak of fire rise from the opposite side of the Rhine. Away overhead the rocket burst and filled the darkness with many clusters of brilliant colored lights. Then down to us came the two reports, as if some one had fired pistols in the air. It was one bank of the Rhine signaling to the other that everything was in order. Instantly there shot out from the side of the river on which we sat, and some hundreds of feet below us, the white broadening ray of an electric searchlight. It struck the castle Laufen, and made it stand out like a picture shown by a stereopticon. All the world was black, but the castle stood out as if painted in silver. It was a most startling picture, and the crowd on the terrace suffered a polite little ripple of applause to rise from them. With that the searchlight shifted and the castle disappeared as if waved away by a magician's wand. In its place, lower down, there stood the fleecy foam of the waterfall in the left bank of the Rhine. Next, the island that stands between the two falls, and next again, the wild, rushing torrent that composes the fall on the right-hand bank. People said to each other: "Isn't it lovely?" which indeed it was. Then the searchlight suddenly went out, and all was darkness once more.

"And how did he manage to communicate with her?" asked the younger girl in an eager whisper.

"Well, as soon as the electric lights went out, getting ready for the illumination, he came out on his balcony. She was sitting on the corner of her balcony, the father next, and the mother beyond. You see the father was a little deaf, and the young man knew that, so he leaned over as far as he could and whispered to her, and if there hadn't been a balcony she would have fallen over. As it was, she gave a little shriek, for she recognized his voice at once. But the moment that danger was over everything was all right, and they whispered back and forth easily enough.

"Dear, dear," said the younger girl, "it's just like a scene in a play, isn't it?"

Before the elder girl could answer the searchlight was out again. This

time it struck the long bridge of nine arches that crosses the river just above the falls, a railway bridge, and the light was timed to illuminate the bridge just as the train shortly after half-past nine was passing. Then the searchlight illuminated the town of Neuhausen on our side of the river. After that it struck the falls again, and the light was made red and blue and all colors of the rainbow. Next half the falls was made one color and the other half another color, and so it went on to the delight of all the enthusiastic young people on the terrace. Then the electric light went out of the business and left us once more in the darkness.

"And did they make it up right there in whispers?" asked the younger girl.

"Yes, they did. He said he would



HE LEANED OVER AS FAR AS HE COULD.

have a carriage out in front of the hotel next night when the illuminations were going on at the rear, and she could slip into her room, take what she could and join him there. It seems there are some formalities requisite in Switzerland before a couple can be married here, a term of residence or something of that sort. But this could all be arranged and he had arranged it."

"Oh, wasn't he clever?" repeated the younger girl, who seemed to have unlimited admiration for another girl's young man.

"Yes," said the elder girl, "and curiously enough her parents told her that the next night they were going to sit out here on the terrace for the first time since they came to this hotel, and the girl thought it was very lucky, but it wasn't as lucky as she imagined. So she had her room to herself, when the eventful night came. She had plenty of time to pack what things she needed, and then she stole down the hotel stairs, fearing at every step she might meet either of her parents, but she reached the door without meeting anyone, as everyone was on the terrace to see the illuminations, and joined the young man where he was waiting for her with a carriage, and they drove off together."

Here there was a report of a cannon from the island between the two falls. The effect was instantaneous and magical. Thousands of colored lights, all around the margin of the falls, and the ancient Schloss Laufen, lit up in a moment as if they had been touched by the same electric spark. They first burned blue, throwing that color over the Rhine falls and far down the river. Then the light turned to red, then to green, and the effect was even prettier than when the searchlight was turned upon the falls. Finally the lights burned themselves out and once more we sat in darkness.

"Yes," said the younger girl, "and what happened then?"

"Well," said the elder girl, "the very strangest thing in the world happened. As they were driving along the Cornice road that runs from this hotel to Neuhausen the electric light man was illuminating the town, and suddenly, as if the very spirit of mischief had come over him, he turned the light full on the road, and there, just like a magic-lantern picture, stood the carriage. Everyone on the terrace recognized the girl and her parents recognized the young man."

"Oh, wasn't that terrible?" cried the younger girl, and I felt sure she clasped her hands in the darkness.

Now we came to the last portion of the illumination. We could dimly see lights hovering about the Schloss Laufen on the other side of the Rhine from where we sat. There was set on fire heaps of powder that gave a brilliant crimson flame. Ruddy fires lit up the grim front of the old castle, while clouds of smoke floated up in the evening air. It looked as if some tremendous conflagration were going on. The red light shed its rays on the falls, and it seemed that all the blood shed in the campaigns along the whole Rhine was now pouring over the rocks into the basin below. Slowly the lights died out, and the old castle dimmed into obscurity. Then the young man of our hotel came and fixed something into the hedge and set it off. It proved to be a sky rocket. A similar one shot up into the sky from the other side of the Rhine and the illumination was at an end until midnight.

"And then what happened?" asked the younger girl, tremulously.

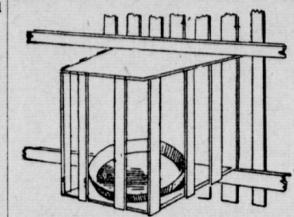
"Oh, the old gentleman jumped up and ordered a carriage and horses, but, of course, it takes some time to get them ready. The mother began to cry and the father raged up and down, swearing, while everybody in the hotel seemed to wish good-speed to the young couple."—Detroit Free Press.

Quite a number of early books remain in the exact state in which they came from the press, with a large blank at the beginning for an illumination, with blanks for the initials, blanks for the chapter heads, with no signatures to guide the binder in collecting sheets.

THE FARMING WORLD.

WATER FOR POULTRY.

Simple Device for Keeping the Supply Clean and Wholesome. A very simple arrangement for keeping a dish of clean water near the fowls is here illustrated. For keeping the water clean it is not necessary that the pan should be set in a frame attached to a fence, but a box with the four sides removed and strips nailed on can be set in any part of the chicken coop, thus providing water that is clean and wholesome. It is convenient, however, to keep the water high enough so that ants and insects may not crawl into it readily. For this purpose a small section in the fence may be removed and the head and bottom of the box nailed to the



KEEPING WATER CLEAN FOR POULTRY.

opening above the ground. Small slats of wood can then be nailed as shown in cut, being set far enough apart so that the poultry can get at it easily. Care should be taken that the pan fills the frame in which it sets; it would, in fact, be better to make the frame of the same inside circumference as the outside of the pan. In this way the poultry would be sure to get enough of its contents. The slats should be made smooth that they may not hold the feathers or tear them. These should be set about two and one-half inches apart. Set the pan on two small sticks that the bottom may not wear and grind through.—Orange Judd Farmer.

FEED FOR POULTRY.

Some Breeds Need More Corn and Grain Than Others.

Proper feeding is the most important subject connected with poultry keeping, and to a lack of knowledge of it many failures may be attributed. To feed for good results one must of course consider the characteristics of the breed he keeps. Brahmas, Cochins and other Asiatic breeds easily become over-fat, and in a state of obesity will produce few eggs, and these often unfertile. The medium-sized breeds are less liable to this trouble, and the Leghorns and other active breeds are almost free from it. A quart of solid food to a dozen average fowls is considered about a proper feed. Feed but little corn to Asiatics, as they will surely become too fat with a liberal supply of it. After the maturing of the garden truck and after it has been gathered is a good time to turn the garden patch into a run for fowls. The fowls will destroy innumerable worms and insects injurious to vegetation, especially if the ground be first plowed to bring all the insects to view. Then the birds will delight in the remains of vegetables left on the ground and in the corners of the garden. A "garden patch" should have a good chicken-proof fence to exclude the fowls when their presence would be injurious and to confine them to the run after the above plan, at least for a time.

NOTES FOR SHEPHERDS.

COLD, wet weather and lambing time are the two crucial points in successful sheep raising.

Of all stock on the farm, young lambs are the most difficult to push without a set-back.

Corn and clover hay will produce some first-class sheep in the fattening pen, and at a handsome profit.

A flock of well-fed and well-cared-for scrubs is preferable to the same number of half-starved purebreds.

ONE of the facts that cannot be too often repeated is the importance of a clean skin for health and wool growing.

By using care in feeding, a rapid gain may be secured at comparatively a low cost, and if the lambs are kept gaining steadily they can be ready for market early.

An exchange remarks that the flockmaster should not expect the sheep to have more sense than he has. The flockmaster always has more sense than a sheep, but once in a while the flockmaster does not use his sense.

In feeding corn the greatest care must be exercised not to overfeed. To obtain the greatest possible gain in the shortest time it is also necessary to feed all the animal can digest. This happy medium can only be ascertained by the closest observation, and, positively, with only one attendant.—Farmers' Voice.

Reducing the Poultry Stock. Reduce the stock to a minimum as soon as the hatching season is over and the hens cease to lay, unless such as may be molting. During very warm weather, crowding the poultry in the poultryhouse at night will be favorable to the propagation of lice. When the hens are not comfortable they will not lay. Send the males and very fat hens to market, as they are not only useless now, but will bring less later on in prices. All pullets that are backward, and which will not mature in time to become winter layers, should also be disposed of. In fact, keep nothing that is not needed, and save expenses by lessening the number of fowls, which means a proportionate increase of eggs from the remainder.—Farm and Fireside.

Live Stock the Sheet Anchor. Stay by your live stock, no matter how hard times get, and if there is anyone on earth who will be able to live with comparative ease you will be that one, for when stock husbandry fails there will be but little show for anything else.

ELECTRICAL HARVESTS.

Dynamos May Soon Become Part of Agricultural Machinery.

The farmers of the future will use electricity—dynamos will become a part of agricultural machinery, like plows or thrashing machines. And the hard work that stiffens the joints and hardens the hand of the husbandman will be done in great part by an electric current, which will not only harvest the crops but actually make them grow.

Remarkable results have been obtained from experiments regarding the influence of electricity on the growth of plants. Prof. Speckneff, of Kiev, by an arrangement of poles connected by wires condensed atmospheric electricity over the enclosed area; and the ordinary grain crops grown within the enclosure showed an increase from 28 to 50 per cent. in the weight of the yield of grain and from 10 to 60 per cent. in the weight of the straw. Potatoes showed an increase of only 11 per cent., but they were from a parasite, which devoured the unelectrified crop. By exposing plants at nights to the electric light, thus supplementing sunlight, assimilation and growth became continuous, with consequent great increase in the produce; but it has to be noted that, as in plants under normal conditions, assimilation and growth alternating at different periods of the day, the great development of tissues under the double influence cannot be entirely beneficial.

Prof. Speckneff also tried the effect of electrifying seeds before planting, and found that when they were subjected to the current for only two minutes the rapidity of their growth was nearly doubled.

In France the De Meriten system of treating wines by passing currents of electricity through them has been officially tested and reported on favorably. This treatment is found to meliorate and preserve healthy wines and to arrest deterioration in those beginning to give way. Alcohol has also been experimented with, showing a considerable hastening of the maturing processes, the objectionable fusel oils, which render new spirits almost undrinkable, being rapidly converted into complete alcohols.

THE CHESTER WHITES.

Origin of the Breed and Some of the Good Points It Possesses.

This is purely an American breed, having originated in Chester county, Pa.; hence the name. It is a very popular breed, being much prized on account of its size and the ease with which the swine fatten.

In size they rank with the largest breeds, weighing at six months from 200 to 225 pounds, and at maturity about 700 pounds. They have broad, short heads, long, deep bodies, strong, straight backs and heavy hams. The hair is heavy, generally wavy and



snow white, and the skin soft, white and thin. For this reason they have no place in the south, where all the white breeds of swine are liable to sun-scald.

The Chester Whites are good rangers, although on account of their satisfied disposition they are very easily confined; even old hogs very seldom become brood. As breeders they rank with the most prolific; mature sows nearly always farrow ten to fifteen or more pigs. They make excellent mothers.

The propensity of this breed is most marked. These hogs always give good results, either when kept pure or crossed on other breeds.—N. Y. World.

To Kill Worms in Pigs.

Worms in pigs, says the Rural New Yorker, come from eggs, some of them hatched within the animal and some outside. This is but one of the different stages through which these insects pass and is a provision of nature for perpetuation of the species. The pigs should have a liberal diet of green food, roots, grain, and, if possible to be had, buttermilk is excellent. Let the bowels be cleansed by a dose of castor oil. There are several vermifuges, some of them specially adapted to particular parasites. Common salt, where the animals may have access to it at will, is excellent. Oil of turpentine, 10 to 20 grains, calomel, 1/2 to 1 scruple, or asafetida, 1/2 to 1 drachm, the dose varying according to the size of the animal, are good. Tartar emetic and sulphate of iron given for six successive mornings, followed by a purge, may be used. Sometimes a concentrated solution used as an injection is of service.

Cost of Wheat Production.

The department of agriculture issues a summary made from estimates of 25,000 farmers of the west and northwest, and of 4,000 experts of the department on the cost of growing wheat. The average cost per acre for the region covered is \$11.69, while the average for Wisconsin is more than a dollar higher, or \$12.93. Ground rent is the heaviest single item, and is estimated at nearly \$3 per acre. The principal items of cost have remained about normal during the past four or five years, being slightly higher where any change is noted owing to increase of cost of labor during the prosperous times from 1890 to 1892. During that period, however, the price of wheat fell nearly one-half. As a result, either wheat production must be restricted or a large part of it must be done at a loss.

The wise farmer gets out all the early-hatched chickens he can, sells all the males and keeps the pullets for eggs for the Christmas holiday trade.

RESORT TRAVEL RESUMED.

With the Settlement of the Strike the Summer Exodus from the Southwest Begins Again.

Now that the great strike is over and the railroads can assure their patrons normal safety and comfort and prompt arrival at destination, the summer exodus to the resorts of the East, North and West, which was interrupted by the labor troubles, has begun again with increased vigor. That the people of the Southwest are not sectional in their summer preferences is shown by the following list of through sleeping-car routes which are operated by one line—the Wabash—from St. Louis, and which are patronized liberally by the resorters of this section.

WABASH THROUGH SLEEPING-CAR LINES FROM ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis to Portland and Old Orchard, Me., via Montreal and the White Mountains.—Through sleepers leave the St. Louis Union Depot every Thursday at 7 p. m., arrive Montreal 7:50 a. m.; Fabany, 4:45 p. m.; Portland, 8:10 p. m., and Old Orchard, 8:40 p. m., Saturday.

St. Louis to Boston, via Detroit and Niagara Falls.—Through sleepers leave St. Louis daily at 7 p. m., arrive Niagara Falls next afternoon at 4:30, and Boston the second morning at 10:20.

St. Louis to New York, via Detroit and Niagara Falls.—Through sleepers leave St. Louis daily at 7 p. m., arrive Niagara Falls next afternoon at 4:30, and Grand Central Station, New York, the second morning at 7.

St. Louis to Chicago—Solid Vested trains leave St. Louis daily at 9 a. m. and 9:05 p. m., arrive Dearborn Station, Chicago, at 5:30 p. m. and 7:30 a. m. Best route to Northern lake resorts.

St. Louis to St. Paul and Minneapolis.—Through sleepers leave St. Louis daily at 8:25 p. m., arrive St. Paul at 6:25 and Minneapolis at 6:35 next evening. This is the only night line out of St. Louis.

St. Louis to Colorado Springs, via Kansas City and Rock Island Route.—Through sleepers leave St. Louis daily at 8:35 p. m., and arrive at Colorado Springs at 8:35 the second morning.

In addition to the above the Wabash has direct lines and superb service from St. Louis to all Canadian, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota resorts, as well as to the Rocky Mountains and Pacific Coast, with not more than one change of cars, and that important terminals and in union depots.

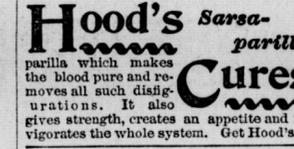
Anyone can obtain full information by calling upon or addressing the nearest railroad ticket agent of the Wabash, or contacting lines.

Almost a Perfect Climate.

The climate of the Sierra, although not so very pleasant on account of the winds, is extremely salubrious, the heat never becoming enervating, as it does not exceed ninety degrees F., while the nights are deliciously cool. Lung diseases are unknown, and the sanitary condition of the Sierra may perhaps be inferred from the reply of an old American doctor, who lives in the now almost abandoned mining place, Guadalupe-y-Calvo. When I asked him to give his experience as to the health of the people, he said: "Well, here in the mountains, it is distressingly healthy, despite a complete defiance of every hygienic arrangement. With the graveyard, a tannery and the sewers at the river's edge no diseases originate here."—Scribner's.

Impure Blood

Manifests itself in hot weather in hives, pimples, boils and other eruptions which disfigure the face and cause great annoyance. The cure is found in Hood's Sarsaparilla.



Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

55, CORDOYAN, FRENCH MADE, GUARANTEED. \$4.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO. \$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. \$2.50 2 WORKING MEN'S EXTRA FINE. \$2.175 BOYS SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES' \$3.25 \$2.175 BEST DONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by wearing the W. L. Douglas \$3.00 Shoe.

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



Big Four Route

TO THE MOUNTAINS LAKES and SEA SHORE.

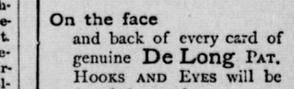
BEST LINE TO New York and Boston.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA Big Four Route.

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On the face and back of every card of genuine De Long Pat. HOOKS AND EYES will be found the words:

See that hump?



TRADE-MARK REG. APR. 1900.

Richardson & De Long Bros., Philadelphia.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES CATARRH

PRICE 50 CENTS, ALL DRUGGISTS

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and Railroad Agent's Business, and secure good situations. Write J. D. BROWN, Sedalia, Mo. SPECIAL THIS PAPER every time you write.



FRANKLIN MACVEAGH.

Nominee of the democratic party of Illinois for United States senator. He is one of the richest merchants of Chicago and a self-made man in every respect. He was born on a farm in "Chestnut county, Pa.; graduated from Yale in 1862 and later from Columbia law school, came to Chicago in 1865 where he engaged in the wholesale grocery business. For many years he was a republican, but a few years ago joined the democratic ranks. Like his more famous brother, Wayne MacVeagh, he is an enthusiastic advocate of free trade doctrines.

### THE TARIFF DEBATE.

**Senators Who Led the Opposing Forces in the Contest.**

**Why Voorhees Placed the Democratic Forces Under the Command of Harris, Jones and Vest—Leaders on the Protection Side.**

[Special Washington Letter.]

Although the subject of the tariff has been uppermost in the minds of the statesmen of this country during the past fourteen years; although it is to-day the leading topic of discussion by the politicians in the various states; and although it is the subject concerning which there is most discussion by the plain people of the republic in every neighborhood; it is yet but little understood by the country for the reason that it is a matter requiring study, research, scholarship and ripe judgment.

A tariff bill named after the chairman of the committee on ways and means of the house of representatives, and therefore known throughout the country as the Wilson bill, was passed last January by the house of representatives and immediately transmitted to the senate. The bill was considered by the senate committee on finance for six weeks and was then laid before the senate for discussion and consideration. The chairman of the senate committee on finance, Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, has been one of the most potent political leaders in this republic for more than a generation. It was due to his aggressive leadership that the Sherman silver law was repealed during the extraordinary session of congress in 1893. It was expected that when the tariff bill was laid before the senate this year it would be passed in a similarly masterful and determined manner by Senator Voorhees; but, to the disappointment of his party friends, Senator Voorhees stepped aside from the forensic arena and gave the management of the bill into other hands than his own. This course on the part of Senator Voorhees was necessitated by the fact that he is in the sore and yellow leaf of life, approaching his three score years and ten, and unable to expend in parliamentary contest his remaining vital forces.

You have undoubtedly read a great deal about the progressive and determined manner of Senator Harris, of Tennessee, into whose charge Senator Voorhees committed the parliamentary management of the tariff bill upon the floor of the senate. It would seem strange indeed to the average citizen if he were to see the stalwart Voorhees and realize that on account of advancing years he had laid aside the burden and brunt of battle; but it would be a greater surprise to see the man to whom the sword and shield of leadership were given. Senator Harris is nearly bald, save for a thin fringe of gray hair around his neck. His face is smooth shaven, barring a bristling mustache, which is gray. He looks much older than Senator Voorhees, and it is generally believed that he has more than passed his eightieth year. The congressional directory does not give his age; but states that he "commenced to practice law in 1841." Senator Harris must have been at least twenty-one years of age at that time, and, according to reasonable calculation, is therefore now not less than seventy-four years old. He is nevertheless a strong, sturdy man of powerful personality, who endeavored upon every occasion to hasten action upon the bill.

Although Senator Harris had charge of the revenue bill in a parliamentary sense, the work of debating and explaining it was relegated by Senator Voorhees to a very distinguished and able colleague of the finance committee, in the person of Senator Jones, of Arkansas. As Senator Jones was called upon to undertake the direction of the preparation of a compromise bill, the passage of which might be procured in the senate, that distinguished lawyer entered upon the task with a degree of energy and determination which was surprising to his most intimate friends. Senator Jones had never been known as a particular student of the subject of political economy, and, although it was known that he was a superior lawyer, it was not presumed that he had mastered in detail the subject of the revenues and expenditures of the government. Therefore, when he stepped into the arena to assume the direction of the bill in debate, his masterful manner and determined spirit almost dazed the aggressive republican leaders, who had anticipated an easy parliamentary repulsion of the senator from Arkansas. During the latter part of the debate, however, it was customary for the leaders of the minority to call upon Senator Jones and discuss

with him, on terms of easy familiarity, the subject of the various schedules and endeavor to reach some agreement upon them without acrimonious discussion.

Although the senator from Arkansas was the leader and director of the debate upon the bill, the most potential orator on the side of the majority was Senator Vest, of Missouri. He is a small man physically, but a giant intellectually, while he has been gifted by nature with a voice which is powerful, penetrating and at the same time pleasing in all of its modulations. During the last few years of his service in the senate Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, who was recognized as the oratorical leader of his party, stated that he would rather engage in running debate with any man on the democratic side of the chamber than to engage in a wrangle with Senator Vest, of Missouri, who was exceptionally well equipped upon all subjects of public interest.

Although Senators Harris, Jones and Vest constituted a managerial triumvirate, who directed the legislative battle, the reserve force and power of the majority party was to be found under the broad-brimmed hat of Senator Mills, of Texas, who is far and away ahead of, as well as head and shoulders taller than, every revenue reformer in congress at this time. This much may be said in praise of the distinguished Texan, because he is absolutely opposed to any compromise with the protectionists, and believes in carrying on the work of revenue reform to which his whole life, as well as the entire policy of his party, has been dedicated. Whether or not the course of the senator from Texas is the wisest and most commendable, is for the determination of the reader and the general public. He is a very strong, fearless and honorable man.

The leaders of the minority, Senators Allison, of Iowa, Aldrich, of Rhode Island, and Chandler, of New Hampshire, have been diligently engaged in obstructing every movement made by the democratic managers ever since the revenue bill was received by the senate from the house of representatives. They are all strong men, well equipped for either aggressive or defensive warfare on the subject of the revenue, and Senator Chandler in particular is an exceedingly rasping speaker, who caused a shiver every time he assumed the floor and undertook to speak upon the pending bill. He is always a partisan, always seeking political trouble, and ever determined to cause his adversaries as much annoyance as possible.

The strong man of the republican side was Senator Allison, of Iowa. Although making no pretensions as an orator he is a plain blunt man of many years' experience; a thoughtful deliberative man of sound judgment; and one who speaks forth words of truth and soberness in a manner so earnest and sincere as to carry greater conviction and respect than are usually accorded to orators given to the study of polish and pyrotechnics in their style of utterance.

Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, is one of the finest types of the best intellectual and business products of the genuine typical Yankee, as he was as keen in driving a bargain in the preparation of a tariff bill as any of his Yankee ancestors and their prototypes ever were in a horse-trade or any other bargain and sale.

During the entire debate the republicans held in reserve Senator Sherman, of Ohio, who by reason of age is not now an aggressive factor in discussion; and Senator Morrill, of Vermont, the octogenarian whose name was given to the war tariff of 1863, of which he was the author.

It would not do to thus state the republican strength without mentioning the fact that Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, was from the first a very strong and able coadjutor of the leaders of the minority who opposed the progress of the revenue bill in the senate. He is probably the most scholarly and best informed man on the republican side of the chamber concerning all that has ever been written and printed on the subject of political economy. His mind is as a well filled library of the choicest volumes, all of them perfectly indexed, and every page of every book ready to open at the command of an intellectual master. Senator Hoar, in addition to being a very learned man, is gifted with a biting tongue whose edge is poisoned with the most deadly sarcasm. His every utterance was a sting to the majority during the entire debate.

SMITH D. FAY.

Significant.  
"Will this dog bite?"  
"We call him 'Mosquito.'"—Puck

### SENATE SCENE.

**Tariff the Subject of a Lively Debate in the Senate.**

**Mr. Hill Makes a Remarkable Defense of the President's Letter on the Tariff Bill—Mr. Vest's Reply.**

In the United States senate on July 20, the question of the disagreement of the conference committee on the tariff bill being under discussion, Senator Hill, of New York, spoke with much feeling. He said:

A theory as well as a condition now confronts us. The theory of the democratic party is that in the enactment of tariff legislation free materials should be an essential and conspicuous element. It is our creed that the materials which enter into our manufactures should be freed from the burden of tariff taxation. The best interests of the manufacturers as well as the consumers of the land demand the recognition of this wise determination. We are committed to this side of the question, and we cannot retreat and we cannot retract. We are honorably bound to redeem our professions and our promises. Justice, good faith and a decent regard for public sentiment all require this.

Until recently I had supposed that there was no dispute upon this question of principle, but that every democrat worthy of the name was willing to concede that if there was one thing more than another which the democratic party was committed to, it was in favor of the doctrine of absolute free raw material. The true and honest conviction of every democratic national platform for twelve years past irrevocably commits us to this just and reasonable principle.

Mr. Hill read the democratic national platform of 1892, and continued:

To repeal the McKinley law in form simply; to re-enact it in effect, is keeping this promise to the letter but breaking it in spirit. The platform pointed with pride and deliberately approved the measure for free iron ore, free coal and free wool, which were under discussion at the time of the convention. The democratic position was so plain and so clear that he who runs may read.

If any democratic senator in any part of the country, forgetting the interests of the whole land and subserving the supposed interests of a locality, promised the people of any state or section that there would be any exception to the principle of absolute free raw material, the principle of free materials when the democrats should obtain power, he exceeded his authority and misinterpreted his position.

It is said by some in justification or excuse that the present construction of the president's letter of acceptance in 1892 modified the extreme demands of our platform. It is true that some portions of his letter may tend to bear that construction. It was not that bold, but he had no power or authority to change or alter one line or sentence or provision of the national platform which had been deliberately adopted by the national convention assembled.

Mr. Hill continued his remarks, saying that he had no power or authority to change or alter one line or sentence or provision of the national platform which had been deliberately adopted by the national convention assembled.

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If the president in his wisdom had seen fit, while the debate was progressing in the senate, to have added my efforts to secure adhesion to the principle, by expressing his views in favor thereof, in some proper and legitimate way, we should have been gratified, and it would unquestionably have been of practical benefit to the cause. I rejoice that he has expressed them even now, although I am not required to defend the manner of their presentation even if they are so required. While I do not assume to respectfully differ from the president in his assumption that a tax upon sugar is necessary at this time, conceding that an income tax is to be retained; clearly both are not needed for any legitimate purposes of the treasury.

The president speaks of the "democratic principle and policy which led to the taxation of sugar" and he asserts that "we are in no danger of running counter to democratic principles." I desire only to suggest that if it was desirable that sugar should be taxed, "as a legitimate and logical article of revenue taxation," as he now says, it seems strange that the president did not in his last annual message make some intimation, suggestion or recommendation to that effect.

Mr. Hill, in closing his speech, called attention to the fact that the president, who had been so often quoted in the tariff debate as favoring an income tax, had at last come out in no uncertain tones against it. He trusted the president's words would have their effect. He (Hill) wanted to perfect this bill. He knew it was claimed his wishes should not be consulted because he did not intend to vote for this bill. He never should vote for it so long as it contained the income tax, but he wanted to see it made defensible.

Mr. Hill in a most dramatic manner concluded by declaring that unless the democrats of the senate yielded they would go to the wall, and the president would go to the front.

Mr. Vest Replies.

Mr. Vest took the floor when Mr. Hill was seated. After the speech of the senator from New York, he began, it was a subject of congratulation that he and the president had at last found a platform on which both could stand. The lion and lamb had at last lain down together and were led as a little child by the ways and means committee. He left to the other side which was the lion and which was the lamb. The senator from New York had said that free raw material was a cardinal principle of democracy. The president went further and declared that failure to place free raw material on the free list was democratic perjury and dishonor. Why did not the senator from New York vote for free wool, he asked.

"I did not vote on several motions when the bill was in committee," replied Mr. Hill, "but I distinctly voted for free wool in the senate."

"If my very soul was thrilling and pulsating for free raw materials," retorted Mr. Vest, sarcastically, "at the peril of my life I should have been on hand to vote on every roll call for the cardinal principle of the democracy."

Mr. Vest then proceeded to read the letter of acceptance of President Cleveland in 1892, pronouncing in favor of freer raw material. Yet now he denounced freer raw materials as perjury and dishonor.

Mr. Vest declared he had been the president's second, he had defended him on the floor of the senate when his friends could have been counted on the fingers of one hand. Where did the president get the right to dictate to congress? To denounce one branch of congress to the other? Did he embody in his single being all the democracy, all the tariff reform sentiment in this country? Mr. Cleveland was a big man, but the democratic party was greater than any one.

It had survived Jefferson, Madison, Jackson; it would survive Grover Cleveland.

Under what clause of the constitution did Mr. Cleveland get the right after a bill had been sent to "full and free" conference between the two houses to make an appeal to his party friends to stand by his individual views?

Mrs. Madison had said in her memoirs that the capitol had been placed at one of the avenue and the White house at the other to prevent the president from exercising an undue influence on the legislative branch of the government. If the president could send word to his friends to stand firm, he had the right to send his cabinet ministers here to coerce members of congress; he had a right to do as he had during the fight over the repeal of the Sherman law, punish recalcitrant members of his own party.

It was a mockery to talk of a full and free conference when one of the conferees came to the committee room with the orders of the president in his pocket. Mr. Vest spoke with bitterness of the president's denunciation of the senate bill, which had been passed after four months of such toil and responsibility as he should never assume again. Yet, he said, those who were instrumental in harmonizing the differences and bringing about its passage—tariff reformers before Mr. Cleveland began his phenomenal career—had been arraigned as traitors who sought to dishonor their party.

Personally, the bill did not suit him. He was a radical tariff reformer, but if he could not get all he would take what he could get.

"I give it as my opinion," he declared in conclusion, "that we pass this bill or nothing."

To a question from Mr. Aldrich Mr. Vest replied: "When I first saw the president's letter placing on us the odium of framing a bill that means dishonor to the democratic party, to use but a mild expression, I was struck with infinite amazement. I am not here to defend or attack the administration, but to proclaim the rectitude of our motives."

"The defense which the senator from New York has made of the president," added Mr. Vest, "reminds me of a desperate murder case which I once tried. The only defense I was able to make was that the accused was suffering from such utter moral depravity that he was absolutely incapable of crime. He was acquitted. Afterward he came to me to thank me for the verdict. In doing so he said, however, that he would rather go to the penitentiary for life than again listen to the defense I made of him." [Laughter.]

### WILSON IS FOR WAR.

**The Author of the Tariff Reform Bill Scores Republicans.**

In the house on Thursday, July 19, Chairman W. L. Wilson, of the ways and means committee, read a report of the conferees on the tariff bill setting forth the points of disagreement between the house and senate conferees.

In presenting the report Mr. Wilson spoke with enthusiasm and marked effect, urging the passage of the bill. He said:

"I move that the house further insist upon its disagreement to the senate amendments and ask for a further conference from them and upon that motion I shall submit a few explanatory remarks to the house."

"It is true, as the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Reed) has just said, that there have been but two meetings of the full conference on the part of the senate and house. A tariff bill, of recent years at least, and perhaps almost always in the history of this country, has been a political measure, a measure proposed by one party and resisted by the other. The present tariff legislation does not differ from that historic character. It was fully recognized and cordially expressed by the republican conferees of the senate that it was the duty of the dominant party in the two houses, through their own special conferees, first to try if they could reconcile their own differences before they brought the attention of the full conference committee their proposed action."

"While, therefore, there have been but two meetings of the full conference committee, there have been daily, protracted, earnest and laborious consultations on the part of the house conferees representing the majority party in this house, and the senate conferees representing the majority party in that house, as to the 634 amendments in the hope that we might reach some agreement that could be reported to the full conference committee when it should be called together. It is because no such agreement has been attained; it is because no such agreement seems at present in sight, that we have felt it our duty to bring the whole matter back to the house and receive its instructions."

**Senate Conferees Fettered by Trusts.**

"I desire to be perfectly frank and as complete as possible in any statement I may make to the house to-day, and yet I recognize that there are some limitations to completeness of statement which probably it would be best for me to observe at this stage in the controversy between the two houses. But I think I may say with truth and frankness and candor that if the conferees of the senate on the part of the majority party had been as free and as untrammelled as we ourselves were, with nothing to control our action but our sense of duty to the people and to our party and to the house, a tariff bill would have been agreed upon in one day's session that would have been satisfactory to the democratic party and that would have given hope and courage and confidence to the American people. [Applause on the democratic side.]

"But, sir, we were not long in finding out, greatly to our disappointment, that whatever might be the personal opinions, the personal judgment, the strong personal wishes of the democratic conferees of the senate, they came to us somewhat fettered and somewhat limited as to any action that they might take on this bill, either by the supposed moral obligations to their party caucus or the apprehension that there were forces in the senate, however small, yet powerful enough to resist successfully the passage of any bill which did not give concessions to great corporations and trust interests that we, as representing the house, did not feel free on our part to agree to. [Applause on the democratic side.]

"I do not believe, Mr. Speaker, that there would be any great difficulty in coming to a compromise or an agreement upon the vast majority of the 634 amendments proposed to the bill by the senate, but there are important amendments proposed to the bill which give to this bill in the main a different character from what it had when it went from the house, on which amendments we seem, up to this time, we seem to be irreconcilably divided, and it is because of these amendments and because of the statements made to us in all kindness and courtesy, and I might also say in sadness, that such was the condition of affairs at the other end of this capitol, that unless this house was willing to accept the senate bill practically and substantially as it passed the senate, there was to be no tariff legislation at this session of congress. We did not feel, representing the house of representatives, that we could, without a sacrifice of its dignity and its equality as a legislative chamber, respond to any such proposition as that. [Applause on the democratic side.] Least of all did we feel that in the great work of a taxation, resting by the very theory of free institutions and by the language of the constitution as a peculiar and original trust on the part of the representatives of the people, we could for one moment entertain and agree to such a proposition. [Applause on the democratic side.]

**House Bill Redeems Democratic Pledges.**

"Aside from that question, the differences between the bill as it passed the house and the bill as it comes back to us from the senate are so marked, are in the main so objectionable to tariff reformers in the country generally, that we could not without the guidance and the instruction of this house, agree to accept those differences and thus adopt a different and modified scheme of tariff reform."

"Whatever imperfections may have attached to the house bill it did seem to be accepted by the people of this country as a fair and substantial performance of the pledges in which the democratic party came into power at the beginning of this administration. It was framed upon democratic lines in the main. It sought in levying taxes to consider chiefly the wants of the public treasury and not the profits and schemes of great private interests. [Applause on the democratic side.]

"The bill which comes back to us from the senate has not met the approval of the great tariff reform sentiment of this country. It has not been accepted by those who, through defeat and victory, have followed this standard with so much enthusiasm for ten years past as the fruit of their efforts, as the performance of their pledge and as the full and substantial realization of their great victory."

"It remains for me simply to add that the chief points in controversy between the conferees of the dominant party in the two houses, and thus between the conference committees of the two houses were: First, the sugar schedule; next, the duty upon iron ore and upon coal and the duty upon silver, lead, zinc and some of the duties in the woolen schedule, and especially to some of the duties of the iron and steel schedule, prominently those upon pig iron, steel rails and cutlery and structural iron. But the great difficulty in the pathway of an agreement has been proper adjustment of the sugar schedule."

"This house voted for free sugar, raw and refined. [Loud applause on the democratic side.] It voted down the proposal of the conferees on ways and means for a gradual repeal of the bounty and a reduction by one-half on refined sugar. The senate has reintroduced into the proposed tariff bill a sugar schedule which, whether truly or not, has been accepted by the country, by the press, by the people as unduly favorable to the great sugar trust. It proposes a duty of 40 per cent ad valorem on all grades of sugar, a differential of one-cent for every cent upon refined sugar, in addition to a differential of one-tenth of one cent on sugar imported from countries that pay an export bounty upon their sugar."

**Democratic Policy on Sugar.**

"There is reasonable ground for difference of opinion among democrats as to whether any duty upon sugar should be placed in our tariff bill or not. It has always been contended by those who have been leaders in the great tariff reform movements in this country that, of all the articles yielding large revenue, sugar was the one article upon which an ideal democratic revenue tariff could be placed. There would be substantial agreement, I think, with that position to-day in the democratic party except for the fact that the framers of the McKinley bill, in their zeal to cut off taxation, the larger part of which went into the public treasury, in order that they might increase taxes, the larger part of which went into the pockets of their beneficiaries—[loud applause on the democratic side]—placed sugar upon the free list, gave a half cent (or six-

teenth of a cent in the case of sugar imported from bounty paying countries) protection on refined sugar, and provided a bounty to the producers of sugar in this country. By this action the people have had a taste of untaxed sugar, and it is difficult for us to get back to the position originally occupied by the democratic party. [Laughter on the republican side.] It is our hope that we shall give them, if we succeed in passing any sort of a wise and proper tariff reform bill, a taste of no many other untaxed articles—[loud applause on the democratic side]—that protection can never raise its head again in this country. [Renewed applause on the democratic side.]

"It is not possible, Mr. Speaker, for anyone to state accurately on the proposed sugar schedule of the senate what would be the amount of duty upon refined sugar which would inurement on the other points of refining company of this country. Although I had not fully reached that conclusion when the house bill was prepared, I have no doubt myself to-day that the business of sugar refining can be carried on as cheaply in the United States as in any other country in the world—[loud applause on the democratic side]—and I have not the slightest doubt, although sincere tariff reformers differ with us on that point, that any differential whatever upon refined sugar is simply so much bounty provided for the great monopoly of refining sugar in this country. [Loud applause on the democratic side.] If, therefore, the house conferees were prepared to recede from the house position on free sugar and attempt to agree upon some revenue taxation for sugar they could not, without the mandate of this house, accept such a provision as that which is offered in the senate bill. [Loud applause on the democratic side.]

**No Surrender to Sugar Trust.**

"If it be true, as stated by the gentleman from Ohio—(Mr. Johnson)—of which I have seen myself some attempts in the press—it be true that the great American sugar trust has grown so strong and powerful that it says that no tariff bill can be passed by the American congress in which its interests are not adequately guarded, I say that be true, I hope this house will never consent to adjournment. [Great cheering on the democratic side.] I hope, whatever the fate of the general tariff bill, that every part of the security of our adjustment until it has passed a single bill putting refined sugar on the free list. [Renewed cheers on the democratic side.]

"Mr. Speaker, I shall not detain this house with an argument on the other points of dispute between the two houses. I have, perhaps almost beyond the limits of proper repetition, gone over from time to time the arguments in favor of a release of the great materials of industry from taxation under any bill that may be passed by congress. I will simply, therefore, in closing, call attention to the position in which we find ourselves to-day with reference to tariff taxation."

"This great question of tariff reform has been the burning, dividing question of American politics for the last three presidential campaigns. The American people have three times voted for the repeal of the tariff, and yet this house on the great issue of tariff reform. When in 1888 we were defeated by a narrow margin before the people of this country, there is not a democrat in all this land who did not feel on the morning after the election, enthusiastic and as determined to press forward in that fight as he did when the hope of victory was with him the day before. [Applause on the democratic side.] It was because of that determination, it was because of that growing enthusiasm, it was because we felt the spirit and the thrill of the spirit of American liberty, inciting us, it was because we felt the incitement of a great moral purpose which multiplies men by ten, that we took up this cause in 1888 and fought for it in 1890 and prevailed in 1892. [Applause on the democratic side.]

"The American people have given us the responsibility, they have given us the mandate, we also have the power to fulfill their mandate. The bill which passed the house was not only approved, prepared and voted for by those who are the immediately chosen servants of the American people, but it was also approved by the direct vote of the American people has indorsed the scheme of tariff reform proposed here and carried through this house."

**THE LODGE-REED TRICK.**

**Republicans Tricksters Engaging in Some of Their Sly Work.**

Republicans profess the utmost confidence in their ability to elect the next congress and the next president. They say the people have changed front on the only issue that divides parties in national elections.

But do they believe anything of the kind? If so, why are they shuffling for a new issue? What is the meaning of the Lodge-Reed silver juggle if the republican leaders really believe they can carry the country on the issue of tariff?

In all the history of politics there was never a plainer case of "playing to the gallery" than this. Neither Lodge nor Reed for one moment imagine that the suggested policy of instituting a general commercial war on Europe is one seriously to be contemplated. Neither of them is fool enough to suppose that such a policy would accomplish its avowed purpose. Neither supposes that any European country could be forced by discriminating duties to accept silver coinage where now they reject it.

But both of them are demagogues, and are willing to throw common sense and conscience to the winds in an appeal to what is least civilized in popular sentiment if by that means they can bring passion and ignorant prejudice to their party's aid.

Both of them know that their programme if enacted into law would bring loss and perhaps even calamity to the country's business. Both know that it never could be enacted into law. Both know that they do not themselves intend or wish its enactment. They put it forward as a lure for votes, a trick with which to deceive and mislead the people.

And they do this because they have no real faith in republican ability to carry the country upon existing issues. They do not believe that the people want to go on paying double prices for their clothes and submitting to heavy taxes on all their other necessities of life for the enrichment of the trusts. They do not see success for their party, allied as it is with every oppressive monopoly, in a contest in which that issue is made clear and distinct. They want to throw dust in the eyes of the people. They want to change the issue.

If the democratic congress is wise and faithful it will permit nothing of the kind. It can force the fighting on its own ground and make the campaigns of 1894 and 1896 squarely upon the issue of lower taxes and an equal chance for all the people.

Cleveland's administration and the democrats in congress have met the strike troubles as they met the panic last year. The interests of the country have been protected from the consequences of republican blunders. —St. Louis Republic.

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

For Governor,  
**DAVID OVERMYER,**  
of Shawnee county.

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

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

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

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

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

Treasurer,  
**BARNEY LANTRY,**  
of Chase county.

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

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

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

**DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.**

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

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

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

We endorse the wise and patriotic action of President Cleveland, and the efforts of all true Democrats in executive and legislative stations in all that they have done to carry out the principles of the last Chicago platform. The administration assumed control of the government at a time when Republican extravagance, profligacy and dishonesty had left the public treasury exposed to bankruptcy, beset with trials and perplexities, rarely experienced by statesmen, the direct results of the wasteful extravagance and infamous legislation of the Republican party, but it has met every responsibility, raised every penny and risen equal to every emergency.

We endorse and reaffirm the declaration of principles as announced by the Democratic national convention on the 22nd of June, 1892, at Chicago, especially the provisions of the platform which declare that "We demand Republican protection as a fraud, a robbery of a great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional right to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only, and demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered," and we demand such speedy legislation along the lines of tariff reduction and expressed in the Wilson bill and the last National Democratic platform as will lift the load now burdening the industries of the land, and new life to business, and open new avenues to labor.

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

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

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

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

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

Recognizing, as we do, the legal rights of capital and labor, and the justness of both, we approve of such legislation—national and state—as will preserve the just rights of capital and labor, and each must respect the rights of the other and the law must protect them both.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The disgraceful and proceedings of the late election, worthy of the palmy days of corrupt and venality, resulting as it did in the shameful larceny of the lower house of the Legislature, as also the subsequent disgraceful proceedings of both Populist and Republican parties deserve the patriotic attention and condemnation of the people.

**WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE, NO. 1.**

(Written for the CHASE COUNTY COURANT.)

By this term is meant, that now, in the 19th century, and thousands of years after the creation of our planet, and particularly in our State of Kansas, the women are asking the right to vote, the right to render a voice in deciding a controverted question concerning the counties, States, and Nations, public business and welfare. From Adam Sr.'s time up to now, the public business was transacted by men alone; it is specific to our present days that the women of Kansas so vigorously demand the right to assume and exercise a duty that has heretofore been vested in man only.

Has man miscondacted the affairs of the human family, that it requires the interference of our female associates? Or are women now different constituted from what they were when God created them as companions for men, that they should live, multiply and replenish the earth, as my friend Hon. Barney Lantry, of Strong City, candidate for State Treasurer of Kansas, so excellently defined the mission of woman?

As to the first question, I willingly concede that men are not infallible; that they are subject to error; but as women are with us, in common, human; and they are no more angels than we ever claimed to be, they would never change conditions, as their angelship is no better than that of men. Woman will fail as frequently as man will, if the temptations and burdens of life are equally distributed to them as they are to man. Were I—in answer to above second question—a believer of Darwinism, I might think, that through laps of time and influence of climate, habits and education nature might have established a higher degree of womanhood, different from that which God and nature had consigned to her at the beginning; but believing that this sophistical theory of Darwin is wrong, and knowing that the duty of man has remained unchanged since the time when humanity lived in a state of nature until now, when we are enjoying the blessings of regulated society, I, as one of the many, cannot see why such aspirations as 'woman suffrage' can manifest their existence in the hearts and sentiments of our Kansas mothers, wives and daughters.

Have they been abused, enlarded, subjected to the performance of unnatural duties? Have they been exposed? Have they not been protected from the elements of nature or rudeness of mankind? Or has God forgotten them when distributing His benedictions and charging the inhabitants of this world with just duties? Have they not received their pounds, with which they could promote happiness and comfort while on earth.

Survey, my friends, the true condition of woman and you will find, that she has been as kindly treated by our Creator as her male companion. You will find, that she possesses qualities superior to those of man in some respects, while otherwise, duties have been assigned to man that women are unfit to perform. The man will without hesitation and gladly expose himself to the hardships of life to protect his dear mother, wife or daughter; he will labor with increased energy and determination to provide shelter and food for those who have intrusted their welfare to him; he will forget himself and live for those he promised to provide for. Man has been commissioned to perform something mighty, something powerful, something great, something that history will record as actions of notoriety; woman has been chosen to represent the noble, virtuous, graceful qualities of man kind. Man is constituted to battle with the circumstances as they present themselves; the woman's mission is to alleviate, to moderate, to smooth, to sooth the turmoils of life. These refining qualities that woman possesses qualify her to be a jewel for happiness, peace and harmony in the family circle. In fact, as much as the family is in her care, the influence she has over the offspring generations is not apprehended by all so called woman suffrage advocates, or else they would apply their "work" to the infant or youth, instead of trying to convert those who have performed unequal duties from them, in public life, would these so called "lady advocates for Woman Suffrage," of the style of Susan B. Anthony, Mary E. Lease, Annie Diggs, Annie Shaw, or any other, show-daughter of our "Lady Eve" study a little more pedagogy and physiology they would know, that the thoughts that mothers impress upon the child's mind, when young, are the most lasting, because they seem to assimilate into flesh and blood. Then these misguided ladies in gent's attires would have a field in which to labor, and through this agency they could procure their so badly wanted representation. "Oh heavens, dear lady friend of this type, how dost thou misapprehend thy divine duty!" No, instead of interesting themselves into family concerns—and some of them have been left unredded, because too smart, too self conceited, too emancipated—they rather exercise themselves in making speeches, neglecting home duties and running around the State and Nation in company of their co-politicians.

Fellow-men, do you believe it would be a promotion of your family peace, if your wife or daughter would start out canvassing the ward, county or State and you stay at home washing dishes, clothing babies, scimming milk, making butter, raising chickens, turkeys, geese, etc., and a hired woman to perform the duties that naturally would be yours? Would you consider your wife in good society and yourself in comfortable, natural circumstances? No, indeed, every man that has grasped the earnestness of his duties as husband and father and the divine obligations of his consort in life, will agree with me that we promote our social conditions ten thousand times more when we preserve the women to the family circle and the man to politics, than vice versa.

All these distinguished different qualities between man and woman are not the fabric of the human of our age. They have come down to us by tradition, and until the Creator changes

**BARNEY LANTRY.**  
**Democratic Nominee for**  
**State Treasurer.**



The subject of this sketch was born of Irish parents in 1832 in the town of Brasher, near Brasher Falls, St. Lawrence county, New York. He was raised on a farm. At 17 years of age without even the advantages of an education he began the struggle of life. He first started in the marble business at West Rutland, Vermont. In 1851 he moved with his amiable wife to the west, and, as Mr. Lantry remarks it, "to grow up with the country." He settled in Dane county, Wisconsin, where he worked at stonecutting for five years. He afterwards moved to Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, where he resided 24 years. There he spent his time working at his trade to give his children, consisting of two sons and two daughters, an education that was denied him. This sacrifice made for his children was well rewarded. His sons, Henry and Charles—strong, stalwart young men—have lived to ease their father of the worry and toil of his business. They are model young men, filled with the ardor of American manhood, upright, honest and just. His daughters, Lizzie, an amiable young lady, was married to J. C. Farrington, of Chase county, a large cattle dealer. Nellie, another daughter, the pride of the home circle, was married to W. H. Cushing, a banker at Plattsmouth, Nebraska. Eighteen years ago he moved to Strong City, Kansas, where he has since resided. From this seemingly remote place he has centered all his great movements and operations. He is the largest contractor in the west, taking huge contracts that would appal any but a well trained and tried man. The Santa Fe's western branches and much of the main trunk line has been built by him. He owns 13,000 acres of superb land, lying round Strong City, and has numberless fine cattle and horses. He stands like a rock against the world of business disaster going on about him unshaken. Withal, he stands on a level with all men. He takes no personal account of his position, but passes along as though he were the humblest of all in fortune or station. His friends and neighbors love and respect him. He has an open house for them and the poor are not turned away from his door empty-handed. He is stirred with the memories of the "Old Land," and the tears spring to his eyes when the story of her sufferings are told. Strong in the faith and traditions of the old race, yet truly an American in the highest sense. He is tolerant to other's opinions, but unwavering in his own when fixed in reason. His character is revealed in the holy love and affection which he bears for his mother, characteristic of true manhood.

His career from the industrious and frugal quarryman to the enviable position of the biggest contractor and largest landholder in the state is a rich and constant incentive before the young men of the state, American or foreign born, to imitate his honorable example. Mr. Lantry has not acquired his wealth by niggardly or penurious practices, but is the furthest removed from a Shylock. "Up and down the great Santa Fe system; all over Central and Western Kansas, wherever warmhearted but clearheaded Barney is known every man is his friend. A generous employer of labor; at all times fair and considerate to those in his employ, he is entitled to rank as one of 'natue's noblemen' in the best sense of the term. There is not a working man in Kansas who can not with pride vote for horny-handed Barney Lantry. He is stamped with the stamp of manhood, and is worthy of all honors. May they come great and fast upon him is the wish of the CHASE COUNTY COURANT.

es the make-up of woman, men cannot and should not interfere with conditions that are above our reach, especially when patriotic men and women give the signal of warning.

In the State of New York, where the same question has been urged to submission before the people, the ladies of New York and Brooklyn, cities have organized themselves into clubs, protesting against the passage of a woman suffrage amendment. They do not desire to be charged with a political duty, to vote, because only a few ask this privilege, and the masses want not to be taxed with this burden; "because the need of America is not an increased quantity but an improved quality of the vote, and there is no adequate reason to believe that woman suffrage, by doubling the vote, will increase its quality; because the household, not the individual, is the unit of the State, and the vast amount of majority of women are represented by household suffrage; because political equality will deprive women of special privileges, hitherto accorded her by law, and because suffrage logically involves the holding of public office and office-holding is inconsistent with the duties of most women." Indeed, it would be an inconvenient affair, if an intelligent mother would have to stump the ward, county or State to acquire the sympathy and the vote of her district to be elected County Attorney, Representative or Road

Overseer, or to any other office, while Mr. Papa would rock the cradle, at home, to quiet the motherless child, and hire or buy a milk cow to substitute its natural food.

Think of these emergencies, Kansas voters, when you enter the sanctum of a booth to exercise the noblest duty that can be granted to man; think that you are not elevating your associates in voting in the affirmative, but that you are dragging your beloved female companions into the turmoils of politics, where God and providence, nature and circumstances wisely barred them from appearing.

Search in the Bible, or ask your Preacher, Pastor or Priest, and I am confident, he will inform you that, from a biblical view, the woman was never intended to be the promulgator of public affairs.

**A LEHNHERR.**

When the men of Kansas shall have turned female suffrage loose among us they will not be very much like the fellow who saw a calf sporting on the green and thought he would have some fun with that animal by yoking himself and it together, when no sooner had he done so than the calf began to run hither and thither, and he could not keep up with it, and when they were going at full speed, he cried out in his frenzy: "Somebody head us d—n fools off!"

**Ripans Tabules.**

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

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

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

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

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

Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cleanse the system effectually; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One TABLET taken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, 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, Pipe, Hose and Fittings

Stoves, Tinware, Farm Machinery,

**COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.**

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

**JOHN DORING,**  
**Tonsorial Artist.**

**OUR PEDIGREE STOCK & PEDIGREE SEEDS**  
**PEDIGREE PLANTS. STOCK PEDIGREE TREES.**

NOT ONLY GROW BUT ARE THE BEST THAT GROWS. WILSON'S 112 PAGE SEED CATALOGUE, PLANT, TREE AND LIVE STOCK ANNUAL. The most reliable work of the kind published in America. Sent free to all who are interested in Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Live stock or gardening.

Address SAMUEL WILSON, MECHANICVILLE, PA.

**ELKHART CARRIAGE and HARNESS MFG. CO.**

Have sold to consumers for 21 years, saving them the dealer's profit. We are the Oldest and Largest manufacturers in America selling Vehicles and Harness this way—ship with privilege to examine before any money is paid. We pay freight both ways if not satisfactory. Write for our 22 year. Why pay an agent \$10 to \$50 to order for you? Write your own order. Boxing free. We take all risk of damage in shipping.

**WHOLESALE PRICES:**  
Spring Wagons, \$31 to \$50. Guaranteed same as sell for \$50 to \$55. Surreys, \$65 to \$100 same as sell for \$100 to \$120. Top Buggies, \$37.50, as fine as sold elsewhere. Phaetons, \$65 to \$100. Farm Wagons, Wagonettes, Milk Wagons, Delivery Wagons and Road Carts. BUCKETS \$10 each.

Our Harness as-sold at Manufacturer's Prices.

RIDING SADDLES and FLY NETS. 8 percent off for cash with order. Send 4c. in pneumatic tires, wellies, steel tubing, drop forgings, stamps to pay postage on 112-page catalogue.

Address **W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.**

**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, easier and more comfortable trains leave Kansas City than the two fast vestibuled daily expresses over the Santa Fe Route, at 5:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m., reaching Chicago 9:15 a. m. and 11:30 a. m. Superb accommodations, with respect to dining cars, free chair cars and sleepers.

Inquire of nearest agent.

Editor Timmons, of the Cottonwood Falls COURANT, was sick all of last week. In a fit of absent-mindedness he read the editorials in the *Reveille* and it was too much for his patent, cast-iron, copper-lined, Democratic stomach.—*Florence Bulletin.*

No; it was the reading of editorials in Republican papers, wherein they laid the strike and all its consequences to Cleveland and the Democratic Congress, in one breath, and, in the next breath, they could not be too high in the laudation, of Cleveland for the part he took in the matter, and, at the same time, they never said a word about Cleveland and the Democratic Congress being responsible for the late floods and recent cyclones, and the strikes during Harrison's administration, that made us tired out ill-nesses.

**YOU NEED A VACATION.**

Just a suggestion: Why not try the Rocky Mountains? No better medicine exists than the dry, clear, balmeic air of that region. Anywhere around Pike's Peak, or further into the range (like Glenwood Springs) will do. Did you whisper trout fishing? Yes, plenty of it, off the railroads, in secluded nooks.

Camping out in tents, living in cottages or boarding at the big hotels—the cost is little or much, as you please.

The Santa Fe Route has on sale excursion tickets to all principal Colorado and Utah resorts. Inquire of nearest agent.

**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.**

**THIS PAPER** may be found on file at Geo. W. Bennett & Co's Newspaper Job Printing Bureau in New York City, where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1894.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

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

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

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTIONS Nos. 1 AND 2.

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

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of the State of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state for their approval or rejection: "That section one, article five of the constitution of the state of Kansas be amended so that the same shall read as follows: 'Section 1. Every person of the age of 21 years and upwards belonging to the following classes, who shall have resided in Kansas six months next preceding any election, and in the township or ward in which he or she offers to vote, at least 30 days next preceding such election shall be deemed a qualified elector. 1st: citizens of the United States; 2nd: persons of foreign birth who have declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States conformable to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization.'"

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

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

I hereby certify that the above resolution originated in the senate, January 16, 1893, and passed that body, February 8, 1893.

FRANCIS DANIELS, President of Senate. W. L. BROWN, Secretary of Senate. Passed the House March 1, 1893.

GEORGE L. DOUGLASS, Speaker of House. FRANK L. BROWN, Chief Clerk of House. Approved March 9, 1893, 2:50 P. M. L. D. LEWELLYN, Governor.

STATE OF KANSAS. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. I, R. S. OSBORN, Secretary of State of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book, May 18, 1893, in accordance with the provisions of the act subscribed my name and affixed my official seal.

Done at Topeka, Kansas, this 25th day of July, A. D. 1894. R. S. OSBORN, Secretary of State.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

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

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

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Robert Smith has been very sick during the past week.

Thomas Butler has been quite sick for several weeks past.

The baby of Samuel Comstock has been quite ill this week.

Geo. W. Harlan was on the sick list the fore part of the week.

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

A team and phaeton for sale, cheap. Apply at the Eureka House. je28 tf

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

Mrs. Frank Lee was very sick, last week, but she is now a little better.

Mrs. G. Miller, of Clements, has been very sick, but is slowly recovering.

Wm. M. Harris, of Diamond creek, intends building an addition to his house.

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

W. A. Doyle, of Strong City, sells shoes cheaper than any one else in the county.

J. A. Welte, of Matfield Green, was in the city, yesterday, en route to Oklahama.

C. M. Gregory and Dr. J. M. Hamme rode to Wichita, last Sunday, on their bicycles.

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

Mrs. J. B. Blackshere, of Elmdale, has returned home, from her visit in West Virginia.

Wm. Blosser, of Strong City, has just received a fresh lot of Limburger cheese.

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

Born, on Sunday, July 15, 1894, at Monmouth, Ill., to Mr. and Mrs. Will McDowell, a son.

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

George Schott, of Kansas City, arrived here, Friday, on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. J. A. Henderson.

John Perrier and children, of Emporia, visited at Mr. Francis Bernard's, near Cedar Point, last week.

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

Mrs. Ruth Farkner and child, of Kansas City, are visiting at Mr. T. M. Gruwell's, the father of Mrs. Farkner.

We must insist on it, that we have the names of correspondents before we will publish their communications.

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

S. C. Nichols, of Bazaar, and G. H. Burnett, of Matfield Green, took cattle to Kansas City, last Thursday night.

B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield Green, have many bargains in the dress goods line, as also in other lines, which you would do well to call and see.

Herman Krenz, who was visiting his sister, Mrs. W. C. Giese, has returned to his home, at Albuquerque, N. M.

Miss Mary Hager, of Hays City, arrived here, Tuesday night, for a two weeks' visit with her brother, C. B. Hager.

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

If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Braze, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging. je20tf

Miss Emma Kilgore returned home, yesterday, from Topeka, where she had been for two weeks waiting on a sick sister.

We understand, J. R. Blackshere, has lost \$5,000 worth of hogs by the disease prevailing in some parts of this county.

Ed. Grogan trapped seven skunks, last week, at his home, east of the COURANT office—the mother and six young ones.

Mrs. T. H. Grisham and her sister, Mrs. Gardiner, who was visiting her, left, on Wednesday of last week, for Manitou, Col.

The game of base ball between Cottonwood Falls and Strong City clubs, last Thursday, resulted in favor of the former, by 10 to 1.

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

Miss Rida Winters left, Monday afternoon, for Pueblo, Col., to visit, the remainder of the summer, with her sister, Mrs. J. P. Cantrall.

J. B. Davis lost two cows last Friday, at the St. Spear crossing of the railroad, by their being run over by a passing train, consisting of two engines and a caboose.

Tuesday was such an exceedingly warm day that it lengthened the rails of the street car and railroad lines so that they had to be cut and shortened, because of their becoming displaced.

Think of it, young man, before you do it again. Will an honest young man open his sister's letters, read and reveal them before delivering them to her? Don't do so any more, young men.

Mrs. Jesse L. Kellogg was up to Council Grove, yesterday, attending the encampment of the M. W. A., and reports it as the largest gathering of people that ever was at Council Grove.

D. K. Cartter arrived home, Saturday, and left again, Monday, for Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, where his Sunrise Prince is booked for the races, this week. Jesse L. Kellogg accompanied him.

For Sale or to rent, on reasonable terms, a good hotel, well furnished and centrally located, with good stable attached. The hotel has a good trade. Apply at or address Eureka House, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. je28 tf

The Santa Fe Route will sell round trip tickets from Strong City to Superior, Neb., for the G. A. R. re-union, on July 29th to August 4th, inclusive, at the rate of \$6.30 Good returning, and including August 6th.

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

The Mercury registered 97 degrees in the shade, Monday afternoon, and 101 degrees, on Tuesday and yesterday afternoon, and strong south wind prevailed last night, and it is still blowing quite hard, with indications of turning into hot winds, and corn is firing.

A. B. Watson started to Winfield, by bus, Tuesday afternoon, to visit his daughter, Mrs. Ed. Clark, where Mrs. Watson is now visiting, having gone there, last week, but the weather was so warm, after he had proceeded seven miles, he turned round and came back, and went by rail, yesterday afternoon.

We are under obligations to the Strong City Derrick for the splendid portrait of Capt. Barney Lantry, candidate for State Treasurer, on the Democratic ticket; and also for the well written biographical sketch of that distinguished gentleman, which will be found on another page of this week's COURANT.

The following named teachers have been employed by the School Board, to teach in the public schools of this city, for the ensuing year: Principal, L. A. Lowther; Assistant Principal, W. M. Kyser; Grammar Department, John S. Stanley; Assistants—Misses Carrie H. Brees, Anna K. Rockwood, Rida Winters and Minnie Ellis.

Messrs. Murphy & Thompson, two practical electricians, each of whom has spent seven years in the study of electricity and had practical experience in the electric works at San Francisco, Cal., have taken charge of the electric plant in this city, and have gone to work putting it in order to supply this people with electric lights. They should be encouraged in their efforts.

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Married, at the residence of the Hon. S. M. Wood, near Elmdale, at 9 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, July 24, 1894, by the Rev. H. E. Mills, of Strong City, Kansas, Mr. Will Blanchard and Miss Adele Beringer, both of Purcell, Indian Territory. The bride, an intimate friend of Miss Carrie Wood, had been visiting Miss Wood for some time past.

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

STROZG CITY. C. W. White was in Emporia, Saturday.

Chas. H. Hoffman was in Emporia, Tuesday.

Chas. Lucas was on the sick list, Wednesday.

Lew Goudie was in Council Grove, Wednesday.

J. X. Campbell, of Emporia, was in town, Sunday.

Hon. Jas. O'Byrne was down to Emporia, Monday.

Scott Burkshire, of Elmdale, was in town, Tuesday.

C. W. White, of the Derrick, was in Council Grove, Tuesday.

Mrs. H. S. F. Davis, of Peyton creek was in Emporia, Monday.

"Brig" Chamberlain, of Topeka, is in town visiting, this week.

Miss Fannie Powers is now book-keeper for the firm of Adare, Petty & Co.

Mrs. W. L. Almaek, of Washington, Kansas, is visiting at the Rev. H. E. Mills'.

C. I. Maule, Misses Helen King and Maggie McGurrin went to Enid, O. T., Tuesday.

Mrs. R. M. Ryan visited her daughter, Mrs. L. A. Mason, at Emporia, last week.

Misses Lydia and Mae Winters have gone to Council Grove, for a week's visit.

Lon. Dodge went to work, last Saturday night, at O'Byrne's restaurant, as night clerk.

Elwood Eyer, Chas. Harden and Wm. Martin took in the show, at Emporia, Monday.

Wm. Lucas, of Colorado Springs, came home, Sunday last, for a visit with his parents.

There are revival meetings going on at the M. E. church. Everybody is invited to attend.

The Hon. C. I. Maule is enjoying a visit from his sister, Miss Helen King, of Centerville, Ind.

C. I. Maule has had a sawed stone sidewalk put down in front of his grocery department.

Bert Dunlap has received the contract to print the Premium List for the next County Fair.

Mrs. Geo. McGovern, of Kansas City, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wit Adare, last week.

Miss Ollie Fish, who had been visiting in Topeka, for some time, returned home, Sunday morning.

Mrs. G. K. Hagans and Miss Dora Cochran went to Council Grove, Friday, to the M. W. A. celebration.

Henry E. Lantry left, Wednesday evening of last week, for Arizona, to look after the Lantry railroad contract work in that State.

The Congregational Sunday-school will give a basket picnic, at the Rettiger, Shellenbarger grove, August 2d. Everybody is invited to attend. Ice cream and lemonade on the grounds.

Miss Jessie Hagans, who has been visiting in Emporia, for the past week, returned home, Tuesday, accompanied by her friend, Miss Florence Mathis, who, after a short visit here, will return, to her home in Emporia.

There was a party at the home of B. W. Dodge, near North Cottonwood Avenue, last Saturday night, at which fifteen young people were present, all of whom report having had a most enjoyable time. Refreshments were served and the pleasure of the evening continued until a late hour.

RESOLUTION. CEDAR POINT, July 23, '94. MR. EDITOR:—Will you kindly publish the following?

The following resolution was adopted by a large congregation, at the M. E. church, in Cedar Point, after the service, on last Sabbath evening: Resolved, That we condemn the opening of stores and all other forms of Sabbath desecration, in Cedar Point, as harmful to the moral and temporal interests of our village, and earnestly entreat all to obedience of our Sabbath day.

This is a movement in the right way. It expresses a sentiment that should arouse, and be carried forward for the good of every community. Is it not time for all Christians and good citizens to unite in suppressing all unlawful and sinful acts which are continually taking place in direct opposition to law and God's commands? Does not the command, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," apply to the present as well as the past generations?

Respectfully, REV. J. B. MACKENZIE. LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, July 25, 1894:

Miss Mattie Brew (2), Geo. Betty, G. H. Betty, Miss Mary E. Goshen, Antonio Mez.

All the above remaining uncalled for, August 8, 1894, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

Delinquent Tax List of 1893.

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

D. GRIFFITHS, County Treasurer. July 10, 1894.

Table with columns: Description, S, T, R, Description, S, T, R. Lists delinquent taxes for Bazaar Township.

Table with columns: Description, S, T, R, Description, S, T, R. Lists delinquent taxes for Cedar Township.

Table with columns: Des., S, T, R, Des., S, T, R. Lists delinquent taxes for Cottonwood Township.

Table with columns: Des., S, T, R, Des., S, T, R. Lists delinquent taxes for Diamond Creek Township.

Table with columns: Des., S, T, R, Des., S, T, R. Lists delinquent taxes for Falls Township.

Table with columns: Des., S, T, R, Des., S, T, R. Lists delinquent taxes for Matfield Township.

Table with columns: Des., S, T, R, Des., S, T, R. Lists delinquent taxes for North Addition.

Table with columns: Des., S, T, R, Des., S, T, R. Lists delinquent taxes for Santa Fe Addition.

Table with columns: Des., S, T, R, Des., S, T, R. Lists delinquent taxes for North Addition.

MATFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Table with columns: Description, S, T, R, Description, S, T, R. Lists delinquent taxes for Matfield Township.

Table with columns: Des., S, T, R, Des., S, T, R. Lists delinquent taxes for Toledo Township.

Table with columns: Des., S, T, R, Des., S, T, R. Lists delinquent taxes for North Cottonwood Falls.

Table with columns: Des., S, T, R, Des., S, T, R. Lists delinquent taxes for Cottonwood Falls.

Table with columns: Des., S, T, R, Des., S, T, R. Lists delinquent taxes for Hunt and McWilliams Addition.

Table with columns: Des., S, T, R, Des., S, T, R. Lists delinquent taxes for Grand View Addition.

Table with columns: Des., S, T, R, Des., S, T, R. Lists delinquent taxes for Strong City.

Table with columns: Des., S, T, R, Des., S, T, R. Lists delinquent taxes for Emshies Addition.

Table with columns: Des., S, T, R, Des., S, T, R. Lists delinquent taxes for Carter's Addition.

A PRECIOUS RELIC.

Last Monday, Mrs. Ed. Williams, of Spring creek, presented the editor of the COURANT with a part of the back of the chair in which Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, sat at the time he signed the Declaration of Independence. It is a piece of tapestry, 8x11 inches in size. Mrs. Williams was born in Baltimore, Md., and lived there until she came to Kansas. When she was a child there was an auction sale in Baltimore, at which the chair in which Charles Carroll sat at the time he signed the Declaration of Independence, was sold, and her brother-in-law bought the chair, took the tapestry off the back of it, and put a piece of leather in its place, and this tapestry has been with the family of Mrs. Williams ever since. It is a gift that we greatly appreciate, not so much because of its antiquity, but because of its relation to that Revolutionary patriot who attained this address to his signature, so that there might be no other Carroll suffer for the offense he was committing against the British Crown, and who, when he pledged his fortune in the cause of American Independence he was risking over a million dollars on the altar of his country's liberty. Yes; we shall keep the precious relic and hand it down to our children, as an heirloom worthy of the most careful preservation.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY.

At a regular meeting of Crum Lodge No. 56, D. of H. A. O. U. W., held July 24th, 1894, the following resolutions were adopted: WHEREAS, On the 11th day of July, 1894, H. Wierbrecht, Sr., father of our esteemed brother, H. Wierbrecht, Jr., was called from this earth to a higher and better world; therefore, Be it resolved, That Crum Lodge No. 56, D. of H. A. O. U. W., extends its sympathy to Brother and Sister Wierbrecht, in this their hour of sorrow and affliction; also to the family and friends, in the death of their dear father. We realize his loss and counsel to them, and sincerely hope our worthy brother and family will be as ready and willing to drop the thread of life as Father Wierbrecht was when he saw the time had come for him to say, "Good by;" and Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family, published in our county papers, and spread upon the records of this Lodge. Mrs. M. E. MYERS, Com. LUCY A. JONES, Sec. Mrs. LIZZIE GILL, Com. L. S.]

At a regular meeting of Strong City Lodge No. 110, A. O. U. W., held July 21, 1894, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, On the 16th day of July, 1894, an Allwise and mysterious Providence removed from the ranks of earth, to the Eternal Camping Grounds above, Edward Doyle, a soldier in the U. S. Army, and brother of our esteemed brother, W. A. Doyle, of this city; therefore, Be it resolved, That the members of this Lodge extend their heartfelt sympathy to our brother, W. A. Doyle, in this hour of his bereavement. Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Brother Doyle, and a copy be sent to our local papers for publication, and the same be spread upon our records. HENRY WIEBRECHT, Com. JOHN FREW, Sec. O. S. WILEY, President.

PROGRAM OF THE EPWORTH LEAGUE for next Sabbath evening, July 29, at the M. E. church, Cedar Point. Every one is cordially invited to this service. Miss Jossie Dwelle, Leader.

Devotional Exercises at 8:15 p. m. Scripture Lesson, Luke XV. F. M. Holcombe. Quartette. Bible Lesson, Miss Jossie Dwelle. Recitation, Edna Holcombe. Singing, J. B. MACKENZIE, President. LILLIE SWINGEL, Secretary.

IF IT CROWS IN TEXAS, IT'S GOOD.

The Texas Coast county view with California in raising pears, grapes and strawberries. The 1893 report of H. M. Stagg, fellow Hitchcock, Tex., who raised nearly \$5,000 worth of pears from 13 acres, can be duplicated by you. G. T. Nicholson, G. F. A. Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kas., will be glad to furnish without charge an illustrated pamphlet telling about Texas.



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

MEALS AT ALL HOURS, AT BAUERLE'S.

J. W. MCWILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency.

Railroad or Syndicate Lands, will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms. AND LOANS MONEY. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. 1897-11

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH C. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW. Topeka, Kansas.

(Postoffice box 406) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Barton, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. (62-1)

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

# TAX REFORM STUDIES.

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL.

These "Studies" aim to give everybody's ideas about taxation (not tariff). They are 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 88, Buffalo, N. Y.]

## The Single Tax and the Farmers.

All classes are independent, and privilege to one is a wrong to others. We would conserve the interests of society as a whole, but when this is said it means that justice must be the measure by which the actions of government are gauged, and justice tells us that the farmers of the land are the stones of stable government, and, if prosperous, are sure mainstays of our free institutions, yet they receive less of the benefits of government than those of any other class, and obviously should have the least taxes to pay. On the other hand we know that the farmers have been taxed out of their boots, as the homely saying goes. They have been conspicuous marks for the tax gatherers and hence we find the farmers becoming less and less owners and more and more tenants of an aristocracy of the east and of foreign lands.

Numerically, those who devoted themselves directly to mother earth are much greater than those engaged in secondary pursuits, hence the policy of those who have manipulated the machinery of the government in their own interests has been to adjust the burden of taxation so that the bulk of revenues, would be drawn from the many. This applies to national revenues. State and county revenues also bear more severely on the farmers, because they are an isolated class and everybody knows what they own, hence its easy assessment; but in the cities and large towns the people are largely strange to each other, and no one knows what his neighbor owns.

The single tax would apply to land values, or economically speaking to rent—that element in land that provides a basis for fixing a commercial value upon land. It would apply to this solely, and exempt entirely every improvement that was the result of man's labor and skill. This includes all live stock and utensils of the farm and home. Now mark the phenomena. Where government expenses are the greatest will be found the highest land values, and where the greatest benefits of government and the enjoyments of social life are the most accessible, there also will be found the greatest values of land. Where the people concentrate the most and where the center of trade of a given district is, there will be found the high land values and also the heaviest governmental expense. Now where is it we will find this phenomena the most pronounced? Obviously in the business centers of great cities.

From these centers of population and trade governmental benefits and the values of ground, in a like ratio, shade and become less and less as the country districts are approached, and, when we reach the solitary settler in a back district, away from civilization as it were, we find that he has no benefits of government, hence no expense of government, and no land value. The utilities of the soil are there and can be taken advantage of by him, but until others come none of those attributes of civilization which I have referred to, will appear, therefore, according to justice, the single tax will not bear the heaviest upon those who till the soil.—L. P. Custer, in congratulating the Watertown (S. D.) Journal on its single tax editorial.

## Maryland's Experience.

The chief of the bureau of industrial statistics of Maryland, in his report for 1893, says:

State controllers and assessors are loud in their complaints that the assessment of personality is nothing but an incentive to perjury. The tax commission of New Hampshire declares that "the mere failure to enforce the tax is of no importance in itself, considered in comparison with the mischief wrought in the corrupting and demoralizing influences of such legislation." The Illinois commission asserts that the system is "debasing to the conscience and subversive of the public morals—school of perjury, promoted by law." The Connecticut commission maintains that the resulting "demoralization of the public conscience is an evil of the greatest magnitude." The West Virginia commission says that "The payment of tax on personality is almost a voluntary consideration very much in the same light as donations to the neighboring church or Sunday school." The diversity of interests of various parts of the state appear to be irreconcilable, and as a way out of the difficulty a proposition is now earnestly advocated to give each locality home rule in the matter of taxation—that is to say, each county and the city of Baltimore will be expected to subscribe its proportionate share of the expenses of the whole state, but each locality shall also have the right to determine upon just what classes of property its own citizens shall be taxed for local purposes. This seems so fair and equitable that all sides concede this to be a step toward the solution of a vexed problem. As I have said, the tax most hard to bear at present is not the state tax, but the various local taxes imposed by the several counties. The reason these taxes appear burdensome is on account of the fact that counties widely separated, with diverse interests and resources, determine for each other upon what species of property taxes shall be levied. It is not to be expected that the representatives of Garrett county can have anything in common with the interests of St. Mary's, or that Baltimore city's representatives can look out for the best interests of Wicomico. The result is that there is continual complaint on the part of one section about the supposed

shortcomings of the other. All this could be remedied at once by the adoption of a system of home rule in taxation. Then if Baltimore city considered it advisable to modify the tax on personal property, or even to abolish it altogether, and the agricultural communities to make no change, each community could do as it thought best in the matter. If one section desired to tax mortgages and another to exempt them; if it was considered desirable to tax improvements to land in one county and exempt them in another, all of these things could be accomplished without any friction and without so much complaint as is now heard. \* \*

## If Every Family Had a Home.

The Daily Picayune, of New Orleans, in a recent editorial, objects to the single tax on the ground, apparently, that it does not furnish the family with a home.

The master, of course, furnished his slave with a home, but the single tax does not propose to assume the position of master. On the contrary it simply proposes to establish equal access to natural opportunities (i. e. land.) If all taxes were abolished, and the rental value of all natural opportunities—whenever monopolized—appropriated for the support of government, it would cause all natural opportunities now held for speculative purposes, to be relinquished for use. This relinquishment will produce equal access and thus secure to everyone an equal opportunity to furnish himself a home. When equal opportunities are secured no man will be without a home unless he is too lazy to build one, and the style of his home and surroundings, when compared with his neighbors' will show the extent of his industry and thrift. Now, it too frequently shows the extent of his legal power to appropriate the result of the industry of others. Then he will be compelled to depend on himself, and will be absolutely free to get all the wealth (good things) that the earth yields, or go without, just according to the measure of his industry. E. T. WEEKS.

## Where to Get Enough Revenue.

Reporter—What are St. Louis' greatest sources of revenue?  
The Controller—Real estate taxes. And right here I may say that the revenue from this source might be materially increased.

## SINGLE TAX DOCTRINE.

My experience has been that most of the revenue from this source comes not from the rich, but from persons owning their own little homes. This class of people are taxed for the full value of their little property, while richer and more luxurious palaces are not assessed at one-third their value. The same with the big down town office buildings. The owners get such enormous rents from their buildings that they could easily afford to pay taxes on the full value, and the time may come, and soon, when this will come to pass. I mean to consult with Mr. A. H. Fredricks when he takes his position as president of the board of assessors on this subject. The mayor and I were talking of it only a few days ago.—St. Louis Chronicle.

I should think that this is a fine opportunity for our single tax friends to explain to these gentlemen that they would tax only the land, and not the buildings, but would take the whole rent of that.—Ed.

## Putting the Cap Where It Fits.

Editor Herald:—I see an article in your last issue, "Where do men freeze to death?" In town. "Where do people beg in vain for work?" In town. "Where are people desperate and defy the law and attack society?" In town. Well, you might add where are the great land values? In town. If the Bowling Green people will tax land values to raise money to pay state and national expenses with we will have less millionaires but less men begging for work and less men defying the law and attacking society.—G. J. Menger.

The Country People Want to Tax it in the City.  
Practically every dollar of the big surplus in our city banks belongs to out-of-town institutions, and lies here merely because the communities to which it belongs can find no safe or profitable use for it.—N. Y. Herald.

Of course most of what belongs to the out-of-town institutions really belongs to their customers, the country people. It comes to New York to seek investment where it is but lightly taxed, often because it would be heavily taxed if it stayed in the country.

## A Good Example.

Of course it is just as proper for Coxey to list the stallion he paid \$10,000 for for \$125 for taxation as it is for Armour, Cudahy, Yerkes, etc., to engage in similar tax-beating, but it is a trifle inconsistent. We naturally expect reformers to set a good example.—Nat. Tribune.  
It is hardly fair to expect reformers to set an example of submission to injustice and do what would drive them out of business.—Ed.

## That Mortgage Tax.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—At a public meeting of government supporters, Hon. Mr. Davies, premier of the province, said that it was the intention of the government to meet the next house with a revised system of taxation, one of the features of which would be the repeal of the tax on mortgages.

Taxation an Important Question Every-where.

The Queensland Leader: Party leans more generally toward socialism than elsewhere. But it wants land values taxed, all the same, and represents the most honest and progressive politics of any party.  
If we capitalize our pension payments we find that we are in effect paying interest on a bonded debt equal to the valuations of all the property in the seceded states in 1861, which was some \$5,000,000,000. The war cost some \$3,000,000,000; pensions since have cost \$1,000,000,000. It would have been economical to have settled the difference in 1861 on a cash basis.—Baltimore Sun.

## A GREAT TIN FAKE.

How the McKinley Tariff Protects Infant Industries.

Since the voracious Eli Perkins visited those tin mines at Harney Peak and overtaxed his very elastic imagination in a written description of their fabulous wealth, scarcely anything has been heard of them until now, when some rather ugly legal proceedings brings them once more before the public. If our memory serves us, Eli went to Harney Peak as an agent of the American Protective Tariff League. He was unable to make a thorough examination of the vast deposits of metal because the tin lying on the surface over an area of about sixty square miles, was so dazzling in the bright Dakota sunlight that his power of vision was injuriously affected. His truth-telling faculties were not paralyzed, however, for his report was as dazzling as the resplendent surface of the great tin deposits had been when he gazed at them. If we recall accurately the substance of his report, he found that sixty per cent. of the surface of the earth in the neighborhood of Harney Peak was pure tin.

The Harney Peak Tin Mining, Milling and Manufacturing company has had a hard time of it trying to utilize the vast deposits that burst upon the enraptured vision of Perkins. The company is ten years old, but it has sold no tin in commercial quantities. There was a time, we think, when a few small bricks of metal were made and distributed as specimens or manufactured into campaign badges for the followers of Mr. Benjamin Harrison. But no pile of tin bars was erected in the Black Hills in order that the president and presidential candidate might rest one hand on it, and, in that interesting attitude, make a few remarks about the beneficence of the McKinley tariff. It was reserved for the English owners of the great San Jacinto tin mine in California to make such a contribution to the history of McKinley symbolism, but where is the San Jacinto tin mine now? Where is the Harney Peak mine, for that matter? Where is the tin the dazzling sheen of which almost blinded Mr. Eli Perkins?

The San Jacinto mine is stored away somewhere with the Harrison campaign banners and badges and torches of 1892, and for the latest information about those marvelous deposits at Harney Peak we must refer our readers to the suit brought against the company and the officers of it by certain stockholders in England. The lawyer who represents these plaintiffs tersely describes the condition of the concern, as it appears to him, in the following words: "Twenty millions to its debt; a lot of unproductive and abandoned alleged mining properties to its credit, and not one cent in its treasury." A very interesting chapter of the company's history may be disclosed by these proceedings. The plaintiffs, who have already procured the appointment of a receiver, assert that \$15,000,000 in stock and \$4,850,000 in bonds were issued upon mining properties valued at only \$253,000. Other curious allegations are made on that side, and the defendants tell an interesting story for their side of the case. It is probable that all the facts will come out before we hear the last of the suit, and that we shall know what has become of that principality of tin ore, sixty per cent. pure metal, that also blinded poor Eli Perkins when he incautiously looked at it.

The American people have a bone to pick with the promoters of this company, but they can more easily reach the senators and representatives who rivaled Perkins in their descriptions of the richness of the Harney Peak deposits, and the great political party that, under the influence of these senators and representatives, imposed upon tin, the metal, a duty of four cents a pound. The arguments to which the makers of the McKinley tariff yielded when they loaded this duty upon the raw material of many important industries were those of certain legislators who covered pages of the Congressional Record with stories of the fabulous wealth of the Harney Peak company's mining claims. Some of them even asserted that these deposits would soon "supply the world" with tin.

We have yet to discover how these persons were induced to tell these stories and just what motives impelled them. But every manufacturer who uses the metal knows what the effect has been. In the ten months ended on April 30 these manufacturers and the consumers of their wares paid nearly \$400,000 in duties for the "protection" of the Harney Peak tin mines, so called. The sum would have been much larger if a great quantity of the metal had not been imported before July 1, 1893 (when the duty went into effect), in order that the tax might be avoided. Our normal rate of consumption requires from 40,000,000 to 45,000,000 pounds of the metal per annum, and this would involve a tariff tax of from \$1,600,000 to \$1,800,000, but the imports last year rose to 61,000,000 pounds, for the reason just given, so that about a six months' supply was carried over. In the pending tariff bill the metal is on the free list, from which it ought not to have been taken and where it would have remained if Eli Perkins, the protective tariff league, and a little group of republican senators and representatives had not demanded the imposition of a duty for the protection of the Harney Peak company.—N. Y. Times.

## FACTS ABOUT PROTECTION.

Republican Farmers Duped by McKinley Bunco-Steerers.

The republican farmer has not sufficient intelligence to protect himself from the green-goods swindler and bunco-steerer. No matter how carefully the game is explained to him, no matter how plain the swindle may be, as soon as the steerer offers him a share in the plunder he believes everything the thief says and nothing an honest man may say to dissuade him from buying. Unable to judge of motives, he believes only those who flatter him. The man who tells him

bluntly that he is a fool to part with his money, the man who by no possibility can benefit by the advice he gives, is regarded as an enemy, as a swindler, as a man employed by somebody to keep the farmer from enjoying the benefits of the green-goods game. The only way the republican farmer can be protected from loss is the illegal one of punishing the bunco steersers of morality and good government, as well as their own. To benefit themselves they are engaged in finding out what men have saved up money, with the object of swindling their neighbors by purchasing counterfeit bills. They steal from him this money to be used in crime, sending him a package of sawdust or green wall-paper in place of the expected counterfeit money. The republican farmer would use this money paid to the bunco man in buying tools for a burglar in backing any other safe-criminal operation as quickly as he would invest it in counterfeits, and to deprive him of this money for criminal purposes is a meritorious act, a public service on the part of the green-goods man. So far from closing the mails to the green-goods men, the government would be on the side of morality if it encouraged them in every possible way, and it would not go far afield if it should even pay them for their work. It aids in every other branch of the government to detect and punish criminals except in this matter of finding out the men who wish to purchase counterfeit money. But there are so many of these republican farmers that it assumes all are willing to cheat their neighbors, and it prefers to save them from loss by arresting those who would prevent their crimes by stealing their money. The federal courts protect them from being swindled out of the money they have saved for crime by prosecuting those who would deprive them of it.

The only way to "protect" the republican farmers from the protection bunco-steerers is to prosecute the latter. It cannot be done by any appeal to their own intelligence or common sense. If they had the faintest spark of intelligence to appeal to they would know that they were lied to when they were offered protection on wool, corn or potatoes in exchange for protection on iron, steel and cloth. But even when they find out that they have been lied to, it makes not the slightest difference to them, provided the lie is something they want to believe. As one republican farmer said not long ago in the World: "I prefer to be lied to by a republican than to listen to the truth from a democrat." That is the kind of a man a republican is, and the democrats should not expect results from conversion. It is not enough to show him the truth. He does not care for that. If he did, he would not swallow the contradictions of the republican newspapers, in which there is neither honor nor decency. The only way he can be protected from the protection bunco-steerers is by punishing them for false pretenses.—Tariff Mail, in N. Y. World.

## COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

—The alarm of republican organs for fear the passage of the income tax measure will work the defeat of the democratic party is fast approaching the intensity of hysteria.—Detroit Free Press.

—It is becoming more and more evident every day that at the Denver meeting of the republican league they made a football of Mr. Harrison's emergency and kicked it out of bounds.—N. Y. World.

—McKinley carried the republican convention at Denver. But Denver is too far west for the holding of the next national republican convention which will nominate a presidential candidate.—St. Louis Republic.

—The Illinois democrats promulgated a solid truth when they denounced republican partisanship for prolonging the business depression by fighting a reform of the tariff. On this proposition their platform says: "We condemn the contemptible partisanship which seeks to prolong for party advantage the period of financial depression."—Kansas City Times.

—Vermont republicans let a whole army of cats out of the political bag. In their state platform they denounce the democratic Wilson tariff bill because it "increases the tax on the poor man's breakfast table." At the same time they say the bill "decreases the tariff on luxuries." And so the great tariff for the "protection of American labor" is, after all, a "tax on the poor man," according to Vermont republicans.—N. Y. Post.

—The tariff bill has been sent to conference after a vain attempt on the part of the republicans to delay action. The conferees of the house are Wilson, McMillin, Turner and Montgomery, democrats, and Reed, Burrows and Pryor, republicans. This is a committee that is likely to insist on democratic principles against Gormanized McKinleyism. Chairman Wilson's ringing speech was full of both courage and hope.—N. Y. World.

—If by any spiteful decree of fate McKinley should be made president and he should administer the affairs of the nation as he has those of Ohio, the work of foreclosing a first mortgage on the entire country would be in progress by the time his term was at an end. There is not enough money in the Buckeye treasury to keep the administration in postage stamps for political correspondence, to say nothing of an indebtedness that is chasing people out of the state.—Detroit Free Press.

—Is not the sentiment of the people of the United States growing more and more favorable to lower duties? We think it is, and we know that opinion is held by many republicans of national reputation. The people of this country expect the republican party to reform the tariff and to make the duties as low as possible. Had the party done this after the election of 1888 the ground would have been cut from beneath the feet of the democrats and they would have had no campaign ammunition for the election of 1892.—Cincinnati Tribune (rep.).

## A HUMBBUG.

Pallaces as to the Benefit of Reciprocity—Several Examples.

Although Senator Hale manifested such solicitude in the senate about the "fabric of reciprocity with all its munificent and favorable results to American trade," we are aware of only one item of our exports where any considerable increase has resulted from the reciprocal trade arrangements authorized by the tariff law of 1890. Our exports of flour to Cuba have increased largely; in the judgment of persons in an excellent position to know the facts this is largely offset by a reduction in the amount of American wheat which found its way, both directly and indirectly, to Spain, whence it was exported to Cuba as flour. Many of the comparative statements of our commerce under reciprocity have been designed to deceive. In the case of Brazil incorrect statements of our exports before reciprocity were given officially, and whatever of grain there has been in our exports to Brazil has been attributed to reciprocity, though the annual gain in our exports to Brazil was much larger before reciprocity than after. With other countries than Brazil and Cuba there have been in some cases decreases of our exports since the reciprocity agreements, and in other cases the whole traffic is so small that it is hardly worth discussion. Reciprocity with Canada would be of some use to us, but most of the admirers of reciprocity are opposed to anything of that sort; they care more about trade with a million people in the tropics, who only need two cotton garments each, and who live on the domestic banana, than with five million industrious, progressive people, whose wants are as complicated and expansive as our own. Far and away our best customer is England, but a large proportion of our politicians of both parties would think they had made a great hit if they succeeded in inflicting some damage on the trade of a country without whose purchases of our breadstuffs and provisions the American farmers would start a mighty procession for the poorhouse.—Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.

## GIVE US FREE COAL.

There is No Excuse That a Duty on Coal Is Needed For Revenue.

In very many of the six hundred and thirty-three amendments, by which the senate so mutilated the Wilson tariff bill, the "compromise" senators evinced little or no interest in the needs and requirements of the people. But in few things did it show a greater indifference to their stern necessities than in its refusal to sternly prohibit coal on the free list.

There was no shadow of pretence in the senate that a duty on coal was needed for revenue. And if that were the case, there are many other things left free of duty that might have been better taxed. The government now derives from the McKinley duty on bituminous coal a comparatively small revenue, which could easily be dispensed with.

But it is the necessary effect of all tariff taxation that, while it yields the government little revenue, it makes the cost of living immensely greater for the whole country. Such indirect taxation is the most clumsy, expensive and disastrous method of providing for the support of the government which has ever been devised by man, while it is a prolific method of breeding "trusts," "combines" and "associations" for raising the prices of the necessities of life to all consumers. In the case of coal this has been conspicuously true, as every American householder can testify.

It is surely high time that the long-protracted slavery of the American people to "protected industries" had ended. And the sooner an emancipation proclamation to that effect is issued from Washington and carried into effect the better will it be for all citizens of the republic.—N. Y. Herald.

## WILSON'S DIGNIFIED SPEECH.

He Insists Upon Free Raw Materials and Ad Valorem Duties.

As was expected, Hon. William L. Wilson, chairman of the ways and means committee, refused to accept the 634 amendments to his bill made by the senate. He stated his reasons to the house in a masterly little speech, a part of which we quote:

"After five months' pendency in the senate, the bill has been returned to us with 634 amendments. A great many of those amendments are immaterial corrections or proposed corrections of phraseology, a slight increase or a slight decrease in some duty which is not of very great importance so far as the taxpayer or the treasury is concerned, but there are a number of amendments that are very important in themselves, and that make very material changes in the general scheme and idea of the bill as it passed the house, and in the burden of taxation upon the people of the country.

"Now, Mr. Speaker, the bill that went from this house, whatever may have been the imperfections of its details, was based on two clear and intelligent principles. It was based, first, upon the principle that in gathering revenue taxes under a tariff, those taxes should be levied and gathered upon finished products, and not upon what was called raw materials. Taxes upon raw materials are taxes upon the occupation of the working people of a country, and no country which does not allow its working people free, untaxed access to the materials of industry can fully supply its own market or hope to contend for the markets of other countries of the world.

"And so, sir, the bill that passed through the house was based upon that great fundamental democratic idea that we should gather whatever revenue we need under a tariff system from a revenue tax upon the finished product, and not from successive taxes, rolled up and repeated at every stage in the process of manufacture, upon the material that workingmen have to use in the employment of their labor. The bill that came back to us from the senate does not recognize that principle. It has transferred to the tax list

quite a number of materials of industry which the house desired and desires to give free and untaxed to the working people of this country. Of all the chief free materials provided in the house bill, only wool and lumber come back to us undisturbed by the senate bill.

"There was another important and equally democratic principle in the house bill, and that was that there can be no just or equal system of taxation except a system based upon the value of the thing taxed. There is no open, public system of taxation except that which is levied upon a unit of weight, measure or time. Therefore the house bill, in the main, sought through all of its schedules to introduce and to extend as far as it could the ad valorem system of taxation instead of a specific or a compound system. There is not a state in this country that would dare to impose specific taxes on acres of land or on the dwellings of the people, by which a worthless acre would pay as much taxes as the richest in the state and by which the humblest cottage would pay the same rate of taxation as the most luxurious mansion in the state, and yet specific taxes work out their results in exactly that method wherever they are put into your tariff system, always increasing the burden where it ought to be diminished in justice and equality, and diminishing the burden where it ought to be increased in justice and equality.

"Now, sir, we find that the senate bill has returned very largely to specific taxes, and in many cases, in a considerable number of cases, to that worst and most insidious and prima facie fraudulent form of specific taxes, a compound duty made up of a specific tax and an ad valorem tax. Thus, the bill comes back to the house with these two great fundamental principles of democratic policy in a large measure overridden and neglected; and it is for this house, so far as it can, in the performance of its duty to the people, to insist upon their continuance in any tariff bill that is passed by this house of congress.

There are eighty-nine amendments to the free list, the changes being almost always a transfer of something left on the free list by the house or put upon the free list. Now, sir, if there were any feeling in this house when we came to deal with the tariff bill, it was that we were dealing too conservatively. There were scarcely any sentiment in this house, except here and there, upon some particular item that we did not feel that if we were free to carry out the full mandate of the people who sent us here, we would have sent to the senate a bill with a lower range of duties than we ventured to suggest or pass in the house. If these amendments were in the direction of a reduction of the people's taxes I am sure that this house would agree very quickly to a large number of them; but, while a few of them, in one or two important instances, are reductions, the great mass of these changes are in the direction of increasing the taxes upon the American people and increasing the protection of the home makers of the articles thus taxed. This is especially true in the sugar schedule; it is true in the cotton schedule; it is true in the woolen schedule; it is true in the glass schedule, and so on through all the important schedules where the taxes bear heaviest on the people, there is an increase in taxation which will not, in my judgment, increase proportionately the revenue of the government derived from those taxes.

## "OLD PROBS."

The Forms Required to Pass the Tariff Bill After It Goes to a Conference.

The question how long a time need elapse before the final enactment of the measure into law is now of general interest. Some idea of the period necessary may perhaps be derived from the history of the McKinley bill in its later stages. It was on the 10th of September, 1890, that the bill passed the senate, having passed the house on the 21st of the previous May. Having lain one day on the speaker's table, it was referred to the ways and means committee September 12. On the 15th Mr. McKinley reported it back from that committee with a recommendation for non-concurrence in the senate amendments, and it went to the committee of the whole. Consideration of the senate amendments was limited to one day, so that the bill was reported to the house and a conference with the senate ordered September 16. The work of the conference committee occupied ten days, and the result was reported on September 26 to the house, which next day agreed to the changes recommended and took a final vote on the passage of the bill. The bill as agreed to by the conference committee was reported to the senate September 29 and passed by that body next day. Three weeks therefore covered the period of conferences, compromises, and final details. A week more may now be allowed, and the work will be completed by about the 1st of August.—N. Y. Post.

## Would Not Work.

Senator Hill's guerilla warfare on the income tax bill must be about at an end unless the resources of that political bandit are as limitless as his audacity. Defeat after defeat has met his every attack upon the most rational and popular measure of taxation which has been proposed to the people of the United States in years. Repulse of his every sortie has been instantaneous and decisive, and in his last desperate attempt to cripple the bill he was, so to speak, routed, foot and dragons.—Chicago Times.

## Treat All Alike.

Messrs. Havemeyer and Seales should receive exactly the same treatment at the hands of the sugar investigating committee as the newspaper correspondents received. Like the correspondents they refused to answer questions and like the correspondents they should be hauled before the grand jury. Senator Allen should insist upon his demand that they be reported to the senate.—N. Y. World.



EUGENE V. DEBS, PRESIDENT AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION.

The director of the great boycott against the railroads of America is a young man. He was born in Terre Haute, Ind., in 1858. He began his career in paint shops of Vandalia railway, after...

NEW YEAR IN PERSIA.

Revolting Sights Seen by a Traveler at Teheran.

Religious Fanaticism Carried to a Point Almost Beyond Belief—History of the Festival and the Great Oriental Passion Play.

[Special Letter.]

In Persia, as well as in the other Mohammedan countries, the calendar year begins with the month of Moharrem. That falls, however, in different seasons, each year other than in the preceding one.

These performances are even more realistic and impressive than the Oberammergau Passion play, to which, in some respects, they bear a striking resemblance.

As this performance is the only kind of theatrical entertainment in vogue among the Mohammedans, it is interesting to note some of its peculiarities.

When it comes to the point where Hassan is killed at the behest of the usurping caliph and Hussein flees with a handful of faithful followers into the Syrian desert and at last is overtaken by a large force of Arabs sent out by the caliph, and the final struggle takes place, during which Hussein is stabbed to death on his horse, but later on crawls on his hands and knees to a shady spot under a palm tree...

all may see the blood spurting forth from his wounds, and many in the audience emulate his example, while during the fierce melee which is supposed to scan the massacre of Kerbelah, deaths and severe injuries due to the too realistic use of their curved sabers and Khandjars (large daggers) occur invariably at the larger performances in the important towns.

"All! All! Allah! Poor Hussein! Poor Hassan! Could I but help thee! All the black murdering infidels! Ai, ai, ai!"

The street processions on the tenth of Moharrem are even more awful and repellent, and these are held not in Persia alone, but in all other countries and cities where Persians and other Sclerites are numerically strong, in Constantinople, in Cairo, in Alexandria, in Damascus, in Tiflis, in Baku, in Candahar, Cabul and elsewhere.

But the most exciting section of the whole procession is that made up of the fakirs and of those others who voluntarily portray the sufferings and wounds of the two martyrs. These men, rendered frantic by hashish and for the time almost incapable of feeling pain, inflict the most horrible injuries and mutilations on themselves, right in the face of the awe-struck crowds that are lining the way.

The Christian fanaticism of the middle ages, I must confess, the wanderings and self-mutilation of the Flagellants and the sects who deemed it glory to God to torture and kill themselves, had always been rather unintelligible to me, I confess. I understood it after seeing similar scenes in the orient even at this late day.

WOLF VON SCHIEBRAND

Nothing in the Assignment.

An old-time newspaper man was assigned to see a purser of a coasting vessel and get a good story. He reached the boat a short time before the sailing hour, and the purser at once began to fill him up with good grog. When the newspaper man got out of his grog trance he was way out on the ocean. Eventually he wound up in Savannah. A year from the day he started out he walked into the newspaper office on Park row, and, rushing up to the city editor all out of breath, he exclaimed: "Say, there was nothing in that assignment you gave me."—N. Y. Journal.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

In 1879 a committee of the British parliament reported unfavorably on electric light for towns.

The price of platinum has increased five fold at the Ural mines within three years. This is due to the heavy demand for this metal for electrical purposes.

The latest theory concerning the cause of the aurora borealis has been deduced from a careful analysis of that light thrown through a spectrocope. This unique experiment clearly establishes the fact that it is caused by an electrical discharge among the particles of meteoric iron dust contained in the atmosphere.

The new Atlantic cable which is now being laid in sections between the Ballinskelligs Bay, Ireland, and Canso, N. S., for the Commercial Cable Co., is in many respects a notable piece of work. The cable is about 2,100 miles in length; its conductor contains more than 1,100,000 pounds of copper and is covered with over 10,000,000 pounds of steel wire.

The prospectus of a proposed "National School of Electricity," to be established at Chicago under the auspices of Edison and a number of other eminent electricians, says: "More than \$800,000,000 are employed in electrical pursuits to-day, and these figures are increased at the rate of \$100,000,000 annually. Within a decade nine-tenths of the steamboating, railroading, canal-hauling, illumination, domestic lighting, heating, cooking, factory operation, mining and metallurgy will be done by electricity."

The employees of a telephone company were stretching wires along the road which skirts the property of Geo. W. Hawkins, near Newburg, N. Y., and in so doing they disfigured half a dozen spruce trees which had been planted by his father by cutting off the branches. No consent to this mutilation had been given by the owner of the trees, and the linemen, as usual, had used their saws and axes without mercy. Mr. Hawkins sued the company for \$600, estimating the damage at \$100 a tree. The jury gave a verdict of \$500. Under provisions of the code in this state, Mr. Hawkins' lawyers then moved that a triple judgment be made, and the court astounded the defendants by granting this and increased the judgment to \$1,500.

Among the scientific problems to which Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, who is spending the summer in Nova Scotia, will devote the season is the transmission of light by electricity—that is, he will try to harness electricity to light as it has been harnessed to sound, so that people may be able to see a great distance. Just as the telegraph enables them to write and the telephone enables them to speak at a great distance, Prof. Bell firmly believes that it will be possible some day to see from Washington to New York as easily as one can convey the sound of the voice that distance. The vibrations of light are much more rapid than the vibrations of sound, but Prof. Bell is confident that he will soon be able to discover a diaphragm sufficiently large to receive the vibrations of light and produce the effect necessary to convey the impression to the human vision.

ANIMAL ATHLETES.

Ants Enjoy a Good Rough-and-Tumble Wrestling Occasionally.

The ant, whose brain is larger, comparatively speaking, than that of other known creatures, spends its leisure hours in wrestling, running and other athletic sports. Pierre Huber, son of Francis Huber, the celebrated "blind naturalist" tells the following remarkable story concerning sports among ants:

"I approached one day to the formicary of some wood ants, exposed to the sun and sheltered from the north. The ants were heaped upon one another in great numbers, appearing to enjoy the temperature of the surface of the nest.

"None of them were at work, and the immense multitude of insects presented the appearance of a liquid in a state of ebullition, upon which the eye could scarcely be fixed without great difficulty; but when I examined the conduct of each ant I saw that they were approaching each other, each moving his antennae with astonishing rapidity, each patting the cheek of one of his fellows. After these preliminaries, which very much resembled caressing, they were observed to raise themselves upright on their hind legs by pairs, struggle together, seize each other by mandible, foot or antennae, and then immediately relax their hold, only to renew the attack again in a moment.

"They would fasten to each other's shoulders, embrace and wrestle, overthrow each other, then raise themselves by turns, each taking revenge without producing any serious mischief. They did not spurt out their venom as they do in their real combats, nor retain their hold upon their opponents with such obstinacy. I have seen some so eager in these exercises that they would pursue and vanquish several in succession, only struggling with each a few seconds.

"In one place two ants appeared to be gambling about a stock of straw, turning alternately to avoid or seize each other, which forcibly brought to my recollection the sport and pastime of young dogs, when they are observed to rise on their hind legs, attempting to bite, overthrow or seize each other, without once closing their teeth."

Mr. Huber tells of other queer habits of ants, such as their running of races, carrying each other on their backs, etc., characteristics which certainly prove that they are endowed with a very high degree of intelligence.—N. Y. Recorder.

The Exception That Proves the Rule.

Houser—I'm not a betting man, but there's one thing I would gamble on.

Dinker—What?

Houser—That the fellow who originated the saying, "To the pure all things are pure," never bought a bottle of grated horseradish.—Buffalo Courier.

A GREAT COUNTRY.

How an American Comedian's British Friend Was Enlightened.

Comedian William F. Hoey lately encountered a distinctively ingenious Britisher. The comedian formed his acquaintance during the Lucania's last incoming voyage, and the two breakfasted together.

"I guess I'll run out to see Harry after breakfast," said the guest.

"Harry?" queried the comedian, softly.

"Yes, my brother," explained the Englishman. "I've two here. Harry lives in San Francisco and Charlie in Chicago."

"But, you'll be back for dinner?" facetiously quizzed Hoey.

"The Britisher took him seriously. "Sure, for dinner, if not for lunch," he answered. And, accompanied by the actor, now thoroughly alive to the humor of the incident, he found himself a few moments later in the line of ticket buyers in the Grand Central station.

"An excursion ticket to San Francisco, stopping at Chicago station on return," he ordered.

The ticket agent put about a quarter of a mile of pasteboard under his stamp, pounded it for a minute or more, thrust it before the explorer and expectantly awaited payment.

"When does the train go?" asked the Englishman.

"In ten minutes," was the answer.

"How much is it?"

"One hundred and thirty-eight dollars and fifty cents."

"What?" the Englishman gasped.

"How far is it?"

"Three thousand miles."

"Old Hoss" was right behind to catch the falling form, and as he guided the half-fainting Englishman back to the cab, where he snuggled helplessly in a corner, the single exclamation escaped: "What a country!"—N. Y. Times.

Rose Paste.

A delicate flavor of rose leaves is a great addition to certain cakes and confections, and a rose paste made at home is much purer than many of the extracts sold for the purpose. It is made by chopping the leaves of fragrant roses into a smooth mass with white sugar, and placing them in an oven long enough to heat thoroughly, but not entirely melt the sugar. Use one cupful of the leaves to three of sugar. Keep in air-tight cans, and allow to stand six months before opening. This must be used carefully, only a small quantity being necessary to flavor a large cake.—Harper's Bazar.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various goods like CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, CORN, etc. in Kansas City, July 23.

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

Table with market prices for various goods like CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, CORN, etc. in Chicago.

Table with market prices for various goods like CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, CORN, etc. in New York.



KNOWLEDGE

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

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

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

The Best Things to Eat

Are made with ROYAL BAKING POWDER—bread, biscuit, cake, rolls, muffins, crusts, and the various pastries requiring a leavening or raising agent.

Risen with ROYAL BAKING POWDER, all these things are superlatively light, sweet, tender, delicious and wholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER is the greatest of time and labor savers to the pastry cook. Besides, it economizes flour, butter and eggs, and, best of all, makes the food more digestible and healthful.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

NEVER measure a man's intellect by his size. I have observed that fine wine is most allus served up in small glasses, while slop beer is invariably paraded in schooners.—Arkansaw Thomas Cat.

THE desideratum in collars is something high enough to look uncomfortable and low enough to allow one to turn the head without swearing.—Puck.

MAMMA—"Think of it, little Dick's father has been sent up for five years!" Harry—"Well, what'll he do with 'em when he gets 'em home?"—Inter Ocean.

Don't Give Up the Ship! So say those who, having experienced its benefits themselves, advise their despairing friends to use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for the combined evils—liver complaint, dyspepsia and irregularity of the bowels. Fruitful of benefits in biliousness, rheumatic and kidney troubles and nervousness. Use the great remedy with persistence.

Eight fingers would be enough to make money with if we didn't have about twenty for it to slip through.—Puck.

Hill's Catarrh Cure Is taken internally Price 75c.

USUALLY THIN.—She—"What are these pastels in prose?" He—"It is wit in water-colors."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Rep, angry eruptions yield to the action of Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

UNFORTUNATELY summer musicians are not all of good, sound judgment.—Syracuse Courier.

The man who is willing to do as he would be done by wants to be done by first.

The game of life is great sport until one finds oneself the game.—Puck.

The worst robbers are not those who carry clubs.—Ram's Horn.

The boy with an elastic step should go upstairs at a single bound.

"Let us sweep," the housemaid whispered to the new broom.

EVERY man has his own peculiar bent, especially the one whose ways are crooked.

where where milk folks have a voice. Their enthusiasm about Pearlina is genuine. And it's natural. For all kinds of washing and cleaning, nothing equals Pearlina.



MATILDA.—It was a good turn you did me when you told me of Clairette Soap. It makes the clothes whiter than any other, and saves time and work.

MARY.—Yes, and it does not injure the hands or the clothes.

CLAIRETTE SOAP.

Sold Everywhere. 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.

\$1000 In money; also other valuable premiums to good consumers. FINE BALL, Embroiderer, this is your opportunity. See our HOME AND COUNTRY MAGAZINE. Price 5c. All Newsletters, or 50 East 10th St., New York. SEND THIS PAPER every time you write.

WHEAT REDUCED From 15 to 10 in a month. Home has treatment (by post) for all ailments. No suffering. Thousands cured. Send for information. O. W. F. SNYDER, M. D., Wall Dept. McVicker's Theater, Chicago, Ill.

When writing to advertisers please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

THE BLACK DEATH.

Washingon, July 24.—Recognizing the difficulties in the way of obtaining accurate information upon sanitary matters from Oriental countries, Dr. Stuart Eldridge, the health officer of the port of Yokohama and member of the imperial board of health of Tokio, has sent to the marine hospital bureau a semi-official statement of the epidemic of plague in southern China. It appears from his report that this scourge is one of the most fearful on record, having its greatest hold at the port of Hong Kong. The disease broke out in Canton late last February. During March and April it steadily increased until it assumed gigantic proportions. According to the letter of Dr. Eldridge, the eastern authorities treated the disease with their ordinary indifference. Several cases appeared in Hong Kong during the first days of May, but not until the 10th of that month was any official action taken. It has steadily increased in that place until the mortality has reached 100 a day, despite the exodus of 100,000 Chinese and many Europeans. The natives in most cases have left on feeling the symptoms of the disease, in the hope of dying in their native villages, while a dozen Europeans have been attacked and most of them have died.

"If I may presume to advise," says Dr. Eldridge, "I would say that the most stringent measures may need to be taken to protect the United States, particularly as regards certain classes of goods from China likely to convey infection; rags, old cotton, etc., and also such manufactured articles as are made in the native workshops, with perhaps a case of plague dying in the same room; such things as straw matting, embroideries, and every sort of textile fabric."

A NEW MOVE.

Members of Labor Unions Propose to Join Militia Regiments. New York, July 24.—The Herald yesterday morning said: The report is current and its authenticity is vouched for by an official attached to one of the most influential of the labor organizations in this city, that organized labor throughout the country is to unite in an effort for the conversion of the militia to the labor interests. This is to be accomplished by the enlistment of labor men in the national guard of the several states. The movement was inaugurated in the west more than a year ago, and labor leaders in this city who favor the scheme point to the recent conduct of the national guard in California, who refuse to do duty in quelling the railroad riots, as an evidence of what the plan may accomplish.

It has been stated that as a result of the conference following the recent outbreak in Chicago, an order was promulgated throughout the labor organizations in the east directing the men to enlist in the militia. This is denied by the labor leaders, but the fact remains that application for admission to the regiments of the national guard in this state have recently been more numerous than ever, and among them are many members of labor organizations.

Some of the applicants are members of the Knights of Labor, and this is regarded as significant, because of the fact that after the railroad riots in 1894 the district assemblies of that order passed resolutions requesting their members to refrain from enlisting in the national guard, and of those already enlisted it was asked that they should retire at the expiration of their terms of enlistment, or earlier, if possible.

HEAD-END COLLISION.

Wreck on the Big Four—Three Persons Killed and Many Injured. CINCINNATI, July 24.—There was a head-end collision on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railway at Griffiths station, 15 miles from this city, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Three were killed and ten injured. The express from Chicago, due here at 7:30 was on time, but the St. Louis express, which runs fifteen minutes ahead of the Chicago incoming train, was an hour late. At Griffiths a light engine was running down to the gravel bank in charge of Engineer Hart. He forgot his orders, knowing the St. Louis express was late, he pulled out, and was met by the Chicago express. Hart will die, probably, without being able to tell how he made the mistake in orders. The killed are: Frank Taylor, fireman, Indianapolis; Charles Sherman, tramp; unknown tramp.

The postal cars of the Chicago express were damaged. The rest of the train was brought into this city. No passengers were seriously injured. The engineer and firemen of the express train saved their lives by jumping. The two tramps killed were stealing their way on the postal car. There were seven postal clerks at work on the cars.

Blown Up with Dynamite.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., July 24.—At 1 o'clock this morning a large bomb was exploded under the house of a non-union workman named Vaughn in Dunbar. The building was blown to pieces and a large part of the town was shaken, windows broken and chimneys thrown from their positions. The family escaped without injury. A short time later a dynamite bomb was found under the house of William Boden, another non-unionist. It had evidently been thrown at the house, but did not explode.

Minister and Father-in-Law Shot.

EL PASO, Ark., July 24.—As the result of charges by Rev. Mr. Platt, of Ivory's Ferry, near the Louisiana line, that Daniel Perdu had slandered a young woman, the two met Saturday. Platt was accompanied by his father-in-law, Mr. Stuart, and John Goulett, and Perdu was backed by Tisdale, father and son, and two brothers named DeFey. A bitter quarrel followed and rifles and revolvers were called into play. Platt was killed, Stuart fatally wounded and beaten and Goulett lost three fingers. Tisdale, Sr., was badly wounded.

RUMORS OF WAR IN COREA.

Japan Has Rejected Peace Offers, Which May Precipitate Matters with China. LONDON, July 24.—The Chinese minister declared last night that Japan had rejected the peace counsels of the British minister and that China was preparing to send 10,000 troops to Korea to force the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Seoul and Chemulpo. He discredited the rumor that war had been declared.

From Yokohama comes the report that Korea, instigated by China, has refused to institute demanded reforms until Japanese troops shall be withdrawn. Shanghai reports that 12,000 Chinese troops were put on transports Friday and started for Korea under guard of eight gunboats. Orders have also been sent to each Chinese province to furnish 20,000 troops for immediate service.

SUGAR TRUST INQUIRY.

Members of a New York Brokerage Firm Unfold a Story. WASHINGTON, July 24.—The senate sugar trust investigating committee resumed its sittings yesterday, with a full committee present. Emil Guillaudau, of the brokerage firm of W. B. Wheeler & Co., of New York, was before the committee during the entire morning hour. It is understood that he put the committee in possession of the names of witnesses who, he said, might give important testimony, and that his statement was more important in this respect than for the direct testimony given. It has been stated that he has in his possession the order of a certain senator for sugar stock, but it has been impossible to learn whether he confirmed this statement in his testimony.

Arrests at Pond Creek.

POND CREEK, Ok., July 24.—Nearly 200 citizens here have been arrested for train wrecking. Sheriff Hager was the first man taken and Mayor Frank the second. The arrests were made by seven deputy marshals, backed by a car-load of federal soldiers. At first the Pond Creek lookouts, stationed on the top of buildings, saw twenty soldiers marching from Pond Creek station and so reported. The citizens took their Winchester in high glee to give them battle, but while they were drawn up in line waiting for the soldiers to demand their surrender, two unexpected companies of soldiers rolled off a train that had just come from another direction in great haste. The citizens then grounded arms and surrendered.

Looking After Arizona's Interests. WASHINGTON, July 24.—Gov. Hughes, of Arizona, accompanied by the territorial superintendent of public instruction, Mr. Nettleton, is in Washington getting things in order for statehood, which is thought to be near. The bill for the admission of Arizona may be reported to the senate the coming week, but action upon it is likely to be deferred until next session. In the meantime there are several things to be done of a preliminary character, and one is to complete the funding of the territorial debt. Since Gov. Hughes arrived here the house has passed a bill to authorize this, and the senate will also pass it in a few days.

Blazing Forests of Wisconsin.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., July 24.—As a result of the forest fires that have been raging throughout northern Wisconsin, but which were partially extinguished by rains a few days ago, several small towns within a radius of 50 miles from here are threatened with destruction. The east end of the city fire department has been called to South Range to protect the town from being burned. As it was, the town had suffered greatly from fires. A number of stores and dwelling houses were destroyed.

Strikers Returning to Work.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 24.—Eight hundred and twenty men went to work in the shops yesterday, and 1,000 applications were received. The boilers and molders' shops were opened for the first time since the strike. George W. Vice, vice president of the A. R. U., was arrested yesterday by United States Marshal Baldwin, on charges of obstructing the United States mail conspiracy and insurrection. Vice is candidate for the assembly on the ticket of the reorganized democracy. He was released on \$5,000 bonds.

Tendered to the State.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 24.—At a meeting of the Lincoln Monument association yesterday a resolution was adopted tendering the monument to the state, provided that the state keep it in good condition, the bodies of the Lincoln family to remain undisturbed, the family of Robert Lincoln to be permitted to a custodian and the public to be admitted to the monument at all proper hours, free of charge. A committee was appointed to lay the matter before the next legislature.

A Quick Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 24.—A quick fire yesterday afternoon destroyed fifteen cottages on Van Horn street between Leavitt and Oakley. The fire started about 2 o'clock and driven by a strong wind spread with great rapidity through the row. Frank Stegt, a laborer, was caught by a falling roof and fatally injured. Three others were badly burned about their heads and faces. The fire was gotten under control at 2:30, but not until fifteen houses were consumed.

A California Ex-Governor Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—Frederick F. Low, governor of California from 1863 to 1867, died at midnight on Saturday. He had large corporate and banking interests. He was born in Frankfort, Me., in 1828 and went to California in 1849. From 1869 to 1874 he was minister to China.

Stabbed From Behind.

CENTER, Tex., July 24.—At McCauley's mill J. A. Stock and Bud McCauley engaged in a fight, when Joe McCauley, a son of Bud McCauley, slipped up behind Stock and stabbed him fatally.

CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

The President Gives His Views on the Tariff in Some Matters That Will Not Admit of a Compromise. WASHINGTON, July 20.—The president sent a letter to Mr. Wilson, of the house, who has had the tariff bill in charge, expressing his views on the subject. The letter was read publicly in the house, and is as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 2, 1894.—To Hon. William L. Wilson: My Dear Sir: The certainty that a conference will be held between the two houses of congress for the purpose of adjusting differences on the subject of tariff legislation makes it also certain that you will be again called upon to do much of the hard work of tariff reform. My public life has been so closely related to the subject, I have so long worked for its accomplishment, and I have so often promised its realization to my fellow countrymen as a result of every election, that I know that the democratic party, I hope no excuse is necessary for my earnest appeal to you that in this crisis you strenuously insist upon party honesty and good faith, and a sturdy adherence to democratic principles, which are the only necessary conditions to the continuation of democratic existence.

I cannot rid myself of the feeling that this conference will be the best if not the only hope of true democracy. Indications point to its action as the reliance of those who desire the genuine fruition of democratic efforts. The fulfillment of democratic pledges and the redemption of democratic promises to the people. To reconcile differences in the details comprised within the fixed and well defined lines of principles, will not be the sole task of the conference, but, as it seems to me, its members will also have in charge the question whether democratic principles themselves are to be saved or abandoned. There is no excuse for mistaking or misapprehending the feeling and the temper of the rank and file of the democracy. They are downcast under the assertion that their party fails in ability to manage the government and they are apprehensive that efforts to bring about tariff reform may fail; but they are much more downcast and apprehensive in their fear that democratic principle may be surrendered in these circumstances. They cannot do otherwise than to look with confidence to you and those who with you have patriotically and sincerely championed the cause of tariff reform within democratic lines, and who have been so long and so bold in carrying out the principles which you have so often and so bravely proclaimed. I believe that your leadership of the house of representatives upon the bill now pending. Every true democrat who is a lover of the country and who has in his present form and as it will be submitted to the conference falls short of the consummation for which we have long labored, for which we have suffered defeat without discouragement, which in its turn has given us a rallying cry in our day of triumph and which in its promise of accomplishment is so interwoven with democratic pledges and democratic success that our abandonment of the cause would be a betrayal of the trusts means party perjury and party dishonor.

One topic will be submitted to the conference which embodies democratic principle so directly and so soon as the democratic party have in our platforms and in every way possible declared in favor of free importation of raw materials. We have again and again promised that this should be accorded to our people and our manufacturers as soon as the democratic party was invested with the power to determine the tariff policy of the country. The party has now that power. We are as certain today as we have ever been of the great benefit that will accrue to the country from the inauguration of this policy and nothing has occurred to release us from our obligation to secure this advantage to our people. It must be secured by the tariff reform which we have with democratic principles and promises or bear a genuine democratic badge that does not provide for free raw materials.

I hope that you will not consider it intrusive in this manner, and that they are not anxious to assume the burden.

JUSTICE BREWER'S VIEW.

His Ideas on the Tariff Bill, the Financial Panic, the Late Strike and the Powers of Federal Courts. TOPEKA, Kan., July 23.—Mr. Justice Brewer, of the United States supreme court, who is visiting his daughter in Topeka, stated in an interview last night that in his opinion the present tariff bill would not pass. The failure to pass the bill, Justice Brewer thought, would mean that nothing would be done with the tariff during the present administration.

Speaking of the causes which led up to the panic of 1893, Justice Brewer said: "Business had been done on a speculative basis for some time, and I think that in the attendant liquidation there would have been financial trouble anyhow. However, the tariff question and the silver question had their effects upon the country and intensified the situation. With due respect to Mr. Cleveland, I believe he should have called a special session of congress in March. Immediately after his inauguration. His party had come into power upon promises of tariff reform and everyone was expecting changes. Those who had any idea of business in new business enterprises abandoned the thought until the question of protection should be settled in some way. They cannot be blamed for that. If I had had any idle money at that time I do not believe I would have invested in either. The American people adjust themselves easily to legislative changes, and had the call been made then for a special session in all probability the democrats would have been able to pass a tariff bill. They would have felt their party pledges more keenly than they do at present.

Referring to the strike, Justice Brewer said: "It will be a long time before the country recovers from the shock of the strike. The incursion and looting in Chicago I regard as the work of the thieves and thugs who make Chicago, in some respects, the worst city in this country. They are always ready to take advantage of such an opportunity as a great strike, and in my opinion, are responsible for the greater part of the damage wrought in that city. I do not think the railroad men had a hand in it to any great extent. Some people think that the strike will annihilate the organizations, but I believe it will in the end make them stronger. They will see the necessity of placing at their head strong, cool and clear-headed men, like Arthur and the locomotive engineers, and discarding enthusiasts of the Debs order. With such men at the head they will be much more powerful and great trouble will be avoided.

Asked in regard to the truthfulness of the stories about the "usurpation" of power by the federal courts, Judge Brewer said: "The courts have no more power than they had under the first years of the constitution in most respects. The acts of 1867 and 1875 enabled a man to sue his creditor wherever found and made some changes, but in general they have not been enlarged. The change is in the great increase in the volume of business and subsequent enlargement of the corporations handling the same. Formerly we never had such great transportation companies as the Santa Fe system with its 9,000 miles of railway tracks. Receiverships were just the same, but the amount of property handled was much less. The courts do not find the receiverships of railroads a very pleasant thing. Why when the Santa Fe company was placed in the hands of receivers, I wrote to Judge Caldwell and congratulated him upon having the work in his charge, at the same time assuring him that I did not intend to come out and handle it in any way. There is simply an increased amount of work and much vexation to a judge in taking care of property placed in the hands of the courts in this manner, and they are not anxious to assume the burden.

BIMETALLIC LEAGUE.

Call for a Conference to Be Held in Washington August 16. WASHINGTON, July 23.—Gen. A. J. Warner, president of the American Bimetallic league, has issued the following address:

The country has now had a year's experience under the gold standard policy since the acts of 1893 closing the mints of India and the stoppage of the coinage of silver in the United States. The results of this experience are every hand in the business depression of the country, in labor strikes and the general discontent that everywhere prevails. Congress will soon complete its work, and the general situation and the prospects before the country will then be fully disclosed. Some state elections, involving the election of United States senators, have already been entered upon, and the campaign for the election of members of the Fifty-fourth congress will soon begin. In view of these conditions, the executive committee of the American Bimetallic league have thought it advisable to call a conference of those who believe in a permanent improvement in the condition of the country can be hoped for as long as the present gold standard policy is pursued, and who favor the immediate restoration of the bimetallic standard in both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, to be held at Washington, Thursday, August 16, 1894, to take into consideration the condition of the country and to decide upon the policy to be pursued to bring about the change in the monetary policy of the government necessary to restore prosperity to the people.

GUARDING AGAINST CHOLERA.

Precautions Being Taken by Health Authorities and Ship Companies. NEW YORK, July 23.—The rapid spread of cholera in eastern Europe has directed attention again to the possibility that the disease may be introduced into this country. Unusual precautions have been taken by the marine hospital service to protect the United States from the plague, and unless the rigid quarantine established abroad should be relaxed, it is not probable that we will have a visitation of the dread disease. The steamship companies have learned by experience the disadvantage of carrying passengers from the infected districts, and are co-operating with Surgeon-General Wyman's deputies at foreign ports.

New Counterfeit Bank Note. WASHINGTON, July 23.—A new counterfeit \$20 national bank note has been discovered by the secret service officials of the treasury department. The note is on the national bank of Barre, Vt., check letter A, charter No. 2109, bank No. 1980, treasury No. D56255; John Allison, register; F. E. Spinner, treasurer. The note is a poorly executed pen and ink production with a number of imperfections.

Poisoned by Drinking Cherry Beer. PATTERSON, N. J., July 23.—Rene Baker, 6 years old, and Nellie Baker, 3 years old, are dead, and Mrs. Morinus Baker and Mrs. Isabella Laugenberg are dying from the effects of cherry beer, which they drank Saturday night. Mrs. Baker had sent to a nearby grocery store for a bottle of cherry beer, and the women and children drank it. A short time afterward all were seized with spells of vomiting, and one by one they became helpless. The children were first to succumb. Coroner Wiley is of the opinion that the poison was generated by the cherry bark.

ADDRESS TO DEMOCRATS.

The Chairman of the State Central Democratic Committee Gives Some Figures—Why Populists Should Vote the Ticket. TOPEKA, Kan., July 17.—Chairman John S. Richardson, of the democratic state central committee, has issued the following address to the people of Kansas:

"The democratic party of this state has placed in nomination a ticket worthy of the party and of the state, nominated in obedience to the overwhelming demand of the party for a ticket made up of men who would not only fight the battle of the party to the end of the campaign, but deserving of your confidence, and which, if properly supported, will be elected. Since 1888 there has been in Kansas no exhibition of the full strength of the democratic party. That this is true is sufficiently attested by the fact that the ratio of representation in the late democratic state convention was based upon the democratic vote cast at the election in 1888. At the election of 1888 the party vote was as follows in round numbers:

Republicans.....182,000  
Democrats.....102,000  
Union labor (populists).....37,000  
Prohibition.....Between 4,000 and 5,000  
Total.....376,000  
"At the election of 1892 the republicans had 158,000; democrats and populists, 163,000; prohibitionists, 4,000; total, 325,000. It therefore appears that in the four years from 1888 to 1892 the republican vote fell off 24,000. These men voted the populist ticket. So did the 37,000 union laborites of 1888, making 61,000. Where did the opponents of republicanism get their 102,000 votes? They got them from the 102,000 democrats of 1888. Now that the democratic party has a ticket in the field, these 102,000 stand ready to support it almost to a man. Therefore we say to our populist friends who express such a strong desire to defeat the republican party, come over and ally yourself to the only party in the state that can do it. If you are sincere you cannot refuse. In 1892 the democrats abandoned all efforts as a separate party, voted your ticket and massed their strength through the activity of their organization. All to defeat the republican party. If you are as sincere as the democrats in your desire to defeat that party, you will adopt the only means to that end and vote the democratic ticket.

"The democratic party is the party of the constitution; the party of law; the party of limited government; the party of constitutional liberty; the party of the people. It has a great history, an illustrious past and is destined to have a still more glorious future. It is the party whose moderation, whose just and temperate policies, whose devotion to popular individual rights most redempt the country from the consequences of vicious class legislation. It is the party and the only party which can redeem Kansas from the curse of fanaticism, folly and crankism and return the state to the way of prosperity, civil justice and common sense. It opposes the abominable proposition of placing the burdens of government upon women. It opposes the multiplied infamies of prohibition. It challenges the candidates of the populist and republican parties to express themselves upon these questions.

"It stands for the lowest possible rate of taxation, both state and national, for gold and silver as standard money, for honesty and economy in the administration of affairs, for taxing the incomes of the rich rather than the necessities of the poor. It is not a party of a day, it always was, and must be, one of the greatest parties of the country, based as it is upon a plain constitutional theory of government. It was born with the birth of the nation, and has witnessed the burial of many opponents. Its hundred years of history speak for its ever living action.

"To democrats, then, we appeal for a candid and zealous support, to the voters of Kansas generally, for an honest expression of manly opinion; that the good name of Kansas may be upheld by that expression of opinion, and giving the great party of the people the opportunity of doing that in which the other parties in this state have so signally failed."

Building Up Libraries. WASHINGTON, July 18.—Senator Martin yesterday secured the passage of his bill sending the Daily Congressional Record, session laws, presidents' messages and all accompanying documents to all soldiers' homes under the government jurisdiction, as well as those established by the states. He also secured an amendment to the bill including all homes for widows and orphans of soldiers. The bill will eventually result in building up good congressional libraries at the homes at Leavenworth, Atchison and Dodge City.

Opening of the Kickapoo Reservation. WASHINGTON, July 18.—If the interior department and the committee on public lands can prevent it sooner will not be permitted to gobble the lands in the Kickapoo reservation soon to be opened. The department is unwilling to open these lands until congress has passed the McRae bill, disposing of them at public auction.

Three More Positions Filled. WASHINGTON, July 18.—The president has sent to the senate the nominations of David A. Wells, Jr., of Connecticut, as second secretary of legation at London; James R. Jackson, of New Hampshire, as consul at Sherbrooke, Quebec; and John C. Arnold, of Oregon, as surveyor-general of Oregon.

An Engineer Saves a Child. DUBUQUE, Ia., July 18.—R. W. Bell, of Freeport, an engineer on the Illinois Central, saw a little girl on the track at Council Hill, Ill., last evening. After reversing the engine he rushed out upon the pilot, seized the child in his arms, and saved her. The passengers presented a purse to him.

Russian Thistles Must Be Killed. WASHINGTON, July 18.—By a vote of 26 to 22 the senate to-day refused to sustain a point of order against Mr. Hansbrough's \$1,000,000 thistle extermination amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill.

OLD SOLDIERS' REUNIONS.

Place and Date of Grand Army Meetings in Kansas. TOPEKA, Kan., July 19.—W. P. Campbell, department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of Kansas, has received information of reunions of old soldiers to be held this season as follows: Cloverdale, Chautauque county, July 19 to 21; Winchester, Jefferson county, August 9; Seneca, Nemaha county, August 14 to 16; Fredonia, Wilson county, August 15 to 17; Garnett, Anderson county, August 23 to 25; Delphos, Ottawa county, August 28 and 29; Council Grove, Morris county, September 4 to 7; Holton, Jackson county, September 5 and 6; Washington, Washington county, September 8 to 10; Logan, Phillips county, September 12 to 14; Sharon Springs, Wallace county, September 19 to 21; Olathe, Johnson county, September 20 and 21; Cherryvale, Montgomery county, September 25 to 28; Chetopa, Labette county, October 3 to 6; Arkansas City, Cowley county, October 9 to 12; Pleasanton, Linn county, October 24 and 25. The annual state reunion will be held at Hutchinson August 14 to 18.

PAYING THEIR DEBTS.

Western Kansas Counties Anxious to Take Up Their Bonds. TOPEKA, Kan., July 19.—State Treasurer Biddle is in receipt of a great many letters from western Kansas announcing that the counties are ready to pay off a large amount of their bonded indebtedness, which, in some cases, does not fall due till 1900 and later. "These reports," said Treasurer Biddle, "indicate that the condition of affairs in the western part of the state is not as bad as some people and newspapers would have us believe. People who can pay their debts before they are due in these hard times are certainly doing well, and western Kansas is to be congratulated. I think the greatest calamity howler in the world is the person who year in and year out talks about the hard times in western Kansas."

NOTICE GIVEN.

Sleeping Car, Express and Other Companies Requested to Report the Amount of Business Done. TOPEKA, Kan., July 19.—The state board of railroad commissioners has given notice to all sleeping car companies, express companies, live stock car companies and other corporations doing business in the United States as common carriers that they will be required to make reports to the board before September 15 each year. The reports will be required to show the amount of debt, earnings expenses, salaries of officers and other employees, and other facts pertaining to the operation and conduct of the business. The principal object of the order is to get at the Pullman company, that fact and figures may be at hand for the use of members of the legislature in preparing laws for the regulation of its business in the state.

Women and Politics in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 19.—The Woman's Republican association met here yesterday, and the officers of the association, headed by Mrs. Minnie D. Morgan, president, visited the headquarters of the republican state central committee and tendered their services for the campaign, representing that the women are loyal to the party and anxious to promote its success. They also pledged the help of Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, and the committee will arrange dates for her and other prominent republican women.

Will Be Kept Open.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 19.—Gov. Leawelling has come to the relief of the state industrial school for girls at Beloit and the institution will not have to be closed on account of a lack of funds, as was feared by the state board of charities. The board, having no money at its disposal, decided to close the institution, but Gov. Leawelling found a way out by appropriating \$5,000 from his contingent fund. This will carry the institution till the legislature meets next winter, when a fresh appropriation will be made.

Changed His Political Faith.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 19.—A. G. Stacey, the veteran newspaper correspondent, has left the republican party and become a populist, and next Monday will assume editorial charge of the Parsons Independent, a populist organ owned by T. P. Foley. The paper is at present a weekly, but a daily edition will be started about August 1. Stacey has been a republican all his life.

Took Strychnine and Died.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 19.—George D. Bowling, a son of the late George Bowling, a pioneer in Kansas City, Kan., died at the Central police station about 3:30 o'clock this morning from strychnine, taken with intent to commit suicide. He was a nephew of ex-Sheriff Bowling, of Wyandotte county, Kan. No cause was given for the deed.

Suicide of a Farmer.

ATCHISON, Kan., July 19.—John Kuehlich, a German farmer residing in the southwestern portion of Atchison county, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself through the head. Worry over a law suit is supposed to have been the cause of the rash act. He leaves a widow and several children.

Col. Moore Renominated.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., July 19.—The democrats of the second congressional district met here in convention to-day and renominated Col. H. L. Moore, of Lawrence, for congress by acclamation.

Brakeman Crushed Between Cars.

ARDMORE, I. T., July 19.—Yesterday morning, while A. L. Taylor, brakeman on the wrecking train, was making a crossing, he was caught between the cars and seriously, probably fatally, injured. His home is at Gainesville, Tex.

Another Battle in Samoa.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, July 19.—Advice that has reached here from Apia, the capital of Samoa, are to the effect that a skirmish between government troops and rebels took place on June 29. The former were victorious. The rebels lost twenty-two killed.