

Chase County Current.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HOW TO THE LINE LET THE CHILD FALL WHERE THEY MAY.

VOL. XX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1894.

NO. 43.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has decided to appoint a commission to arbitrate the present strike at the request of a delegation of labor leaders, headed by John W. Hayes, general secretary of the K. of L.

SPEAKER CRISP was renominated for congress on the 13th in the Third district at Hawkinsville, Ga.

CHARGES have been formally preferred against ex-Gov. Crittenden, consul-general at the City of Mexico by ex-Vice Consul-General Edgar and will be investigated by the state department. They charge Mr. Crittenden with withholding portions of the estates of citizens of the United States who have died in Mexico.

THE house managers of the conference on the tariff bill have made a determined fight against the $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cent differential on refined sugar, and the senate conference has stood out very stubbornly for the schedule substantially as it was agreed to by the senate. Representative McMillin is leading the fight on the extra duty on refined sugar and so far has shown no disposition to yield. The advocates of a duty on coal and iron ore were more hopeful on the 13th that the senate provisions will be allowed to stand unaltered.

The attention of the post office department has been called to the Honduras Lottery Co., which has been advertising in a large number of papers throughout the country that its president retains the presidency of a manufacturing concern in Mississippi and that "all proposals for supplies and machinery" should be sent to the company's new address. All newspapers containing these advertisements are being barred from the use of the mails. A long line of rulings of the department has held that these constitute advertisements of lottery concerns and accordingly the papers are not only liable to be thrown out of the mails but to prosecution under the lottery laws.

GENERAL NEWS.

CHARLES E. RANDALL, manager of the Postal Telegraph Co., officiated at Trinidad, Col., produced in the federal court in Denver, in obedience to summons, the strike dispatches wanted by the government.

GENERAL SECRETARY HAYES and T. B. McGuire, of the Knights of Labor, left Washington on the 13th. S. A. French, of the executive committee, who was also in that city, will remain to attend to any business which may arise in connection with the authorities there. All the officers expressed themselves as highly gratified at the success of their interview with the president, and as feeling satisfied that the cause of labor would be best served at this time by the abandonment of the strike, proper terms being secured and the immediate prosecution of the investigation by the commission to be appointed by the president.

A DISPATCH from Tromsø, Norway, said that the yacht Saide touched at Spies Island on the northwest coast of Spitzbergen July 6. The yachtmen found on the island Prof. Oyen, the geologist, who was left there by the American polar expedition under Walter Wellman, to await their return and to guard the depot established on the island. The yacht met an experienced walrus hunter, Capt. Johannsen, coming from the northwest. It was his opinion that the Ragnvald Jarl, Wellman's steamer, had been beset by ice and crushed. The Saide left some supplies with Prof. Oyen. He declined to return with the yacht, as he was pledged to Mr. Wellman to guard the depot until the Ragnvald Jarl's return.

BRADSTREET'S report of trade for the week ended the 13th, said that for the greater portion of the week general wholesale business at Chicago and at centers within the tributary territory was paralyzed by the strike. The eastern cities also felt the effects of the tie-up, commercial travelers being compelled to leave the road. All western centers report railway transportation restored, but it will be some time before the restoration of conditions before the strike can be attained.

MARTIAL law has been proclaimed in Sacramento, Cal. Several men were shot down by soldiers. No trains were running out of the city on the 13th. At Oakland the yards on the mole were under the protection of a force of 1,000 United States marines, militiamen and deputies.

THE Rock Island bridge, a mile south of Enid, Ok., was blown up with dynamite and a freight train demolished on the 13th. A brakeman and a tramp were injured. The outrage was supposed to have been done by men concerned in the fight with the railroad about townships.

GEORGE M. PULLMAN made a long statement on the 13th giving his reasons for refusing to arbitrate.

PRESIDENT DEBS, of the A. R. U., submitted a proposition to the railway managers to end the strike, the condition being that the men should be restored to their former positions. The recognition of their organization was not asked for. The proposition was inspired for the purpose of subserving the public good, so it was stated. The proposition was returned by the board of managers to the mayor of Chicago, who had presented it, without any answer.

FAILURES for the week ended July 13 (Bradstreet's report) were 229 in the United States, against 254 last year; in Canada 34, against 30 last year.

THE Great Northern Express Co. was robbed of \$11,000 at Wickes, 30 miles east of Helena, Mont., on the 13th. The robbers overpowered the express driver and took the wagon and money.

A UNITED STATES deputy marshal and a boy were fatally wounded the other night in a fusilade between deputies in Kensington, Ill. Some unknown person had placed on the Illinois Central tracks several torpedoes which were exploded by an out-going train. When the explosion occurred two parties of deputy marshals rushed out from the cars in which they were sleeping, on opposite sides of the track, and began discharging revolvers recklessly and with the result named above.

WORK was commenced on all of the ore and coal docks on the Pennsylvania side of the river at Ashtabula Harbor, O., on the 13th, but had not been in progress over half an hour before a mob of 600 strikers from the Lake Shore side, who had decided not to return to work, marched onto the docks and with threats compelled the men at work to cease their labors. Picks, shovels and tools of every kind were thrown into the river, and a riot was only avoided by the Pennsylvania men leaving.

KELLY, the leader of the so-called industrial armies, was at Washington on the 13th making arrangements with Frye to consolidate their bands at Roslyn, Va., just across the river. He asserted that he had 600 men between there and Portsmouth, O., and that the first detachment would reach Washington in a few days via the Chesapeake & Ohio canal.

JOHN McBRIDE, president of the United Mine Workers of America, has received a dispatch from Samuel Gompers, asking him to be present at a meeting of the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor to take action on the present railroad strike.

A PRIVATE letter received in Boston from London announces that Frederick Gower, husband of Mme. Lillian Nordica, is alive in London. Mr. Gower was supposed to have been lost in a balloon in the English channel, and for the past ten years mourned as dead and his large property divided.

For the sixth time Gould's yacht, the Vigilant, was defeated by the prince of Wales' Britannia over the 50 mile course of the Northern Yacht club in Scotland. The Britannia finished in 4 hours and 36 seconds, winning by 4 minutes and 34 seconds.

In the case of Pond Creek (Ok.) against the Rock Island Railway Co., to compel the company to build a depot and stop trains at that town the supreme court decided that it could not act on the case originally as there was a question of fact to be decided by a jury and there being no provision for the supreme court to summon a jury the case would have to originate in the district court and come up to them. This is virtually a victory for the railway company, as it gives them a year or more of time. Serious trouble was looked for at Pond Creek and Enid.

THE Federation of Labor executive committee convened on the 13th at Chicago with a large number of official representatives of labor unions present. Particular attention was paid to the Pullman strike and reports were heard from the various local organizations which have already decided to strike. President Debs, of the A. R. U., gave a review of the present strike. Nothing had been settled on at adjournment.

THE labor demonstration held in Cooper Union, New York, to express sympathy with the strikers in Chicago and the west was an extraordinary outpouring of people. The hall was crowded to excess and 3,000 people surrounded the building, unable to get in. The government and senate were denounced for rushing to the defense of monopolies and congress was asked to nationalize railways. The workmen were called upon to use their political rights.

MRS. MICHAEL GLENNAN and Miss Clara James were killed and an unknown man mortally wounded at Westville, Ill., recently by a volley fired over the heads of a crowd of rioting miners by a company of militia.

THE situation at Sacramento, Cal., on the night of the 11th was deemed very serious. The United States regulars had been on the field for twenty-four hours but the railroad blockade was not broken. The underpinning of a trestle had been sawed out and a train plunged through. Four persons were killed and several injured. All the victims but one were soldiers.

PRESIDENT DEBS, of the A. R. U., issued an address on the 10th to all striking employes and sympathizers urging them to refrain from acts of violence and to maintain law and order. He predicted the stoppage of work would become general.

On the 10th John Drake, a Kentuckian who recently removed with his wife and two sons to Anderson, Ind., from Knightstown, killed his wife and then killed himself. The tragedy took place at the house of William Wickoff, where Mrs. Drake had passed the night. Drake came to the Wickoff residence, and rudely entered the house, grabbed his wife and shot her twice, once in the nose and once in the side. He then placed the revolver against his temple and sent a ball through his brain. They have lived together for eighteen years, but separated a few weeks ago. Drake was insanely jealous and threatened to kill his wife.

PRENDERGAST, the assassin of Carter Harrison, the mayor of Chicago, was hanged on the 13th. There was no scene on the gallows and he faced death calmly.

THE county jail at Hastings, Minn., on the 12th was guarded by fifty deputies sworn to prevent the lynching of the French-Canadian tramp who murdered Officer Jacobson while resisting arrest. At night there was a demonstration by the would-be lynchers, but the show of strength prevented trouble. Fears were entertained that a more determined attempt would be made.

EPOS, a small town in Williams county, O., was recently visited by a most disastrous conflagration, resulting in the loss of \$175,000 worth of property. Seventy-two buildings were destroyed, including the entire business portion of the town.

In Oakland, Cal., on the 12th there was rioting of a more or less serious nature. The trouble began at daybreak, when a mob of several hundred strikers rushed into the yards on the mole. They killed all the locomotives that had been fired up, and derailed one locomotive and a long line of coaches. Later in the morning another crowd of strikers ran into the yards and wrecked a turntable by shoving a heavy freight car into the pit. Damage was also done at the roundhouse. The railroad company, deputy sheriffs and deputy United States marshals offered very little resistance to the riotous strikers.

CONTRACTOR THOMAS NEVINE, of Orange, N. J., has bought the Detroit, Mich. street car lines, comprising 80 miles of track, 30 miles of which are equipped with the trolley system, for \$8,350,000.

THE strike has resulted in the postponement of the annual tour of inspection of the Pacific railroads by the commissioner of railroads, Gen. Wade Hampton. He expected to commence the official trip within a week or ten days, but it has now been deferred until the beginning of next month.

JUSTICE BAILEY, of Chicago, refused to grant the writ of error and superseede that would stay the execution of Patrick E. Prendergast until his insanity trial could be reviewed by the supreme court. The justice concurred with Judge Payne in his views of the law, and while admitting that there were errors in the case, did not think they were material enough to warrant his interference with the verdict.

THE steam barge Myrtle M. Ross was partially destroyed by fire while lying in the port of South Haven, Mich. Frank Smith, aged 18, son of the captain and owner, was burned to death. Charles Connell, chief engineer, was probably fatally burned. William Smith and William Leroy were seriously burned. The loss is placed at \$7,000, with no insurance.

THE Tenny bridge, 2 miles west of Glyndon, Minn., on the Northern Pacific, was burned by incendiaries. It had been fired in three places. But for the timely discovery by a farmer train No. 1 with a large number of passengers would have been wrecked.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.
ALL the packing houses were running at Chicago on the 16th. There was no walkout at the stock yards. The strike situation at the town of Pullman appeared to be growing more serious for the strikers, and it was the general opinion that if the works were opened there would be a general stampede to get work.

ON the Grand boulevard at Chicago four soldiers were torn to pieces and a score wounded by the explosion of a caisson during a practice march of a detachment of soldiers. The houses on both sides of the street were shaken and windows broken.

In the athletic contests between Yale university and Oxford university the Americans won in the hammer throwing, jumping and shot putting, but the Englishmen won all of the running events.

A TRAIN on the Grand Trunk at Battle Creek, Mich., was wrecked on the 16th. The fireman was killed and several persons were injured. The wreck was caused by the removal of fish-plates from the rails on the grade west of the city. The engine, tender and baggage car were ditched and the day coach and one Pullman turned across the track.

SOLDIERS were forced to use their bayonets and cavalrymen their sabres to disperse riotous strikers in Oakland, Cal. Trains were not interfered with, but non-union workmen were waylaid and maltreated.

TWO bridges over the Rock Island road near Pond Creek, Ok., were burned on the night of the 16th. No clew to the perpetrators.

STRIKERS and deputies came together at Pratt, Ala., on the 16th and six men were killed and nearly a score wounded. Negroes who had taken the strikers' places were shot down one by one until three had fallen when the deputies opened fire and a fierce battle took place. The negroes are terror-stricken and all sorts of rumors were flying round.

THE men of the Lake Superior Terminal & Transfer Co. at West Superior, Wis., have gone out, tying up all the switching at the head of the lake. They quit because the company handled Northern Pacific and Omaha cars. Two more appropriation bills were disposed of on the 16th—the legislative, executive and judicial and the District of Columbia. The house indorsed the action of the president in suppressing lawlessness in the strike.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The closing down of the Central Branch shops at Atchison threw 200 men out of employment.

Special pension examiners were recently appointed for Kansas as follows: A. Shipman, C. Davis, Harry L. Arnold and Samuel G. Gallier.

C. W. Meyers, late president of the defunct bank of Greensburg, has been convicted of receiving deposits when he knew the bank was insolvent.

Maltravers Solomon, a pioneer settler of Lawrence and well known citizen of that town in early territorial days, died at Atchison the other day.

Gov. Levelling recently granted pardons to twenty-three convicts in the penitentiary, whose terms of imprisonment were about to expire, in order to restore them to citizenship.

Mike Clifford, a drayman, was sandbagged on the streets of Hutchinson the other night. He was found senseless next morning. He never recovered consciousness and died in a few hours.

The governor has pardoned Fred Sorter, of Wyandotte county, who shot and killed Enoch Link, a blacksmith, at Quindaro, on Decoration day, 1890, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years.

The Missouri river continues to cut away and destroy property at East Atchison. Three of the four railroad tracks running east from Atchison have been washed away and all four companies are using the remaining track.

The supreme court has rendered a decision in effect that when a person obtains a judgment against an insurance company in a lower court, and the company takes an appeal, the person holding judgment can force payment by giving an indemnity bond.

The other day George Gear, 13 years of age, son of Dr. D. W. Gear, assistant physician of the state insane asylum at Oswatimie, and Frank Shertz, 14 years of age, while bathing in the Osage river near the asylum, got beyond their depth and were drowned.

The state board of railroad commissioners recently sent out blanks for the annual reports of the several railroad companies doing business in Kansas. The board also required the Pullman Palace Car Co., the express companies and the telegraph companies to make reports.

The last convict received at the penitentiary in June took the number 7,028. There were 250 received and 30 discharged. One man escaped during the month. There were five deaths, one of them a colored man, the rest were white. There were three men pardoned during the month.

The postmaster-general has ordered special examinations for the mail service to be held at Topeka, October 11; Wichita, September 27; Colby, October 9; Kansas City, October 2. Examinations for positions in the Indian service will be held at Kansas City and Wichita July 20.

A crank named Geb E. Miner at Perry, Ok., demands \$150,000 from Gov. Levelling for false imprisonment, and threatens to sue for \$2,000,000 unless his demand is acceded to. Miner claims that he served eight years in the Kansas penitentiary in the place of a man who really ought to have been there.

The republican convention for the Second congressional district met in adjourned session at Lawrence on the 10th and balloted without result for two days. On the evening of the second day the deadlock was broken by the nomination of Judge O. L. Miller, of Wyandotte county, for congress on the 1,059th ballot. The final vote stood: Miller, 80; Funston, 37; Smart, 7; Parker, 1.

Warden Chase's report showed the following transactions at the penitentiary for the month of June: Cash receipts for the month, \$9,747.78, of which \$5,119.49 was for coal sales, \$2,202.57 for convict labor and \$1,998.14 for boarding United States prisoners. The total expenditures for the month were \$10,354.91. The coal output for the month was 106,014 bushels, of which 20,013 bushels were supplied to state institutions.

The weather crop report for the week ended July 9 showed corn to be in good condition. Wheat harvest over and oat harvest begun, oats generally turning out much better than had been expected. Meadows and pastures have improved much, and the new hay coming into market in the central counties is very fine. In the west the seed crop of alfalfa is about ready to cut, while in the central counties it has generally been secured in good condition. Apples are growing fast and promise a good crop. Potatoes are generally large.

The report of the state treasurer for the month of June showed the following transactions: Receipts for the month, \$139,882.49, of which the principal items were: General revenue, \$73,103.72; permanent school fund, \$32,301.02; annual school fund, \$20,351.37. The total disbursements for the month were \$139,052.67, of which the principal items were: General revenue, \$101,316.73; permanent school fund, \$10,000; university interest fund, \$8,871.95; and municipal interest fund, \$4,697.78. The state purchased bonds during the month to the amount of \$10,500; bonds paid off during the month \$37,358; total amount of bonds on hand at close of month, \$8,979,857.39. The balance in the state treasury June 30, 1894, was \$142,326.23.

STATE OF TRADE.

Bradstreet's Weekly Report—The Business Analysis That the Strike Has Caused. NEW YORK, July 14.—Bradstreet's state of trade says:

During the greater portion of the week general wholesale business at Chicago, and at centers within the tributary territory, has been practically paralyzed by the railway strike. Larger eastern cities felt the effects of the tie-up in restricted receipts of live stock, meat and produce, while western manufacturers and merchants suffered loss through inability to secure supplies and raw materials from the east. The railroad strike and boycott in part repeated the effects of the recent soft coal strike by shutting up a large number of important industries in the central west through want of fuel.

But perhaps no more favorable time from the point of view of the merchant and manufacturer than the mid-summer of 1894, after the panic season of 1893, could have been chosen to precipitate so widespread a railroad tie-up—when business was already so generally and severely restricted. A number of small strikes are reported, but there are 25,000 fewer idle men because of strikes on Friday this week than last.

The world's stock of wheat has declined during the past fourteen weeks about 6,000,000 bushels more than in the same portion of last year, which is significant in view of the insistence in the trade that invisible domestic supplies are most exhausted. Exports of wheat, flour included, both coasts United States and Canada this week equal 2,377,000 bushels, compared with 1,850,000 bushels last week, 4,134,000 bushels in the second week of July last year, 2,583,000 bushels in that week two years ago and 2,220,000 bushels three years ago. There are 229 business failures in the United States reported this week, against 194 last week, and compared with 398 in the second week of July and with 196 in that week two years ago; 34 business failures in the Dominion of Canada, against 20 last week, 26 in the week a year ago and 24 in the week two years ago.

Aside from influences already referred to the feature of the week at Boston, as at other eastern centers, has been higher prices for grain and provisions, although more ease is now reported. Buffalo reports increased live stock shipments from Indiana which would have gone to Chicago, and Baltimore a smaller trade from the west and fewer orders than expected from the south. A fair volume of business in shoes is reported from Philadelphia, and practically no noteworthy movement at Pittsburgh.

A western center report railway transportation restored, but it will be some time before anything like complete restoration of conditions before the strike can be attained.

PRENDERGAST HANGED.

The Assassin of Mayor Harrison Dies upon the Scaffold.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Within the gloomy walls of the Cook county jail Patrick Eugene Prendergast, the assassin of Mayor Carter H. Harrison, of this city, was hanged at 11:45 o'clock yesterday morning. His neck was broken by the fall and he was pronounced dead just nine minutes after the drop fell. It was expected that he would create a scene on the scaffold, but only a slight nervousness was exhibited while his arms and legs were being pinioned. His carefully prepared speech was not delivered, he being dissuaded by Sheriff Gilbert not to attempt to do so. He refused until late late evening to receive spiritual consolation, but when Father Muldoon he admitted, and when the priest retired he at once went to sleep and rested well all night. As the hour for the hanging drew nearer, Prendergast showed some signs of slightly increasing nervousness. But on the whole he was remarkably calm and well collected. Throughout the jail the officers and other attaches remarked about his behavior, for it was the general opinion that he would weaken badly a good while before the hanging.

AN OPEN SWITCH.

An Indiana Passenger Train Ditched and Fireman and Engineer Killed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 14.—Train No. 7, on the St. Louis division of the Big Four road was running 45 miles an hour when at Fontana, it struck an open switch and went down an embankment about 8 feet high. Engineer Charles Mohrman and Fireman Charles Fleick were buried under the wreck, ground to pieces. The engine, baggage car, express car and day coach were piled in the ditch a broken mass. The wreck is undoubtedly the work of a lawless mob of miners that possessed Fontana all yesterday and stopped and sidetracked five Big Four freight trains to show their sympathy for the railroad strikers. The trouble was so threatening that Sheriff Stout, of Vigo county, and several deputies went to Fontana yesterday afternoon. No passengers were seriously injured.

REFUSED TO AID DEBS.

Building Trades Council of Chicago Declines to Aid the A. R. U.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The Building Trades council of Chicago, which had deferred action until the regular meeting last night, instead of voting with practical unanimity to assist the A. R. U., was actually unanimous in refusing such assistance, this radical change being due solely, as all its members averred, to the slight put upon the committee of seven by Debs and Sovereign in attempting to settle the difficulty without them.

Another Russian Plot Nipped.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 14.—The police of Kirpitschnaja recently arrested a Polish student who was suspected of being a member of a nihilist society. Upon searching his lodgings an English-made bomb was found and another student and the latter's sister were implicated. The brother and sister, it appears, had long been sought after by the police. The judicial inquiry which followed is said to have revealed an extensive plot against the life of the czar.

FINANCES IN KANSAS.

State Treasurer's Biennial Report is Now Being Made Up.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 13.—The advance sheets of the state treasurer's biennial report are now being made up, together with the treasury reports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894. The report shows the following interesting figures:

BONDS ON HAND.
Permanent school fund..... \$5,106,449.24
University, permanent..... 131,182.13
Normal school, permanent..... 141,562.09
Agricultural college, permanent..... 460,638.55
Agricultural college notes, contracts..... 6,284.47
Stormont library endowment..... 5,000.00
The above bonds are owned as follows:
Permanent school fund..... \$538,000
University fund..... 9,000
Individuals and corporations..... 256,000
The receipts in the general fund were as follows:
State taxes..... \$ 2,861.18
Penitentiary earnings, May and June..... 17,130.25
Soldiers' Orphan's home..... 33.42
Oswatimie insane asylum..... 133.01
Bank commissioner's fees..... 620.09
Auditor of state..... 106.50
Secretary of state..... 184.25
Adjutant-general..... 211.25
Insurance fund transfer..... 4,885.94
Library fund transfer..... 2,900.09
Seed grain..... 3,195.41

Total..... \$73,103.72
The total amount of the cash balance on hand is \$843,479.25.

The recapitulation from 1861 to 1894 inclusive, prepared by the assistant treasurer, George M. Seward, is herewith submitted:

Gross receipts, including transfers for the years 1861 to 1894 inclusive, \$52,894,978.95
Total disbursements, including transfers for the years 1861 to 1894 inclusive..... 51,922,652.72
FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, '93, AND '94.
Balance in treasury July 1, 1892..... \$ 727,162.51
Receipts 1893..... \$2,705,874.17
Receipts 1894..... 2,265,015.57 5,101,891.54
Total..... \$5,829,054.05
Disbursements 1893..... \$2,538,498.91
Disbursements 1894..... 2,448,228.88
Balance in treasury June 30, 1894..... \$ 842,326.23
Fiscal year 1893. Fiscal year 1894.
Earnings of state penitentiary..... \$ 90,397.66 \$ 85,881.58
Expenses of state penitentiary..... 140,732.01 139,486.64
Receipts from the insurance department..... 57,593.21 51,283.34

GOV. WAITE IN KANSAS.

The Governor of Colorado Attends a Popular Ratification Picnic at Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 13.—Gov. David D. Waite, of Colorado, arrived in Topeka yesterday afternoon and delivered an address at a populist ratification picnic in the city park. Gov. Waite was met at the train by Gov. Levelling, Chairman Breidenthal, Private Secretary Close and D. J. Furbeck, the populist candidate for lieutenant-governor. He made a very able defense of himself. He incidentally reviewed the history of the reform movement, and spoke at some length on the financial question, advocating the free and unlimited coinage of silver, of course. He touched briefly on the Pullman strike, criticizing the federal courts severely for the part they had taken in it. The address was rather mild, considering the reputation of the distinguished speaker.

Mrs. Annie Diggs followed Gov. Waite with an exhortation of George M. Pullman, and in conclusion proposed to take up a collection for the strikers. The proposition was regarded as a good one, and something like \$100 was raised. Mrs. Lease's speech was a defense of the populist principles. She did not refer to Gov. Levelling's administration.

Among the others who spoke were S. M. Scott, candidate for congress in the Fourth district, and Judge Foote, of Marion. About 5,000 people were present. The picnic lasted all day and dinner was served on the ground. Gov. Waite made another talk at the night session.

INTO AN OPEN SWITCH.

Engineer Traver Killed in a Wreck on the Gulf Line.

NEOSHO, Mo., July 13.—The south-bound freight train on the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf road, which left here about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was wrecked at McElhany station, 5 miles south of Neosho, caused by an open switch. The engine was turned over and caught Engineer Traver under it, killing him instantly. Fireman Grant Grattis was badly scalded and cut but not fatally. Several flat cars were also ditched.

Mrs. Lease Still a Populist.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 13.—Mrs. Mary E. Lease says there is no truth in the report that she had tendered her services to the prohibition state central committee. "I am a populist," Mrs. Lease said, "and I would not under any circumstances make speeches for any other political party, although I am an ardent prohibitionist, and am as anxious as anyone to see the liquor law enforced. I am not able to talk much now, but later on I may make some speeches, and they will be populist speeches, too."

A Banker Found Guilty.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 13.—Attorney-General Little returned from Greensburg last night bringing the information that after a hard fought trial C. W. Meyers, president of the insolvent bank of Greensburg, had been convicted of receiving deposits after he knew that the institution was in a failing condition. The maximum punishment for the offense is five years in the penitentiary. The case will be appealed to the supreme court.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.
W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.
COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS

MONEY TO BURN.



HERE was a considerable talk in the city room the first day that Clarence Holt made his appearance there and began his work on the Daily Sensation. He made his entry accompanied by his father, a stockholder in the paper, and the business manager, and was introduced to the city editor.

While they were chatting the oldest reporter in the room, a chronic kicker, growled:

"Well, here comes another favorite to be foisted upon the city man. He'll be a pet, of course; his old man is a stockholder and has got money to burn."

Further controversy and retort was interrupted by the approach of the city editor, who left his desk to introduce Clarence Holt to the members of the staff, who greeted him according to their various dispositions.

Young Holt returned to the editor's desk, and, his father and the business manager having gone, he said to the latest addition to the staff of the Sensation:

"I believe you have had some little experience in writing?"

"I have done no news work, but have written some stories for publication which have been published and paid for."

When he said "paid for" he put a bit of emphasis on the words.

"When your father first broached the subject of your coming here he gave me some samples of your work to read. Your descriptive powers are very good and you have a keen sense of humor."

"Now what I most need on my staff is a good writer of special articles. Now, if you can produce rapidly and graphically, you can begin your career well up the ladder, although I shall well some deadly enemies on the staff by giving you the opportunity."

"In the exigency of daily publication you must do rush work, but not poor work. You will not have time or opportunity for re-writing and polishing as the great lights of literature are presumed to lavish on their efforts."

Clarence Holt nodded his head and the city editor further said:

"But you have one thing to encourage you, and you can well afford to serve an apprenticeship and stand the eternal grind. It is only a mere matter of time when you will have a paper of your own, and your father is well fixed—has money to burn."

"I've come here to learn the way, and will succeed if it is in me, but don't you think that to start off you are overestimating my abilities? I want to be taken for what I am, and for what I can do. Don't let my father's interest in this paper cut any figure with you."

"Good! Now, what I want you to do is to go to the Olympic theater and interview one of the chorus girls. You must find one who has an interesting life history, something on the romantic."

The comic opera of "Cupid" had proven a success, and everybody he was to meet was in the best of humor, shaking hands with the others—and himself.

Now it happened that the author of the libretto was a journalist, and he immediately came to the new reporter's rescue with:

"Just hold on a little, while I run around a bit. I've had a heap of experience in this sort of thing and I may be able to help you out."

Pretty soon the author came back and said:

"By Jove, I've found her, and she's as pretty as a peach. The stage manager knows all about her; comes of a good family; once had plenty of money



—money to burn—haven't got it yet. Father dropped it some way. Hang around and I will point her out to you. Why, there she is, that stately-looking creature. Superb!"

The stage manager brought the young lady forward and introduced her.

"Miss Ethel Allen."

"Mr. Holt, of the Sensation."

Miss Allen and Mr. Holt said something about "pleased to meet" and the success of the opera, and, of course, referred to the weather.

The stage manager put an end to the talk by calling the next scene, and the rehearsal proceeded rapidly with suggestions from the author and composer. When the rehearsal was over Ethel

Allen came shyly up to Clarence Holt, and said:

"Now, Mr. Newspaperman, I am at your mercy."
 "As this is about meal time and you must be hungry," he replied, "I suggest that I walk along with you to your home, if you have no objection, as you know it is part of my errand to see you chorus girls at home."

The pair walked a block in awkward silence, for Clarence Holt was rather a bashful fellow, and the situation was a novel one. Ethel Allen was the first to break the ice.

"Have you been a journalist long?"

The young man laughed outright at the question.

"I make my start as a reporter to-day."

The young lady laughed, too.

Before another block was gone Ethel Allen was telling something of herself and her family, speaking mostly of her parents.

"Papa was very well off once and in a prosperous business. By a bit of sharp practice, which I cannot understand, a partner of his in a transaction managed to make the money and leave papa in the lurch, a broken man, just at the time that he thought of retiring."

"As the saying goes, there was a great 'come down' for the Allen family, and father had to go clerking and begin life all over again. In all his distress he managed to educate me. I am fond of music, blessed with a voice, and here I am, a member of the chorus of 'Cupid.'"

"Why, indeed, this is a romance in real life," said the reporter.

"It may be a romance to you, but it is a reality to me," said the girl, with a tinge of sadness in her voice.

The Allen family had already dined, and the chorus girl's father entertained the reporter in the parlor with a precise account of the financial ruin and the direct cause that led to it. Clarence Holt made copious notes, and informed the defrauded merchant.

"I've got the whole transaction down to a dot. Could you favor me with the name of the villain that wronged you?"

"That would be libelous, you know, and would involve your paper in litigation."

"Oh, yes," exclaimed the new reporter. "I see that would never do; the story is strong enough without the name."

Clarence Holt had been invited to dine, but had declined. It was not his dining hour, but he wanted to see Miss Allen "for a few more questions."

When the girl of the chorus appeared he forgot all about the questions, but he said, instead, how pleased he had been to meet her father, who had "suffered such wrongs at the hands of an unprincipled scoundrel."

There was fire in his eye as he added:

"But I'll show him up in a way that will make him wince."

There was an unusual demand for the Sensation the next morning, such an extra call that the man in the counting-room at last had his curiosity so much aroused that he asked:

"What makes the Sensation go so this morning?"

"Why, ain't you on to it?" said a purchaser. "You'll hear from it soon enough. Just read this article: 'A Chorus Girl's Romance.' Just skip the first part of it and get down to the digging up of a skeleton, an exposure of how old man Allen, the girl's father, was done out of his fortune. The whole town has got it, and there'll be the deuce to pay in your office. You hear me?"

When the business manager came in he was frothing at the mouth like a mad dog and the language that he used was dreadful.

"Send the city editor to me," he screamed, "the moment he arrives!"

Angry voices were heard in the manager's private room, but the senior Holt was doing the most of the swearing.

When the city editor arrived he was summoned, and he responded promptly and appeared before the council.

Holt, senior, was the spokesman. Thrusting forth the paper, he demanded:

"Who wrote this article?"

"Your son," was the answer, "the best first attempt I ever saw; you should be proud of it and him."

The rich Mr. Holt, the man with money to burn, sunk into his chair and gasped for breath; after awhile he managed to stammer:

"That is—all."

A prolonged hush fell over the assembly; it was an awkward spell of silence. With an effort the rich Mr. Holt spoke as if in apology:

"It was a business transaction, that was all. I got the best of the bargain, nothing more. If I robbed Allen, where is the law to punish me?"

Everyone present knew how skillfully he had kept within legal bounds and out of the reach of the law.

As he stumbled out he turned and whispered, for haste's sake:

"For God's sake, gentlemen, not a word of this to my son."

Clarence Holt had been told that the article was a success, and thereafter he accepted many important assignments, all of which he filled with credit to himself and the paper.

The city editor kept him busy with special stories, and when his father died and he inherited a fortune he was financially and practically able to embark in newspaper publication on his own account.

Up to this time he had kept up his acquaintance with Ethel Allen and saw her advance step by step until she became the prima donna of the Olympic. Then he asked her to retire from the stage and become an editor's wife.

Even the manager, who was at first almost inconsolable at the thought of parting with a treasure, became reconciled to the wisdom of her choice and course.

"After all, it is the best for both of them. Ethel Allen is a jewel with beauty and virtue, and Clarence Holt is as good as they make them; besides, he's got money to burn."—Journalist.

THE FARMING WORLD.

PLEA FOR WIDE TIRES.

Why It Would Pay Our Farmers to Reconstruct Their Wagons.

By the use of vehicles as they are now constructed the roads are spoiled even in dry seasons, as the narrow cutting wheel will grind the surface of the road to dust. Wheels with tires ten and twelve inches wide cannot grind the road; therefore not make so much dust, and the little dust which will be created will, with every rain, be pressed upon the road like a layer of asphalt.

Every rain and every load will help to pack the surface of the highway more firmly. The farmer will be able to draw his loads at any time of the year and not depend half as much on the weather as he now does.

The meanest roads we have in winter, when after a spell of rainy weather a frost sets in. Then our roads are a veritable torture to man and beast, all the natural consequence of our present fashionable vehicles. If they only had a reasonable under carriage with wheels wide enough and arranged as a roller in sections, we would not have to endure such awful roads.

Very often in winter we have rainy weather turning all at once into snow. By the use of wagons as they now are snow and mud are mixed in the most



STUCK IN MUD AND SLUSH. Fair sample of an Illinois country road after a heavy spring shower.

thorough way and there is no thought of sleighing under such conditions. Wide-tired wagons will press the snow down firmly on the road and soon make good sleighing.

These roller wagons will improve the roads instead of destroying them. Every load which is drawn over the road will work out a certain amount of road tax. The cost of repairing the roads would be greatly reduced. If we maintain a proper side grading toward the ditches, so that the water will easily run into them, and if we rake the stones once a year out of the road the repairing is done.

We have until now always thought the only way to improve the roads would be to use telford or macadam for our country; but few have thought where the root of the evil lies. Let us above all things first improve our vehicles. This will be the proper thing to do. And then let us also push forward to do everything in our power that telford and macadam roads may be constructed whenever practical throughout our country. But even these stone roads are not able to withstand the abuse which they have to sustain from narrow tires as now used on our vehicles. In Germany, France and Switzerland the smallest tires are two inches wide, the widest six inches, and there the telford and macadam roads are repaired all through the year. They have the very strictest laws concerning the roads and everything belonging to them, so that they may not be torn up or spoiled, nevertheless they have to keep repairing them constantly. What damage would our wagons do to those European roads?

Therefore, would it not be the cheapest, the best, the quickest and most economical way to reconstruct our wagons?

By all means let it be tried.—Rev. George Buch, in Good Roads.

The Leaven Is Working.

The much that has been said in the interest of good roads, well-constructed highways and byways, permanently and solidly built bridges and all that pertains to hauling, transportation and travel has not been in vain; the leaven is working and the results are apparent here and there over the entire country. Nor was it begun an hour too soon, for hardly one work can be undertaken more calculated to add value to farm lands, to reduce the expense of producing farm crops, to facilitate the getting them to market or to the pleasures of country life, the getting from home to town, from neighbor to neighbor, to church and school and all the delights of buggy and horseback riding; we say, nothing facilitates these as the construction of good roads. True, we are passing through a spell of bad seasons, of hard times, low prices and stupid legislation, but these need not blind our eyes to our urgent necessities any more than they would to getting a horse or a cow out of a ditch.

How to Make an Evaporator.

To make a home-made evaporator, according to one who has tried it, first get four strips of board about one inch thick and three inches wide. Nail these together in the shape of a box just large enough to cover the range. Then take a piece of wire screen cloth such as is used for window screening, just large enough to cover the box and come up on the sides about one inch, then fasten it securely with tacks. At each corner of the frame make holes large enough to insert very large wires, which will answer for legs so the box may stand firmly upon the top of the range. The wires or legs may be just as long as one wishes. In warm weather there may be shorter ones used than in cooler weather when the fire is hotter; seven inches is about about right.

Kentucky to the Front.

Hardin county, Ky., has a surplus of \$108,000 in its treasury, and the officials in charge have appropriated it for the construction of good roads.

PRACTICAL DAIRYING.

Some Interesting Questions and Answers from an English Journal.

The following questions and answers are taken from the London Dairy, and will be of interest to those who have more than once asked: "Why is this done?"

Why should the udder of the cow and the hands of the milker be made as clean as possible before milking? To keep bacteria from getting into the milk.

Why should the milk be removed from the stable as soon as possible after milking? To prevent absorption of any odors of the stable.

Why should milk not be put, at once after milking, into closely-covered cans? Because by so doing odors are retained in the milk.

Why should milk that is to be set for cream in covered cans or put into cans for immediate delivery be aerated? To remove the animal and other odors from the milk.

Why should milk be set as soon as possible? To stop the action of bacteria.

Why should the temperature of the milk be reduced as quickly as possible for creaming? To prevent the formation and the growth of bacteria.

Why should the milk that is to be set for cream be agitated no more than is necessary before setting? Because agitation favors the formation of fibrin.

Why should milk pails, pans, cans, churns and every utensil used in the dairy be kept most carefully clean? Solely to keep out bacteria.

Why is cream ripened before churning? To develop flavor and render churning easier.

Why should the ripening process of cream not be allowed to continue too long? To prevent the development of bacteria that produce offensive products, such as bitterness, and destroy aroma.

Why should a thermometer be used at every step of the process of making butter? To be sure the temperature is the one desired at each stage or division of the work.

Why does cooling the milk prevent or retard souring? It retards growth in bacteria.

Why do milk and cream sour less rapidly in winter than in summer? There are fewer bacteria in the air and the temperature is lower.

Why does the ripening of cream make it churn more easily? The albuminous matter of cream is rendered less tenacious.

Why does milk become sour? Bacteria changes sugar into lactic acid.

Why should the room in which milk is set be made perfect in its sanitary conditions, such as good ventilation, cleanliness of floors, wall, etc., freedom of bad odors, etc.? To keep out undesirable bacteria and keep products free from bad odors.

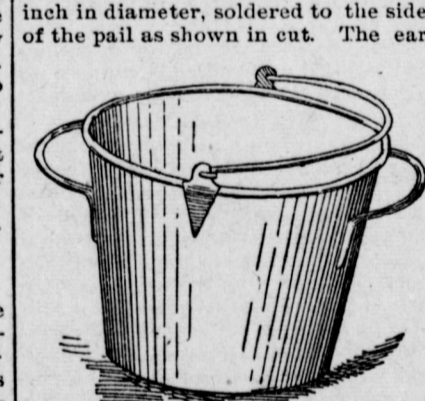
Why is butter worked? To lessen the percentage of water and casein.

Why does the presence of casein in the butter injure it? It affords nourishment to bacteria, which causes butter to decompose.

SUPPORT FOR MILKPAIL.

A Handy Device Which Saves Much Fatigue in the Legs.

The writer is a short, light man, and from boyhood has always found it hard to hold between the knees a pail of milk while milking; the fuller the pail, the harder to hold. For some years back I have effectually overcome the difficulty by having what I call "ears," made of brass rod about a third of an inch in diameter, soldered to the sides of the pail as shown in cut. The ears



project sidewise from the pail two and a half inches and four inches across. One end of support is soldered at top of pail; the other, one and a half inches below the top, thus allowing the pail, when milking, to tip toward the cow, while supported by the ears resting on the knees of the man instead of by squeezing the knees on both sides of the pail.

There is no patent or charge on this. Any reader is welcome to use it and save fatigue in the legs.—Country Gentleman.

DAIRY SUGGESTIONS.

The progressive dairyman will feed grain in summer, at least when the pastures fail.

Keep only good cows, and feed only the best feed. That is the way to reduce the cost of production.

The cow is subject to liver troubles and when she is thus suffering the milk may be bitter. May apple root is a proper medicine in such cases.

A TABLESPOONFUL of powdered salt-peter dissolved in a pailful of water, to be drank by the cow, is recommended for garget. Keep water from the animal until she is very thirsty. Repeat every day for several days.—Farmers Voice.

A Fact for Dairymen.

A good cow, intended for a large yield of milk, should not be valued for the amount of beef she will make at some future time. Keep her in full flow of milk, and she will produce enough milk extra to compensate for any loss from beef. The greatest loss is in not feeding foods that increase the yield. Variety is better than a steady diet. Get all the milk possible from a cow during the days of her usefulness by intelligent management, and then future beef may be considered.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Pour washing-suds over the roots of your plum trees; the curculio will die instantly. If the suds is poured around the roots of geraniums, roses, etc., their beauty will be enhanced tenfold.

—Chili Sauce.—Six large, ripe tomatoes, one large onion chopped, two peppers chopped fine, one and one-half cups of vinegar, one tablespoonful each of brown sugar and salt. Cook slowly an hour and a half.—Woman's Home Journal.

—Tomato and mutton pie.—Butter a deep dish, put in a layer of sliced tomatoes, then a layer of mutton cut in rather small pieces, sprinkle lightly with fine bread crumbs, and season with pepper, salt and bits of butter. Continue until the dish is full, having the crumbs for the top. Bake an hour and a half.—Boston Budget.

—Sour Cream Dressing.—One cupful of sour cream, one tablespoonful of sugar, one tablespoonful of lemon juice, one teaspoonful of salt and three tablespoonfuls of vinegar. First mix the salt, sugar, and a very little cayenne pepper together, add the lemon juice and vinegar, stir perfectly smooth, put in the cream, stir well, and set in a cool place.—Ohio Farmer.

—Egg and Wine.—A tablespoonful or more of good old Madeira wine, or sherry if a more acid wine is preferred. Break an egg into a glass and cover the egg with the wine, or make an egg-nog by beating the egg thoroughly, adding the wine and sugar, and last the white of an egg beaten to a stiff froth. The first way, taken between meals, if the patient can bear it, is better and more nourishing.—Good House-keeping.

—Cherry Ice.—Stone two pounds of ripe cherries, mash them, let them stew for a few minutes with a little water and one-half pound of sugar, and pass them through a fine sieve into an earthen pan. Pound a handful of the kernels and put them into a bowl with the juice of two lemons. Add one pound of sugar to the cherries, and strain on them the juice of the lemons and kernels. Mix well together and freeze. Serve in glasses.—Housekeeper.

—Cherry Pudding (Boiled).—Three eggs, four heaping tablespoonfuls flour, one tablespoonful butter, one pint of milk, one pint stoned cherries. Make the flour into a paste with a little milk; add the rest of the milk, the butter (melted), the beaten eggs, a pinch of salt, and the cherries. Turn into a greased mold; cover, set in a pot of boiling water, and boil steadily for two hours, filling up the pot with boiling water as that around the mold boils away. Turn out carefully and serve with hard sauce.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

—Lobster Farce.—Make a very rich drawn butter by adding to a full pint of boiling milk two heaping tablespoonfuls of flour rubbed smooth with a quarter of a pound of butter. Stir till thick, then add the meat of two medium-sized lobsters chopped quite fine, and a can of French mushrooms drained from the liquor and chopped. Season highly with salt, red pepper, mustard and mace. Mix all thoroughly and let it stand for an hour. Fill into the shells of the tails and backs. Sprinkle crumbs over the top, dot with butter and bake a nice brown. Serve in the shells and garnish with parsley and slices of lemon.—Ladies' Home Journal.

MIND-READING.

When the Wife Wills the Husband Unconsciously Obeys.

One Saturday evening recently the gentleman whom the story names pondered as to just how he could best "fool" his wife, and decided that it would astonish her greatly if he carried home a box of candy, for as he was not personally fond of confectionery he had probably never made her a present in the sugar line before, his gifts generally being of more valuable character. Providing himself with a box of bonbons, he started home, and arrived there in company with the candy and a chuckle in advance at the expense of his wife and the state of surprise she would be in on opening the package.

"Here is something for you," he remarked, handing over the bundle. "Yes," she replied, without even looking at the box, the character of which was concealed in brown paper. "It was very nice of you to bring me this confectionery from S's. I was wishing all the afternoon that you would do so."

Here's another account of mind acting upon mind. A young lady was extremely anxious to obtain a pair of musquetaire gloves to match a certain lavender gown, but could not find her size—5 3/4—in the desired shade. After visiting several shops, she went home to fret because the "lovely new suit" would not be ready for wearing until the gloves could be sent from the distant city, and the dance came off the very next evening! In the meantime a certain young man had been packing his brains for a suitable gift for "her" approaching birthday. They had been engaged very long, and many of her tastes he was only able to guess at.

Strolling aimlessly into a shop on the very afternoon that she was fruitlessly searching for gloves in the rival establishment of the village, a bright idea from nowhere in particular darted into his mind, and he recollected that it was allowable to give gloves even to girls with whom one made trifling bets. It was only when the pert clerk inquired, "What size?" that he began to be bewildered. And then his state of "phase" did not last long.

Picking up a pair of suedes from a box open on the counter, he recklessly ordered them wrapped up, and that very evening the gift, in a velvet-lined box, and accompanied by a big bunch of violets, was in the hands of the young lady.

"Oh," she exclaimed, delightedly, the next time he called, "the gloves were exactly what I wanted! But how ever did you find out that I wore 5 3/4, and that I was having a pale violet frock made for the assembly? Did you, sister tell you?"—Boston Journal.

HEAVEN OR BOSTON.

Either Would Suit the Young Lady Who Studied Geometry.

A few weeks ago one of the dealers at the Fulton market engaged a young woman to fill the position of bookkeeper. Before long he noticed that whenever a customer went up to the desk to pay, she was found to be deeply absorbed in a book.

"She's reading a novel," thought the dealer. But day after day went by, and the book appeared to hold her attention as absorbingly as ever. The young woman's habit of reading annoyed customers, who did not like to be kept waiting for their change. So the dealer decided to speak to her about it.

"See here, Miss Blank," he began, "I don't like to have you read novels during business hours."

The young woman looked up at astonishment.

"I am not reading a novel," she replied. "I never do read them."

"Then what is that book you keep your eyes on all the time?"

"Why, it's Euclid."

"And who wrote it?"

"Then the young woman in a streak of great compassion, explained that she was studying geometry."

"And do you keep that sort of thing up all the time?" her employer demanded.

"Certainly, sir."

"Miss Blank, I don't believe a young lady of your tastes will suit me for a bookkeeper. Heaven, or Boston, is your home."—N. Y. Journal.

A Good Appetite

is essential to good health, and when the natural desire for food is gone strength will soon fail. For loss of appetite, indigestion, sick headache, and other troubles of a dys-

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

peptic nature, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy which most certainly cures. It quickly tones the stomach and makes one "real hungry." Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable. 25c.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS., has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

THERE COMES A TIME.

There comes a time when golden-hearted noon
Will yield to twilight's chill embrace,
When sighing winds will shed the summer's bloom
And wait their sweetness into space.
When locks are gray
As winter's day,
And lips of faded red will say:
"There comes a time when we grow old."
From far across the shoreless ocean's breast
The dying sunlight faintly streams,
While unseen bark is speeding o'er its crest
And rosy hope is lost in dreams.
For weary hand
The day hath spanned
And feebly trace o'er sorrow sand:
"There comes a time when we grow old."
There comes a time when on the viewless tide
Is heard the hollering tone of fate:
When Gale's band is summoned to our side
To check the foe within the gate.
Strict guard they keep,
Yet in our sleep
A voice comes whispering o'er the deep:
"There comes a time when we grow old."
Unbroken shades ne'er traveled by the sun,
Form barriers round a dark domain
Where time's far-reaching stream shall never run
Or measure death's unbreathing reign.
Forgetfulness
Hath come to bless,
And pallid lips shall ne'er confess:
"There comes a time when we grow old."
There comes a time when watchers thro' the night
In silence wait the coming day,
When ghostly tapers give their trembling light,
And hope and hearts alike decay.
And then how dark!
But, oh, the spark
That onward guides the phantom bark
Where we shall never more grow old.
—Minnie F. Murphy, in Chicago Post.

CONSOLATION.

A Bit of Friendly Sympathy That Was Expensive.

It was Kitty who first suggested to me that our prescription was not working well. As soon as she spoke I was bound to admit it. I had thought that Jack would easily get over his unfortunate attachment; I expected that, after a few quiet weeks with us, he would forget Clara Wilkinson and her disgraceful treatment of him. She was, in my opinion, a worthless girl, and I grieved to see him take the affair so seriously. And just at first he had appeared so ruddy. He had become more cheerful, and more ready for society. I said as much to Kitty, but she pointed out that there had been a relapse. In fact, she was emphatic on the question.

"He's getting no good here at all," she said most positively. "Really, in his own interest, I must ask you to send him away."

"The girl has spoilt his life!" I cried angrily. Kitty looked at me for a moment, but said nothing.

"I suppose you're right," I went on. "He would be better in a livelier place."

"Of course he would, you dear old stupid," said Kitty.

I did not see that I had been stupid. "There is nothing to distract his thoughts here," I said.

"You speak to him then?" asked Kitty. She was decidedly in earnest about it.

"A woman does these things so delicately and tactfully," I suggested.

"Oh, I couldn't think of it, Robert," said Kitty, blushing. I admired her delicacy.

He was walking up and down the gravel walk, hitting at his flowers (of which I am rather proud) with his stick, and smoking one of my cigars (I'm a judge of cigars) at a ruinous pace. When I joined him and linked my arm through his, he started.

"Jack," said I, "wouldn't you be better away from here? Come, you know what I mean. You're no great hand at a secret."

"I—I—" he began stammering, and in great confusion.

"I know all about it," said I, encouragingly. "I thought you'd get good out of the place, but it's clear you haven't; quite the contrary. You want to see new things and new people; and forget this—I paused for a word and ended, "this unhappy mistake of yours."

"Upon my honor, you are a good chap," he exclaimed. "There's not another man in England that would have treated me as you have," and he covered his eyes with his hand.

"Oh, nonsense. It's nothing. I hope I'm always ready to do my friends a turn. But it's no use, is it? It gets worse and worse."

"I'll go," he said, with a sigh. "I won't stay a minute. After what you say, I couldn't. And, old chap, I don't know how to thank you. Many fellows would have taken the way I've been going on badly; most would—"

"Oh, we made allowance for you. Young men mustn't be judged too harshly."

"But you're a true friend. It makes me feel pretty bad, I can tell you, Bob."

"Oh you'll soon forget it when you're on the move."

"I'll try. By Jove, I will!" he exclaimed, earnestly.

"Do it only needs a little resolution. Because, between ourselves, you know, you oughtn't to be inconsolable."

"Eh?"

"In my opinion, Jack, you've had an escape. And you can take my word for it. Remember I know the lady pretty well." In fact, I'd met Clara Wilkinson a hundred times, and had a perfectly definite opinion about her.

"Oh, you mustn't say a word against her," he protested. "She's been all that's good and kind and—"

"Of course, you say that," I interrupted, impatiently. "I suppose you're bound to, but it won't go down with me. If ever there was a heartless, worthless jade—"

"Bob!" he cried, starting away from me; but I was determined he should hear the truth.

"If ever a woman," I pursued, "led a young fellow on, deliberately, wickedly, never meaning anything except to get him in her toils and then turn him

adrift with a laugh—that's what she meant with you—Oh, I know her—no one better!"

The unhappy young man turned pale and his lips trembled.

"Now you know the truth about her—and I hope you'll proceed to put her image out of your heart," I concluded.

"I'd have staked my life on her!" he murmured. "She—she seemed so different. Bob, I couldn't help it, she never—"

"You were only the victim," I interrupted, patting his shoulder.

"I—I shall go at once. I can't stay here. This revelation—you are telling me the truth, Bob?"

"Honestly, to the best of my knowledge," I answered, firmly.

"How awful!" said he.

"Surprised, are you? Why, any of the fellows at the club could have told you the same thing."

"Awful!" he murmured, gazing at me.

"Come, come," said I, "it's possible to make too much of such a trouble as this. When one's eyes are once opened—and I ended with a shrug of the shoulders."

Suddenly he held out his hand.

"Shake hands, old chap," he said.

I shook hands. The poor fellow was a good deal moved, and I didn't wish to appear cold.

"I shall go straight," he repeated.

"Well, to-morrow morning will do."

"No. To-night—the next train. And you—you must stay here?"

"Of course I stay here," I answered, staring in my turn.

He sighed heavily.

"It's bad for me, old chap," he said, laying a hand on my shoulder, "but, by Jove, what it must be for you!"

"For me?" I exclaimed. "What d'ye mean?"

"That woman!" he gasped. "And how you keep it up! One would think to see you—well, well, its brave. It would kill me in a month. It's brave, that's what it is!"

"What in the world are you talking about? I haven't spoken to her for three years."

"Except before strangers? Good heavens!"

"Not at all. I haven't—"

"Hush! here she comes! I—I can't meet her!"

"She here? Bosh!"

I turned round—and beheld my wife!

With a gasp I fell back a step. Jack tore past Kitty and vanished through the open windows of the drawing room.

"Well, was he reasonable?" asked Kitty.

I could say nothing.

"I hope you were gentle with him, Bob. He's a nice boy, though he's a particularly silly one. He meant no harm, Bob."

"Was—was—was he—?" I stammered. "What the dickens does it mean?"

"Only," said Kitty, coming close up to me, "that he's quite forgotten Clara Wilkinson, and—"

"Well?"

"That you've got rather a nice wife, Bob," she whispered. "Did you say anything about me, Bob?"

I looked at her for a moment.

"Heavens!" I cried, and rushed into the house. That young man would go and tell all the club that my wife and I—oh, Lord!

"Jack, Jack, Jack, you young fool!" I yelled.

The butler appeared.

"Mr. Vincent, sir, has just jumped into the dog-cart, sir—it was at the door by your orders—and driven off like mad. He said he was summoned to London, sir!"

I sank down in a chair. Presently Kitty came in. She was laughing.

"Oh, dear!" she said; "and I thought you were so nice and considerate in pretending not to see it! And the silly little woman went off into a fit of giggling."

Then I told her the opinion of her and of our domestic happiness which Jack Vincent was carrying away with him. That sobered her; and we began to send telegrams. But the young ruffian (he may break his heart next time, and welcome!) had gone straight to the club.

When I go there now they ask me, sympathetically, if matters are "any better?" I know what they mean.—Black and White.

Getting at the Facts.

Attorney—You are the president of the Dazzling Sun Gas company, are you not?

Witness—I am.

Now, sir, for the purpose of getting at the exact facts in this case I am compelled to ask you what it costs the company per thousand feet to manufacture gas.

"That, sir, is a matter of no concern to you and has nothing to do with this case."

"I insist upon knowing."

"I prefer not to answer, sir."

(To the court) "Your honor, it is absolutely necessary to get the figures."

The Court—The witness will answer the question.

"Now, then, I will ask you again, sir. How much does the manufacture of gas cost the company by the thousand feet?"

"I haven't any idea. I have nothing to do with the business affairs of the company, sir, except to draw my regular quarterly dividend of five per cent."—Chicago Tribune.

Just What He Wanted.

A man who was not exactly a tramp, and at the same time not exactly a thrifty citizen, applied for a job at a certain wholesale house.

"I'm very sorry," apologized the head of the firm, "but I'm afraid I can do nothing for you."

"Why can't you?" asked the applicant, insistently.

"Because I've got nothing for you to do."

"That's no objection at all," was the cheerful response. "That's the kind of a job that would suit me best."

And he didn't get it; neither did he get the dime he asked for as a compromise.—Detroit Free Press.

TAX REFORM STUDIES.

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL.

[These "Studies" aim to give everybody's ideas about taxation (not tariff). They agitate a subject connected with nearly every social question and seek for the best system of taxation. Land owners especially should be interested, as the principal benefit of any improvement or social advance goes to them in the increase of value given to land. Write your opinions briefly. Address this office, or P. O. Box 88, Buffalo, N. Y.]

A Conservative on Single Tax.

The unearned income which private property in land yields has received much attention and—relatively, at least—we can safely say undue attention, as it is only one source of unearned income. Yet there can be no doubt in regard to its importance. If one buys a piece of land and holds it for a couple of years and then sells it for twice what he paid for it, having in the meantime done nothing to improve it, he receives an individually unearned income or increment to his fortune.

We are all familiar with the plan proposed by Mr. Henry George to render the individual receipt of this increment due to society impossible. Mr. George proposes to take out of the land its entire (rental) value present and future by means of taxation. If we are not prepared to go to this extreme length shall we in consequence do nothing whatever to give to society at least a share of the unearned increment in land values? If we turn our attention to what is actually taking place we shall find there has been a slow and gradual movement which endeavors to reduce the proportions of unearned income which landed property affords, and to lessen some of the abuses connected with private ownership of land.

Frequently in European cities the improvements on land are exempted from taxation for a period of years. This operates to place a heavier tax on land itself, while it encourages building. It seems to the writer that this is a commendable practice; and, indeed, as a member of the Maryland tax commission some years since, he ventured to recommend to the legislature that improvements upon landed property be exempted from taxation for a period of three years. New Zealand seems to have moved in this general direction further than any other country, for it has enacted legislation which aims to discourage large holdings and to encourage leases of public lands, rather than purchases, keeping the ownership in the state. The measures which have been adopted in New Zealand can not be described, but mention may be made of the claim for New Zealand that it alone has not been overwhelmed by the financial and business troubles of the present time.

Of course, land reformers attribute this to the legislation with respect to land, but the impartial student will not forget the many other measures which have been adopted in New Zealand to promote the public welfare, such as the nationalization of the railways and government life insurance. However, there would seem to be every reason why our American nations, states and cities should cease to sell the land which they may now happen to own. If they lease their land for limited periods, they can preserve for themselves the unearned increment, or at least a large proportion of it. One can well take the position that in view of the present uncertainty in regard to future policy and the uncertain condition of economic questions it is at least a conservative measure for the people in their organic capacity, or the collectivity, to use a modern expression, to retain landed property, for it is always easy to pass from public to private ownership, if it finally appears desirable, while it is far more difficult to retrace one's steps and to pass from private to public ownership. The city of Savannah, Georgia, offers at least a suggestion. It appears that it has been customary for the city itself to extend its bounds by the purchase of outlying lands by the acre and then divide them up and either sell or lease the lands. There are many of the most desirable lots in Savannah that now pay a ground rent to the city, but as the city did not retain the right to revise these ground rents at intervals it does not receive the growth in increment.—Prof. Rich. T. Ely, in Real Estate Record and Guide.

Home Rule in Taxation.

At the last meeting of the Brooklyn Revenue Reform club, which was called to discuss the local option in taxation, the following letter from Abraham S. Hewitt was read: The present system of taxation is simply iniquitous. It imposes the full burden of taxation in many cases upon widows and orphans and upon others whose personal property is a matter of public record, while it releases the rich to a very large extent from just contribution to the public expenses. In the state of New York the assessors are compelled to violate the plain obligations of the law in order to get even a moderate amount of taxes from those who would otherwise escape by a change of residence to some more favored locality. It is doubtful whether in this city so much as one-fifth of the personal property is actually subjected to taxation, and yet the persons who escape are those who are best able to bear the burden. In 1888, as mayor, I recommended to the legislature the precise measure of relief which the Brooklyn Reform club now advocates. It is quite certain that if the total amount of taxes now raised from personal property in this city were placed upon real estate, the rise in value of the latter, due to the large accretions of capital which would then come to New York, would actually reduce the rate of taxation upon realty. I can not conceive of any measure which would so rapidly and largely promote the general prosperity of New York and Brooklyn as the immunity from taxation of personal property. The capital of the world would be at our call, and the development of business and the growth of wealth would, it seems to me, be beyond all prece-

dent. I am surprised that this measure of justice has been so long delayed. The state of New York is today behind every other state in its system of taxation, and this is due not to any ignorance of the true principles upon which the state should raise its revenue, but largely to the indifference which, I think, the present state of depression in business is likely to bring to an end, because without some stimulus the recovery will be slow. I can think of no better or quicker remedy than that which proposes to relieve personal property from taxation in any community which of its own free will is willing to place the burden upon real property.

Ships Relieved From Taxes.

"Since 1881 New York state has exempted from all taxation for state and local purposes all vessels registered in the state engaged in foreign commerce; and this exemption is to continue to the year 1923. Under the decision of the supreme court of the United States Pennsylvania levies no taxes on vessels in foreign commerce. Delaware imposes no taxes on vessels. Alabama exempts from tax vessels engaged in foreign trade. In the four states named vessels registered for foreign trade, in so far as taxation is concerned, are more advantageously placed than those subject to income tax in Great Britain, Germany and France.

"Massachusetts and Connecticut tax vessels in the foreign trade on the valuation of net earnings, not deducting insurance, for the preceding year, thus placing them substantially on an equality with vessels owned in Great Britain, France and Germany. New Hampshire taxes vessels as 'stock in trade.' In the remaining twenty-one seaboard and lake states, all vessels are taxed as personal property.

"While nominally assessments are at the full valuation, the valuation varies not only in one state, as compared with other states, but also at different ports in the same state. This system obtains twenty-one states. In North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia more or less elaborate systems of license charges and occupation taxes impose further burdens on shipping.

Where the Taxes Go.

On the Mexican pension roll there are the names of over 15,000 survivors and over 7,000 widows, and something over 3,000 cases were pending at latest reports. This makes a total of over 25,000, or several thousand more men than the United States had in Mexico at any one time during the war.

These all receive either \$8 or \$12 a month.

Among the names are that of the widow of Thomas J. ("Stonewall") Jackson, who was next to Lee, the most popular commander of the rebel armies.

The widow of Maj.-Gen. George E. Pickett, who commanded a division in the rebel army.

The widow of Maj.-Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, who commanded a division in the rebel army.

Hon. James Z. George, senator from Mississippi, who served in the rebel army as a colonel.

Hon. A. H. Colquitt, senator from Georgia, who was a major-general in the rebel army.

The widows mentioned are of men who were educated at the government expense, and afterward fought to destroy the government.

Last April there were pending the claims of 145,520 widows of union soldiers who have not yet been able to get on the roll.—The National Tribune, Washington, D. C.

One Way of Doing It.

Throw down the barriers against opportunity by freeing the land from speculators, and if one company will not furnish cheap coal to the consumer and high wages to the miner another company will be glad to get the chance, and it has every inducement to do so. And wages must rise, and with them the social condition from its present degraded level. What can we say of advice that will take advantage of another man's misfortunes regardless of consequences? This, too, is another curse of our creation, and like the coal itself, lies deep and dark beneath the surface. It is well known that large stocks were on hand at the Lake Superior ports, principally controlled by operators in the Ohio field. This coal rose until it fetched fancy prices, and the statement from a reputable western contemporary is that those who held it and are charged with conspiring to prolong the strike, have made a clean \$300,000.—National Economist.

Down to Hard-Pan.

The program of single taxers consists chiefly of the abolishing of existing laws. No new penalties are required, and no sudden revolutionary changes are suggested. The transition is easy and natural from existing conditions.

It is as great folly to compel part of our citizens to live in remote suburban villages, and to waste their time and money riding back and forth past vacant land, as it would be to deny ourselves the use of electric car lines and spend our time and money riding in sedan chairs or primeval ox-carts.

To allow a part of our valuable lands to be held idle, as they are in large quantity about all our great cities, while labor retreats to cheap land for employment, is as great a public misfortune as it would be to prohibit the use of the cotton gin, the power loom or the threshing machine, or compel the use of laborious hand methods of industry.—Torontian Star.

Tax Local-Option in Ohio.

Local option in taxation is receiving considerable attention in the Ohio legislature. The movement is supported by several leading dailies and many prominent and influential citizens. The Commercial Club, of Cincinnati, is taking a lively interest in it.

What Not to Do.

Never tax anything that would be of value to your state, that could and would run away, or that could or would come to you.

THE INCOME TAX.

The Exposure of a "Monster" Anti-Income Tax Meeting.

Most of the big democratic daily papers of New York have been, and are still, fighting against the adoption of the income tax, and the accounts they gave of a "monster" business men's meeting was truly sensational, which makes it all the more pleasant to read the cooling correspondence of sober fact published in the New York World:

"I was one of the 'myriads' who attended the 'great demonstration' against the income tax in Carnegie Music hall last evening."

"I reached the hall about 8:10. Not having a ticket, I was not admitted to the parquet or to either of the first or second tier of boxes. This struck me as somewhat peculiar for a mass meeting. In the first gallery, which will seat about 600, I found less than fifty persons. If, as the Recorder, Herald, and Journal of Commerce, and Commercial Bulletin tell us to-day, the hall was filled to overflowing long before 8 o'clock, no evidence of this fact existed at 8:15.

"I sat in the best position in the house for making an estimate of those present. I made a count at 9 o'clock, with the following result:

Upper gallery.....	2
Lower gallery.....	232
Gallery tier.....	59
Lower box tier.....	99
Parquet.....	714
Platform.....	109
Musicians.....	38
Reporters.....	39
Total.....	1,349

"Not more than two hundred seats in the parquet and lower tier of boxes were hidden from me. At no time were there 1,400 persons in the hall, including policemen and ushers. After the parrots had exposed their ignorance of the proposed income-tax bill, the resolutions were read, the eyes called for and the chairman declared the resolutions adopted 'unanimously.' If he had put the negative he would have heard a strong protest from the forty or fifty persons remaining in the gallery."

"I believe no mass meeting was ever better advertised. It probably cost between \$2 and \$3 per head to get the masses to turn out and display their enthusiasm. I am confirmed in the belief that if the people of this city had an opportunity to vote on the income tax question they would declare for such a tax by an overwhelming majority. The grossly exaggerated statements in many of the papers and the palpable attempts of all concerned to deceive the people are a disgrace to our city. More than that, they sow the seed of anarchy and discontent by establishing the fact there is a 'plutocratic press.' I for one am most thankful that our greatest and best newspaper stands by the people in their demands for what is right.—Cor. National Economist.

FREE TRADE MILLS.

They Give Steady Employment at Good Wages to Workmen.

The working man may be glad that there are a few free trade manufacturers in this country who keep their mills running in all kinds of weather and under all kinds of tariff and who do not take advantage of every proposed reduction of tariff duties to compel their employees to accept lower wages.

Nearly all kinds of glass are manufactured by tariff protected trusts. These trusts have kept about half of their mills closed during the past two years, and for several months of each year all have been closed. Under the 100 per cent. protection of the McKinley tariff wages have been greatly reduced and many strikes are now on because of threatened reductions. But there is one important exception. The manufacturers of lamp chimneys do not depend upon a tariff for support, have no trust, have not reduced wages and have given steady employment to labor. The following is from the National Glass Budget of June 9:

"At a meeting of the lamp chimney manufacturers and a committee of the workers the wage scale for the next fire was agreed to. Few changes were made, there was no friction of any kind and the previous scale was practically continued. The western as well as local factories took part in the meeting."

One of the manufacturers is Mr. George A. Macbeth, of Pittsburgh, who is said to be the largest individual glass manufacturer in the world. Mr. Macbeth has for years been shipping thousands of dollars worth of chimneys to all parts of the world, including Germany, where are his chief competitors. He says that with free raw materials he could distance all competitors. He neither believes in protection for himself nor for any body else. He says: "Twenty-five years of tariff demoralization has cultivated a socialistic and paternal idea of government." It causes manufacturers to bend their "energies to seeing how high prices they could get instead of working out the problem of cheaper production."

Such manufacturers and such men will be the salvation of the nation, if it ever gets salvation.—B. W. H.

TARIFF AND WAGES.

A High Tariff Does Not Make High Wages.

There is another thing which is not clear to me. How is it that free trade, with foreign nations that pay low prices for labor, can benefit all? How can it but reduce wages to a level with those pauper-labor countries?

First—Labor does not cost more in one country than in another as long as immigration is free; that is, wages may be higher in one place than in another, but they cannot remain so unless the work turned out is in proportion. If high wages meant high cost of production, the converse would be true—low wages would mean low cost of production; and no wages at all—slavery—would drive out of existence any wage-paying institution. But the reverse is our experience of the last century. The last relic of that barbaric institution—slavery—was abolished in 1838, because it did not pay—the wage system superseded it. The reason is, that where high wages exist it pays to em-

ploy labor-saving machinery. Besides, the better the material condition of the workmen as a class the more industrious and intelligent they are—and intelligence will defeat ignorance in the competitive race every time.

But even if the cost of production is higher in one country than it is in another, it is difficult to see how free trade can affect wages. If an article is too high-priced to be saleable in another country, there is no possibility of trading; no one will buy from a foreigner, if the article costs more than would a similar one at home. It is only when both parties can gain that a trade is made; and in that event, it is impossible to see how either country could lose by free trade.

To protect high wages by taxing immigration would be more sensible, however unjust and selfish; but to levy taxes upon commodities, in the expectation of benefitting those who buy them, is quite as absurd as to try to increase the sale of an article in the market by raising its price.—S. Byron Welcome, in From Earth's Center.

Lower the Duty.

The Tin-Plate Consumers' association has addressed to the senate committee on finance a protest against the imposition of a duty of 1 1/2 cents a pound on tin plate. This is the rate fixed by the house bill, and the senate committee, after reducing it to 1 cent in its original report, accepted the house bill's rate in the revision. The duty under the law of 1883 was 1 cent, and the McKinley tariff increased it to 2 1/2 cents; so that it appears that the duty now proposed is higher than the duty which the McKinley tax superseded. A duty of 1 cent would be higher now in proportion to the value than it was in 1889 and 1890, because the price of tin plate abroad has fallen. The association holds that the people were led two years ago by the passage of the tin-plate bill in the last house to expect that the democratic tariff bill, whenever it should be passed would reduce the duty to 1 cent for a time and provide for the removal of the entire duty afterward. We suppose that in determining what the duty should be the ways and means committee yielded to the demand for revenue. If now it should appear that sufficient revenue is supplied by other provisions of the bill, the senate committee might well reduce the duty on tin plate to 1 cent, or to three-fourths of a cent, for even the last named rate would be almost as high in proportion to value as the rate under the tariff of 1883.—N. Y. Times.

For the first time since Senator Mills' ringing speech, a voice was raised in the senate a few days ago on behalf of the whole people. It was that of Senator Kyle, of South Dakota. Coming from a sheep-raising section he had been counted upon as an opponent of free wool, but he boldly declared that he favors free wool and lower duties on manufactured wools. He charged, what is perfectly true, that the wool schedule as it stands in the senate bill was framed for the benefit of the republican manufacturers of New England, and not for the poor men and women on the farms who have to buy the cloth and the blankets with their hard-earned money. But his further plea that if a duty is placed on sugar and coal one should also be placed on raw wool is fallacious. It is an argument that one bad turn deserves another. Free wool is the best feature left in the bill.—N. Y. World.

Good Democratic Doctrine.

The senate spent the day recently in relative inaction. The tariff bill was "stalled" by Senator Quay, who barred the way with an installment of his "unfinished remarks." It is understood that in the interval the "revision committee" was engaged in finding out how much this foot-pad of protection would consent to take in the form of concession on the woolsen schedule, and permit the bill to proceed. The change he stands out for is explained in our dispatches. He wants power for the woolsen manufacturers to levy a heavier tax on Americans of moderate means for the clothing of the women and children. It is an outrageous exaction, but he will probably get it. The majority leaders, having taken the ground that they must buy their bill through the senate, must pay whatever is really insisted upon. There has been no spectacle more humiliating in the history of American legislation.—N. Y. Times.

He Got It.

The senate spent the day recently in relative reaction. The tariff bill was "stalled" by Senator Quay, who barred the way with an installment of his "unfinished remarks." It is understood that in the interval the "revision committee" was engaged in finding out how much this foot-pad of protection would consent to take in the form of concession on the woolsen schedule, and permit the bill to proceed. The change he stands out for is explained in our dispatches. He wants power for the woolsen manufacturers to levy a heavier tax on Americans of moderate means for the clothing of the women and children. It is an outrageous exaction, but he will probably get it. The majority leaders, having taken the ground that they must buy their bill through the senate, must pay whatever is really insisted upon. There has been no spectacle more humiliating in the history of American legislation.—N. Y. Times.

The Chase County Courser,
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'NEIL, of Osage county.

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. B. BLACKSHER, Chairman, W. E. TIMMONS, Secretary.

Barney Lantry, of Strong City, candidate for State Treasurer on the Democratic ticket, was called on Emporia friends, yesterday afternoon. Barney may have a hard time getting elected, but if he should win, he will give bond without any trouble.—Emporia Republican.

When the women of Kansas shall have been given the privilege of voting at all elections in this commonwealth, will they become stone masons, bricklayers and hod carriers? If not, will it not be unequal, and not equal, suffrage that will have been attained.

When the women of sunny Kansas shall have been granted the right to vote at any and all elections in this commonwealth, will the laws be so amended that charters will be withheld or withdrawn from secret orders unless women are allowed to take full membership in such orders? If not, will it not be unequal, and not equal, suffrage that will prevail?

Barney Lantry, of Strong City, the Democratic nominee for State Treasurer, was in the city on Monday, circulating among his many friends. Mr. Lantry has received a great many letters congratulating him on his nomination, and among these are letters from some of the prominent Republicans in the State, who speak in the highest terms of his worth and ability and peculiar fitness for this position. Mr. Lantry is a fine type of the self-made man. He began life with a stone pick and is today one of the heaviest railroad and bridge contractors in the west, having accumulated a fortune in this business. He is a genial, broad-gauged gentleman, has an abiding faith in Kansas and is himself a striking example of what industry and perseverance will accomplish. It is really a misfortune that the strength of his party is not great enough to insure his election.—Emporia Democrat.

The State Democratic platform has this to say on the labor question, and recent events have since emphasized the utterance: "We commend the establishment by our government of a nonpartisan national commission to devise some sufficient 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 tariff beneficiaries. Recognizing as we do the legal rights of capital and labor, of corporations and individuals, we approve of such proper legislation—national and state—as will preserve the just rights of capital and fair compensation of labor. Both must be in harmony and each must respect the rights of the other, and the law must protect them both. We affirm the natural and legal right of all wage workers to organize themselves peacefully together for the protection of their special vocation, and condemn as autocratic, tyrannical and vicious the spirit that would deny that right. 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."

TO THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, July 16, 1894.—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 votes were as follows in round numbers:

Republican.....182,000
Democratic.....102,000
Union Labor, (Populist).....37,000
Prohibition Between 4,000 and 6,000

Total.....327,000

At the election of 1892, the Republicans had 158,000; Democrats and populists, 163,000; 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 other 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 with the only party in the State that can do it. If you are sincere you cannot refuse. In 1892 the Democrats abandoned all effort 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 it 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 must redeem 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 crankiness 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 on women. It opposes the multiplied infamies of prohibition. It challenges the candidates to 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 the 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 great 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 speaks 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 many 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.

By order of the STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
JOHN B. RICHARDSON, Chairman.

Babyland, for July, (The Babies' Own Magazine) is a brilliant and dainty number. Along with its other charms in story and picture, jingle, rhyme and verse, there is a colored frontispiece, "Baby's Fourth of July," beautiful in tone and finish. The picture itself is suggestive of frolic and fun at the seaside, where the Babies dig in the sand, and run races with the waves. The poem that goes with the picture enlivens the sport, and tells just what Baby did the Fourth down on the beach. "Knee-deep in Daisies" is another attractive picture; but in this one Baby has a birthday, and weaves daisy-chains, she and mamma and sister standing knee-deep in daisies.

Price 50 cents a year, 5 cents a copy. Specimen back number for a 2-cent stamp. Alpha Publishing Co., Boston.

CONCERNING THE STATE PLATFORM.

Mr. S. A. Riggs brought in a minority report on the financial plank which he moved to substitute for the financial plank in the majority report. It reads as follows:

"We again declare in favor of a bi-metallic currency and the free coinage of both gold and silver on equal terms at a fair ratio 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 of equal value."

After an hour's discussion the minority report was substituted for the majority report by a vote of 234 to 105.

Mr. Cree's minority report related wholly to the woman suffrage plank in the majority report and was as follows:

"Resolved, That the pending amendment to the constitution of our State, conferring the right to vote upon woman, presents a question concerning a change in our fundamental law upon which the Democrats of Kansas are divided in opinion, and we declare that neither the support of said amendment nor opposition thereto is a tenet of the Democratic party of Kansas, and we further declare that the members of that party are free to vote upon said amendment according to their judgments touching its merits."

This minority report was overwhelmingly defeated. It received only three votes in the convention. So, with the exception of the Riggs minority report the platform was adopted as it came from the committee.

Our Little Men and Women, for July, is in good comradeship with boys and girls wherever they chance to be. It is summery in tone, artistic in touch, and sympathetic with child nature in its many varied phases. Miss Sarah E. Wilts's Myth stories are especially good, so are Mrs. Archibald's "A Dozen Good Times," and Greta Bryar's "Nurse Powell's Giant." "The Little Lame Pig" finds a staunch friend in kind little Lucy, and Eddy and his gun, with dog Rover, also render the little pig timely service. Warren H. Frych, the boy's favorite, has a capital story, "Decoys and Ducks," and George Bancroft Griffith and Alice Mayo Huntington have written poems, "A Silk Lined House" and "Who Knows Him," which merit deserving praise.

Price \$1.00 a year, 10 cents a number. Specimen back number for a 2-cent stamp. Alpha Publishing Co., Boston.

YOU NEED A VACATION.

Just a suggestion: Why not try the Rocky Mountains? No better medicine exists than the dry, clear, balmeaic 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.

THEY WANT NAMES.

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

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

GOING EAST THIS YEAR.

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

Inquire of nearest agent.

TRY A TEXAS TRIP

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

The A. P. A.

Speaking of the bitter fight of the above society against the Catholics, we clip the following from an exchange:

What means this bitter fight against the Catholics? Have they not proved themselves faithful, loyal and true? Have they ever sought to rob the constitution of its strength? Let history be seer. 250,000 loyal Catholics responded to their country's call in '61. Many times the stars and stripes were drenched in blood from their wounded sides and they covered the cause with a canopy of glory, while on the field of honor. Shall we so soon forget that matchless Irish Catholic brigade headed by Meager as they charged up the slopes of Fredricksburg and died under the enemy's guns? Shall we forget those noble women, the Sisters of Charity, who went upon the battlefields and cared for the dead and the dying? Shall we forget the heroic Catholic Sheridan the "Cheve-lieer Bayard," of the great Rebellion, as he rode down the valley to Winchester and plucked victory from defeat? Shall we forget the iron soldier Catholic Sherman who split the confederacy in twain and made his march from Atlanta to the Sea and presented capitulated Savannah as a Christmas present to President Lincoln? But why enumerate? The battle fields of this republic have been reddened with their blood in every war. Our silent cities of the dead speak in no uncertain language of these loyal men and women who have given this country the rich ripe fruits of their generous self sacrifice; their valor and their patriotism.

BILLS ALLOWED.

List of bills allowed by the Board of County Commissioners of Chase County, Kansas, at their regular session, held July 2nd and 3rd, and adjourned regular session, held July 9th and 10th, 1894, and a recapitulation, as shown by the following list of bills:

NUMBER.	CLAIMANT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.	AMOUNT.
2319	Guy Sackett, stenographer's fees	May term	\$ 24 00
2320	Guy Sackett, same	June term	42 00
2321	M. D. Lewis, assessing Falls	Falls	123 00
2322	W. A. Collins, boarding pauper	pauper	1 00
2323	Smith Bros, mdse, for pauper	pauper	24 00
2324	Andrew White, mdse, attend pauper	pauper	15 50
2325	David Biggam, assessing Falls	Falls	13 50
2326	J. W. Brown, comm, paid	pauper	27 00
2327	David Biggam, amt, paid ticket	and over-seeing pauper	19 95
2328	M. H. Lewis, evergreen trees for C. H. yard	pauper	4 00
2329	J. F. Kiker, labor and hauling post	house	9 50
2330	Walter Sharp, building stone arch over Peyton creek	pauper	250 00
2331	Phil H. Hoenberger, services, m. m. p. case	pauper	96 00
2332	J. M. Rose, Probate Judges salary	pauper	107 00
2333	Holmes & Gregory, mdse for pauper	pauper	19 50
2334	C. H. Hoffman, meats for pauper	pauper	5 15
2335	J. F. Kiker, mdse for pauper	pauper	5 15
2336	J. F. Kiker, mdse for pauper	pauper	9 00
2337	Mrs. Jerry Harris, boarding pauper	pauper	10 85
2338	Mrs. Jerry Harris, same	pauper	13 17
2339	Z. W. Davis, bridge work	pauper	27 59
2340	N. G. Gosh, assessing Matfield	pauper	144 00
2341	J. H. Murdock, mdse for pauper	pauper	13 00
2342	C. L. Conaway, visit to small pox patient	pauper	10 00
2343	D. C. Allen, mdse for pauper	pauper	19 00
2344	Andrew Wette, salary as health officer	pauper	33 75
2345	C. B. Hager, supplies for county	pauper	23 07
2346	J. H. Murdock, exp. for pauper	pauper	2 05
2347	Mrs. Jerry Harris, boarding pauper	pauper	9 85
2348	J. H. Murdock, exp. for pauper	pauper	4 50
2349	J. H. Murdock, exp. for pauper	pauper	3 20
2350	M. G. Gosh, mdse for pauper	pauper	16 85
2351	J. C. Fisher, assessing Cottonwood	pauper	114 40
2352	A. F. Holman, assessing Diamond creek twp.	pauper	111 00
2353	J. H. Murdock, exp. for pauper	pauper	151 00
2354	Clay & Forecar, coal for pauper	pauper	6 00
2355	Z. W. Davis, assessing Bazaar twp.	pauper	126 00
2356	E. H. Kyrle, teachers' examiners	pauper	9 00
2357	T. M. Grunwell, supplies for county	pauper	31 65
2358	F. G. Gillett, fumigating Dr. Taylor's office for small pox	pauper	16 80
2359	F. T. Johnson, mdse attend pauper	pauper	11 25
2360	W. W. Sanders, house rent for pauper	pauper	6 00
2361	M. C. Newberry, coal for pauper	pauper	3 75
2362	N. Gosler, labor Matfield bridge	pauper	11 00
2363	Conaway & Hamme, mdse attend pauper	pauper	12 50
2364	W. B. Gibson, County Supt. salary and fees	pauper	225 75
2365	F. B. Bauer, board for pauper	pauper	1 75
2366	J. H. Murdock, job printing	pauper	7 80
2367	John Frew, County Surveyor's salary and fees	pauper	132 00
2368	Geo. McDonald, coal for pauper	pauper	2 00
2369	B. L. Spence, repairing Court House	pauper	2 00
2370	G. H. Kagan, team hire	pauper	12 00
2371	E. D. Reppole, supplies for county	pauper	18 50
2372	H. C. Reppole, repairing jail and tank	pauper	12 50
2373	J. C. Cochran, medicine for pauper	pauper	17 25
2374	E. H. Kyrle, teachers' examiners	pauper	9 25
2375	H. J. White, teachers' examiners	pauper	12 40
2376	M. H. Lewis, mdse for pauper	pauper	9 45
2377	F. G. Gillett, supplies for county	pauper	12 40
2378	W. W. Hillert, mats and cots for pauper	pauper	5 50
2379	David Griffiths, County Treas. salary less fees	pauper	269 00
2380	D. C. Allen, mdse for pauper	pauper	13 00
2381	Hert Dunlap, job printing	pauper	10 50
2382	Holmes & Gregory, mdse for Dow insane pauper	pauper	43 00
2383	C. W. White, job printing	pauper	2 50
2384	David Griffiths, amt, paid repairing time lock	pauper	21 00
2385	W. A. Morgan, job printing	pauper	21 00
2386	David Griffiths, amt, paid wolf scalps	pauper	194 00
2387	David Griffiths, amt, paid jurors May term	pauper	444 60
2388	Geo. M. Hayden, clerks term bill	pauper	29 00
2389	W. A. Morgan, county printing	pauper	24 98
2390	W. E. Timmons, same	pauper	25 98
2391	White & Wilcox, same	pauper	25 98
2392	W. S. Kough, same	pauper	25 98
2393	Crane & Co., blanks for county	pauper	2 00
2394	Samuel Doddsworth, blank books and blanks for county	pauper	15 00
2395	Hall & G. Donald, supplies for co. twp.	pauper	81 00
2396	Thomas Vultcer, assessing Cedar twp.	pauper	154 87
2397	G. H. Hays, repairing jail	pauper	3 00
2398	E. F. Frogan, hauling dirt for court house	pauper	9 25
2399	F. T. Johnson, mdse attend Hellert small pox	pauper	30 00
2400	H. M. Deman, mdse for pauper	pauper	2 35
2401	Dr. Wm. Rich, mdse attend pauper	pauper	30 00
2402	H. M. Hillon, medicine for pauper	pauper	3 00
2403	J. M. Stone, fees Mary A. Stout lawsuit	pauper	19 50
2404	W. W. Hockwood, juror Mary A. Stout lawsuit	pauper	1 50
2405	John B. Shipman, same	pauper	1 50
2406	C. U. Whitson, same	pauper	1 50
2407	Robert Cuthbert, same	pauper	1 50
2408	W. B. Gibson, same	pauper	1 50
2409	C. L. Conaway, same	pauper	1 50
2410	Marsh & Whipkey, witness same	pauper	3 20
2411	W. H. Stone, same	pauper	3 20
2412	Enos Buck, same	pauper	3 20
2413	Rita Allen, same	pauper	3 20
2414	Aron Collins, fees August Dow lawsuit	pauper	8 25
2415	Angie Stout, same	pauper	8 25
2416	J. H. Murdock, fees same	pauper	8 25
2417	J. M. Stone, fees August Dow lawsuit	pauper	15 50
2418	A. B. Watson, juror same	pauper	1 50
2419	A. B. Watson, juror same	pauper	1 50
2420	Ira Riggs, same	pauper	14 80

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. DISTRESS AFTER EATING.

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

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

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

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

One Gives Relief.

A quarter-gross box will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of 75 cents by the wholesale and retail agents,
MCKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

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

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

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

W. H. HOLSINGER,
DEALER IN

Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Farm Machinery, Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

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

JOHN DOERING, Tonsorial Artist.

OUR PEDIGREE STOCK & PE. IGREE SEEDS
PEDIGREE PLANTS.

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.

Having 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 direct to you. The money is paid. We pay freight both ways if not satisfactory. Warrant for 2 years. Why pay an agent \$10 to \$20 to order for you? Write your own order. Box free. We take all risk of damage in shipping.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Springs, \$31 to \$50. Guaranteed same as sold for \$25.00.	Surveys, \$100 to \$100 same as sold for \$100 to \$120.
Top Buggies, \$37.50, as the sold for \$60.	Pigtions, \$60 to \$100.
Farm Wagons, \$150 to \$200.	Milk Wagons, Delivery Wagons and Road Cars.
Bicycles, 70 to \$125.	WOMEN A CHILDREN.

No. 78, Surrey. No. 79, Road Wagon. No. 75, Surrey. No. 76, Road Wagon. No. 77, Road Wagon. No. 78, Road Wagon.

ELKHART BICYCLES, 28 in. wheel, Elkhart Bicycles, 28 in. wheel, Elkhart Bicycles, 28 in. wheel, Elkhart Bicycles, 28 in. wheel, Elkhart Bicycles, 28 in. wheel.

2 percent off for cash with order. Send 4c in postage, catalogue stamps to pay postage on 112-page catalogue.

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

WANTED.—A Representative for the greatest book ever offered to the public. Our coupon system, which we use in selling this great work, enables each purchaser to get the book FREE, so everyone purchases. For his first week's work one agent's profit is \$168. Another \$136.00. A lady has just cleared \$120.00 for her first week's work. We give you exclusive territory, and pay large commissions on the sales of sub-agents. Write at once for the agency for your county. Address all communications to
RAND, M'NALLY & CO., CHICAGO.

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1894.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall we, no fear shall we, how to the line, let the chips fall where they may.

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

TIME TABLE. EAST. N.Y. & P. R. R. Cedar Grove, Elm Dale, Evans, Strong, Ellmore, Saffordville, Elmore, Evans, Elm Dale, Clements, Cedar Grove.

W. E. & W. R. R. EAST. Pass. Frt. Mixed Hyatt, Strong City, Bazaar, Gladstone, Cottonwood Falls, Strong City, Evans, Hymer.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS. A slight rain fell here, yesterday afternoon. The Gomer Bros. took a lot of cattle to Kansas City, last week.

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

Send twelve cents in postage stamps to 39 Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C., and you will receive four copies of Kate Field's Washington, containing matter of special interest.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wishard did shopping in Emporia, one day last week.

J. H. Mercer and family, have returned home from their visit in Kansas City.

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

Miss Julia Gregory went to Topeka, Tuesday, on a visit to her brothers living there.

G. W. Leavitt, of Spring creek, lost a very valuable mare, by death, last Friday night.

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

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

Riley Funk, of Sharp's creek, was brought to town, last Saturday, for medical treatment.

Blaswhere in the COURANT will be found a continued story, head "Delinquent Tax List of 1893."

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

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

Mrs. Chas. P. Gill, of Argentine, arrived here, last Friday, on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Jones.

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. Braco, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging.

Mr. Chris. Schnavely, of Elm Dale, was kicked by a horse, last Sunday, and got his chest bone broken, and arm also.

Chas. P. Gill, formerly of Strong City, but more recently of Argentine, has sold out his restaurant in the latter place.

It is said that immediate and lasting relief from chigger bites can be had by rubbing one's self with old bacon rind.

John Madden, formerly of this city, but now of Emporia, was nominated, last Saturday, for County Attorney of Lyon county.

Sheriff J. H. Murdoch took Wm. Hoffman to the penitentiary, last Tuesday, to serve a term of two and one-half years.

On the Fourth of July, M. A. Richards was kicked on one of his legs by a horse, and he has suffered a great deal from it since.

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

Mrs. J. F. Kirker and children, after spending a few days at home, are now visiting the parents of Mr. Kirker, at Quenemo.

Geo. W. Harlan, the photographer, who has been at Emporia for the past few weeks, is again at home, and ready to take pictures.

THOROUGHBRED ROOSTERS FOR SALE.—Brahmas, Black Langshans, S. S. Hamburgs and Leghorns. Apply at the COURANT office.

Mark Hackett, of Lawrence, who was visiting at his father's, B. F. Hackett, left for the western part of this State, Sunday afternoon.

Miss Ellen Maxwell, one of the pioneers of Diamond Creek township, died, last Friday, at her home in Elm Dale, of paralysis, aged 70 years.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hargrove Swope, of St. Louis, are visiting friends and relatives in this city and county.

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

B. F. Talkington, of Mattfeld Green, and W. C. Handy, of Bazaar, were at Emporia, Tuesday, as Delegates to the Democratic Congressional convention.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Vestering, of Wichita, are visiting the father of Mrs. Vestering, Mr. Barney McCabe, who has been seriously ill for some time past.

Miss Hattie Stewart, of Elmdale, fell, last Thursday, and dislocated her ankle joint. The doctor tells her it will be at least six weeks before she will be able to walk.

E. P. Allen and J. R. Holmes, of Elmdale, C. S. Ford, of Plumb, and W. E. Timmons, were in Emporia, Tuesday, attending the Democratic Congressional convention.

Philip Hornberger, who has been here for some time past, visiting his old home, has received a run on the Santa Fe railroad, from Las Vegas, to Albuquerque, N. M., as conductor.

Wm. B. Palmer, who lived on the old John Pratt farm, on South Fork, died, on Wednesday, July 11, 1894, of paralysis of the brain.

At the Democratic Fourth Congressional convention which met at Emporia, Tuesday last, T. J. O'Neill, of Osage city, was put in nomination by acclamation, as the standard bearer for this District.

For Sale or 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.

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

Send twelve cents in postage stamps to 39 Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C., and you will receive four copies of Kate Field's Washington, containing matter of special interest.

Mattfeld Green Lodge No. 433, I. O. O. F., has elected and installed its officers, as follows, for the ensuing term: M. H. Herring, N. G.; David McKee, V. G.; Chas. L. Sheehan, Secretary; Wm. C. Handy, Treasurer; Andrew Welte, Representative.

The sixty acres on Middle creek, belonging to M. E. Pracht, was recently sold at guardians sale, to the Kelo brothers, for \$2,345.00, a little over \$30.00 per acre.

Cal. Moon, of Emporia township, Lyon county, was bitten by a mad dog, Tuesday afternoon, and he arrived at Strong City, at 7:30 o'clock, the same afternoon, and was treated by the mad dog of J. G. Winters, which adhered forty minutes.

Miss Alice B. Butterfield and Mr. Albert H. Simmons were married at Post Falls last Sunday. The bride is a popular young society lady of this city, and the groom is the efficient depot master of the Northern Pacific here.

Mr. Simmons was formerly of this city, and we join his many friends here in congratulations.

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.

E. F. Holmes, who left, on Wednesday night of last week, to attend the funeral of his father, Mr. Robert Holmes, at Howell, Mich., has not yet returned home.

The father of E. F. Holmes and Mrs. Walter G. Hall, of this city; Robert Holmes, of Cedar Point; Mrs. O. H. Winegar, of Emporia, and a brother of John R. and Ed. C. Holmes, of Elm Dale.

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Delinquent Tax List of 1893.

State of Kansas, } ss Chase County, } I, 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 lots hereinafter described as may be necessary to pay the taxes, penalties and charges thereon for the year 1893.

BAZAAR TOWNSHIP.

Description S T R Descriptions S T R W 1/2 of nw 1/4, 22 20 1/2 of se 1/4, 24 21 8

CEDEAR TOWNSHIP.

Description S T R Descriptions S T R Descriptions S T R Descriptions S T R Descriptions S T R

MATTFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Description S T R Descriptions S T R Descriptions S T R Descriptions S T R

TOLEDO TOWNSHIP.

Description S T R Descriptions S T R Descriptions S T R Descriptions S T R

NORTH COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Blk lots 3, 4 and 5. lot 8. commencing at se corner of lot 7, block 8, thence w 1/2 of sec 18, 12

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Blk lots 1 to 12. all. lot 1, 2 and 3. all. lot 3 and 4. all

HUNT AND MCWILLIAMS' ADDITION.

Blk all. lot 1 and 3. lot 2. lot 2 and 6

GRAND VIEW ADDITION.

Blk lots 6 and 6. all. lot 1 to 19. lot 1 and 3

STRONG CITY.

Blk lot 20, 24 and 26. lot 1 to 8. all. lot 4 and 5. lot 16. lot 17

EMSLIE'S ADDITION.

Blk lot 4 and 5. lot 16. lot 17. lot 18

CARTER'S ADDITION.

Blk lot 15. lot 16. lot 17. lot 18

SANTA FE ADDITION.

Blk lot 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16. lot 18, 20, 22, 24, 26 and 28

NORTH ADDITION.

Blk lot 6. lot 7. lot 8. lot 9

BAZAAR.

Blk lot 1. lot 2. lot 3. lot 4

MATTFIELD GREEN.

Blk lot 2. lot 3. lot 4. lot 5

REED'S ADDITION.

Blk lot 14. lot 15. lot 16. lot 17

REED'S SECOND ADDITION.

Blk lot 3 and 4. lot 5. lot 6. lot 7

RICHARD'S ADDITION.

Blk lot 5. lot 6. lot 7. lot 8

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

At the regular session of Strong City Lodge, No. 110, A. O. U. W., held July 14th, 1894, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, on the 12th day of July, it pleased the Supreme Master Workman of the Universe to call home to a higher and better resting place the little son, John William, of our esteemed Brother John Frew,

RESOLVED, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to Brother Frew and family in this, their hour of sorrow, and we pray that God may so guide and control their actions that they may ever be numbered among those who are faithful.

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Lodge, published in the county papers and a copy of the same sent to Brother Frew and family.

Geo. W. Crum, M. M. Kuhl, P. J. Maloney, Com.

At a Regular meeting of Strong City Lodge, No. 110, A. O. U. W., held July 14th 1894, the following resolutions were adopted: Whereas On the 11th day of July, 1894, an All Wise God removed from our community, and called from our esteem ed Brother, H. Wiebrecht and wife, a beloved father, Therefore, Be it Resolved: That Strong City Lodge, No. 110, A. O. U. W., hereby extend its deepest sympathy to Brother Wiebrecht and family, in this their sad hour of bereavement.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Bro. Wiebrecht, and a copy be sent to our local papers for publication, and the same be spread upon our records.

Geo. W. Crum, M. M. Kuhl, P. J. Maloney, Com.

IF IT GROWS IN TEXAS, IT'S GOOD.

The Texas Coast county view with California in raising peaches, grapes and strawberries. The 1893 record of H. M. Springfellow, Highcock, Tex., who raised nearly 50,000 worth of peaches from 18 acres, can be duplicated by you. G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A. Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kas., will be glad to furnish without charge an illustrated pamphlet telling about Texas.

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

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH C. WATERS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Topoka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Harlan, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. 1893-11

THOS. H. GRISHAM, E. Y. GREEN. CRISHAM & GREEN. ATTORNEYS AT LAW. WILL practice in all State and Federal Courts.

Office over the Chase County National Bank, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

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

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 W. & O. R. 1/2 mile.

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Office and Residence at Dr. J. T. Morgan's late office, BROADWAY.

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

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.



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

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THIS PAPER may be found on file at Chase County Courant, and at the office of the State Board of Printing, Kansas City, Mo., where advertising notices may be made for 1894.



STATE SENATOR CLARENCE LEXOW.

The central figure in the Tammany investigation in New York. Mr. Lexow was born in Brooklyn in 1853, and was educated for a journalist. He studied in this country and Germany.

THE FRENCH SENSATION.

Republicanism Strengthened by Santo's Terrible Crime.

Carnot's Great Work for National Integrity—Casimir-Perier a Worthy Successor of the Murdered President—What Italy May Do.

[Special Letter.]

When Sig. Francesco Crispi, the Italian premier, was attacked last month at Rome by a fanatical anarchist, organized lawlessness all over the world predicted that the attempted assassination was but the beginning of a series of horrible crimes.

However, I do not wish to engage in a dissertation on anarchy. This subject will soon be discussed at length by the lawmakers at Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, Madrid, Lisbon and London, and the inauguration of a concerted



PRESIDENT CASIMIR-PERIER.

campaign against the "internationals" is among the early possibilities. Just now I wish to join the great body of cosmopolitan citizens who, with one voice, are congratulating the French republic on its real stability.

The New President of France.

There is very little similarity between M. Casimir-Perier and the late president. The new occupant of the presidential chair is brilliant, some going so far as to call him pyrotechnical. But he is a sound republican.

The New President's Supporters.

Chief among the new president's supporters is M. Challemeil-Lacour, president of the senate and one of the most patriotic statesmen of the republic.

Will Italy Demand Satisfaction?

As soon as it became known that President Carnot's assassin was an Italian, mobs sprang up everywhere in France and destroyed the property of Italian residents.

Their Thoughts.

"A beautiful thing is thought," she said; "A booz it is to myself and Jim. It is not that he is thinking of me And he sits and thinks I am thinking of him."

-N. Y. Press.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

WORK IN THE GARDEN.

Some Seed Are Best Cared for When Planted in Rows.

There are a number of garden seeds, such as onion, carrot, peas, beans, etc., that are best cared for if planted in rows. The rows should be perfectly straight, a fixed distance apart, and parallel.

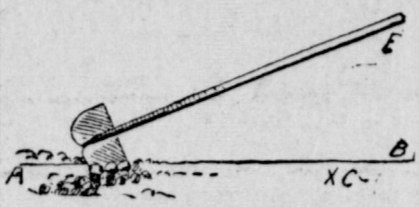


FIG. 1.

one who has no drill best put in his seeds?

Even in such a simple matter as planting seeds in straight rows there are slow, laborious ways; and there is at least one comparatively rapid and successful way, somewhat troublesome to describe, but very easy to execute when once learned.

To begin with, if you have not a "true eye," or if you are a woman and awkward, you want a stout string—wool twine is best—as long as your rows. Also two or more stakes and a stick cut just the length you want the rows apart.

Next take a hoe. The usual way from this point on is to pick or dig a groove with one corner of the hoe, using it as in Fig. 1, and making 3 to 6 inches of trench at a stroke.

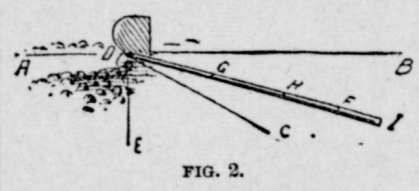


FIG. 2.

loosely and mellow the bottom of the trench, where the seeds are to sprout, is liable to be more or less hard and compact.

In Fig. 1, A B is the line of direction of the trench. C is the position of the operator. At D is shown the manner of using the hoe. The handle of the hoe during the work is always in line with A B. Now try it and use the hoe as in Fig. 2. Instead of using only the corner point of the hoe use the end edge as shown at D.

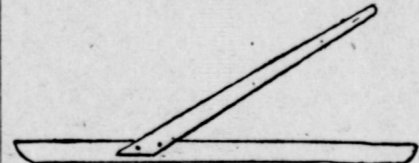


FIG. 3.

and digging, make a long, sweeping stroke, sharp and quick, 18 to 24 inches, according to your strength and skill.

Then, for very fine seeds, such as onion, etc., take an inch board about five feet long, four to six inches wide, and shape it as in Fig. 3. Slide this along the bottom of the groove.

To distribute very fine seeds in the grooves, mix them thoroughly with dry sand, put all in a bottle, put a quill in the cork, and distribute along the trench.

This method saves two-thirds of the time and does better work. If anyone knows a better way let's hear it.—Anton Leister, in Ohio Farmer.

Why Sheep Are Profitable.

One very important point of advantage with sheep over any other kind of farm stock is that they will eat a greater variety of plants than any other of our domestic animals, and in this way will often help to utilize much that would otherwise go to waste.

IT WOULD NEVER DO.

A Satire on the "Other Side" of the Good Roads Question.

This here agitation in favor of good roads is all wrong. What good is it going to do the farmer anyhow?

Suppose they should make his wagons and harness last longer, what will become of the poor wagon and harness makers?

Doesn't it say in the good book: "Live and let live?"

Then the horses. What if they do have to work hard and pull and tug and die young? Don't that make business for the horse raiser?

What if bad roads do keep the young folks at home? Aren't they better there than to be gadding about the country and getting into mischief?

Then the old man. Isn't he better off at home with the women folks than to be in town a hanging around a saloon? And then don't he get plenty of rest when the roads are bad?

Suppose he could market his crops when the prices were the highest? Wouldn't he spend the money and be just as hard up as ever?

Then suppose he could make a summer resort of his farm. Wouldn't his boys get big notions into their heads and be too high-toned for the farm?

Then wouldn't the old man have to keep on building additions to his house to accommodate the crowds of city folks who would overrun the place, tramp down the grass, drink all the milk, eat all the berries, fruit, eggs, chickens and other truck and leave him nothing to haul over the road to market?

Then wouldn't he have to be putting money in the bank and a buying stocks and bonds and all that foolishness? Then think of the temptation to speculate and lose all he had and thereby bring misery down on his family.

Yes, sir, this agitation is all wrong! Just think, too, how monotonous it would be to have the roads so smooth that the farmer couldn't use bad language when his team happened to get stuck in the mud.

No, sir, it will never do, and the sooner this agitation ceases the better. Is the opinion of a believer in the "good old times."—William D. Kemp-ton.

A PROFITABLE STUDY.

Southern University Now Has a Course in Road Construction.

With all respect for the general policy of our educational institutions, it is proper to say that much is taught which has not the practical value of some other branches which are taught at present only in the rough school of experience.

It is a very fine thing for a young lady to understand magic and painting, it is even desirable that she be able to speak several languages (so long as English is one of them), but when that young lady finds herself the wife of a common, everyday, human man, and the mother of several healthy children she may regret that it is impossible to swap culture for crackers.

To be able to translate Latin into English is good if the translator can also translate flour into bread. If but one of the accomplishments is to be had the choice should be easily made.

A person may be rich (in money) but rich.

"Make plasters for themselves to fly." The only wealth which neither time nor fate can change is that which is stored away in the form of practical knowledge.

We are glad to notice that much is being done in the way of teaching the rudiments of road building in schools. "The new south" is beginning to know that roads are an important factor in the development of any section.

The University of North Carolina, located at Chapel Hill, is advertising a course in road construction under the direction of Joseph Austin Holmes, B. S., who is also state geologist, and Thomas Roswell Foust, B. E., instructor in mathematics and land surveying.

Road building is fully equal in importance to anything taught in schools, and infinitely more important than much which is given greater prominence.

A POSSIBLE SOLUTION.



There is no patent on the above. It is offered by Good Roads as a possible solution of the difficulty the farmer often meets in the spring, when crops are high and roads impassable.

With the farmer it is important that he go to market; with the dog of course it is optional.

What the People Must Learn.

It has always seemed to me that if the people could have forced home to them two facts: first, that good macadam or gravel roads are, in the long run, the cheapest as regards both construction and maintenance; and second, that they are inevitably more profitable both in lessening the cost of transportation and in improving the value of property, it would not be long before our present wretched and dilapidated dirt roads would be replaced by a fine system of substantial highways.

PROTECTION BLACKMAIL.

How the McKinley Doctrine Is Preached by Pampered Panderers.

No rogue ever felt the halter draw with good opinion of the law or the district attorney, and the Manchester Mirror and Farmer, chief protection bunco steerer for the state of New Hampshire, protests most earnestly against my kicking its large protection panache. In reply to my indictment, it assures the republican voters whom it is misleading and befooling on this question:

1. That I am a hired writer for the sugar trust, paid by it to defend its thefts.

2. That there is now no tax on sugar; that the McKinley bill put sugar on the free list, and that the wicked democrats are now trying to put a tax on sugar that will benefit the trust by \$2.80 per ton.

3. That there never was a sugar trust under republican legislation, or while the republicans taxed sugar, and that it is under the law putting sugar on the free list, under the abominable "free trade" in sugar of the McKinley bill, that the sugar trust has grown rich and insolent.

4. That every man (except one) in the sugar trust is a democrat, and that all the contributions of the sugar trust have been made to the democratic party.

There are many more statements of this kind with which it proposes to hoodwink the ignorant and vicious republican voters of New Hampshire—too ignorant to refer to the law and see for themselves what the facts are; too vicious to even care what the facts are when the truth has been shown them. Each republican vote which this protection bunco-steerer can retain for the republican party next November is worth \$110 in crisp greenbacks to the league of four hundred and fifty American protected trusts, and if bluffing will keep even one vote from straying, it does not propose to lose that one, or its percentage on anyone it can steer into the game for its employers to swindle. That it is criminally dishonest, that it is a partner of the protection thieves, sharing their plunder, must be the unbiased opinion of any honest man who reads its answer to my straightforward statement of facts and figures, not one of which it attempts to impeach.

This World Herald of the gang that has planned and is about to execute this audacious robbery calls the pending bill one to reduce the profits of the trust three-fourths, and says he proposes to plant his well-shod heels square in the stomach of all who oppose it. "The well-shod heels" of that animal are the heels of an ass that is staggering under the load his brutal owners have piled upon him, and whose voice is badly broken by the braying which a cruel keeper extorts from him with the goad. But listen further to the noise that comes echoing from among the bats that nest in his stomach up through the vacuum in his skull and out through the orifices of his vile nose.

That is its only answer to my statement that the McKinley bill "protects" the sugar trust with a duty of \$11.20 per ton; that the proposed senate bill reduces this McKinley protection of the trust to a duty of \$2.80 per ton. It cannot deny that the sugar trust yearly receives under the McKinley law \$20,000,000 blood money and blackmail. It cannot deny that the senate bill substitutes a tax of one-eighth of a cent in place of the present tax of one-half of a cent, as the protection of the trust. It cannot deny that the senate bill compels the sugar trust to pay into the treasury \$15,000,000 of the \$20,000,000 blackmail now paid to it yearly by the people, and that all other taxes on sugar levied by the senate bill go into the treasury. It does not deny, and cannot deny, that under the McKinley bill we must pay to the sugar trust \$20,000,000 blackmail yearly, as we have done since 1890, and it does not deny that the defeat of a democratic reform measure which cuts this blackmail down is what the trust is working for. It cannot quote facts or figures. It dare not quote the present law or the proposed law. There is nothing left but to denounce me as the paid advocate of the sugar trust! Between 1886 and 1890 there was not a fact or a figure in connection with the exposure of the sugar trust's thefts used in any newspaper or in any public utterance that I did not supply; no other writer furnished anything; and this same defender of protection then denounced me for my persistent attack on the sugar trust, as "the paid clerk of a gang of foreign importers," as "a liar hired by British gold" to defame honest men.

The exposure that I made of the sugar trust blackmail between 1886 and 1890 forced a reduction to the present theft of \$20,000,000. Because I am fighting now to either cut this blackmail off altogether or reduce it to \$5,000,000, this protection bunco-steerer denounces me as the paid agent of the trust, in order to defeat any change and keep the \$20,000,000 blackmail for the trust. It is an old trick of the pickpocket to shout "Stop thief!" at his accuser. This editor has such confidence in the stupidity and ignorance of his readers that he knows it will be successful in diverting attention from himself to call me a "hireling of the sugar trust." Not one of his readers cares enough for the truth to pin him down to the figures and facts, if he had sufficient intelligence to understand them.—Tariff Rule, in N. Y. World.

PIEBALD POLITICS.

Republicans Resort to Any Means to Gain Votes.

It is anything to win with the republicans this year. Principles don't count. Nothing counts but votes—twice if possible. Nothing matters except to get back to power, staked recklessly and lost on McKinleyism. To that end no deal will be surprised, no concession of principle refused, no fusion untried, no straddle too great to be attempted.

As to the silver question the republicans propose to be all things to all men, but with a decided tendency to abandon former declarations in favor of sound money, and join hands again with the silver extremists in an effort to save protection at the expense of the currency.

As to the tariff they will reaffirm only so much of their devotion to McKinleyism as they think they can win on.

Should they win by a pledge of moderate protection, their treatment of former promises of this character leaves no doubt of what they will do when they have the chance. They are prepared to trick the country if they can, by any pretense of repentance and reform, such as they made at the time of their famous tariff commission.

One republican member of the house from Pennsylvania was frank enough to say the other day that in his judgment his party, in selecting a presidential candidate and constructing a platform in 1896, "would be governed, not by what is right or wrong in an abstract sense or by what this or that candidate thinks, but by considerations entirely apart from either morals or statesmanship"—probably very far apart and partly financial. These considerations were further explained in this simple fashion:

"The democratic party is going to pass a bill which will be moderately protective, but will impose lower taxes on the whole than the McKinley act. If business revives next winter and keeps up pretty well the republican national convention will undoubtedly adopt a moderate protectionist platform, contending that the revival is due to the fact that the protective principle has been preserved in the democratic bill. If times continue hard, however, the convention will insist that the reason of this is to be found in the fact that duties were reduced too far, and will accordingly adopt a stiff tariff programme, outdoing the McKinley act if anything."

And so they hope to catch us "a-coming and a-gwine," and pen us between the sea and the iron works, where the blundering cowardice of our leaders has placed us. At any rate, this utterance, and the demand of the Ohio republican state convention, that the McKinley rates be left untouched unless they can be made higher, express the real purpose of the republican leaders, whatever may be the promises by which, before the election, they may seek to bamboozle the voters. They are for protection, the highest they can get, and to get it they will promise tariff reform, free silver coinage, more pensions, comfort for the populists, offices for everybody, and anything else that is good for votes.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

AN INCAPABLE PARTY.

Incompetency of the Republicans as Shown by the Harrison Administration.

The receipts of the government from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, were \$290,950,536, and the expenditures, \$395,593,353. This shows a deficit of \$104,642,817. The full time had much to do with the discrepancy, but the important fact to be considered in relation to it is the inadequacy of the existing revenue laws. When the McKinley bill was passed it was the boast of its friends that an increase of the revenue would be the result. It increased the taxes, but materially reduced the revenues, and the consequence is the deficit.

That this is true may be proved by the records. There has been no default on the part of any of the collecting agencies. No complaint comes of a lack of zeal in the collections. No money collected has been withheld from the treasury. The plain inference, therefore, is that the law is defective, and the obvious remedy is in the change of the statutes. It will not do to rely on withholding payments, as the Harrison administration did during the closing months, or to issue bonds now and then as the present administration was obliged to do. The laws must be adjusted on such a basis as will meet the conditions.

No better evidence could be presented of the incompetency of the republican party to administer the government than the present condition of the finances under the laws passed by that party. It will be claimed, no doubt, that during and for many years after the war, that party displayed its capability. But that was before the control of the party passed from the great men who organized it into the hands of the boodlers who now direct its affairs. It is neither unfair nor unjust to say that now there isn't a man in the leadership of that party sufficiently equipped in statesmanship to frame a revenue law that would serve the purpose of bringing the receipts and expenditures of the government anywhere nearly together.—Kansas City Times.

POINTS AND OPINIONS.

McKinley has always contended that the presidential nomination should seek the man. He is keeping himself as prominently exposed as possible in order to minimize the difficulty of finding him.—Detroit Free Press.

Conger, of Ohio, in denouncing McKinley and McKinleyism, is calling down the wrath of party manipulators and narrow-gauge organs on his devoted head. What hurts and galls is that he is telling the truth, a potent force in political discussion with which the g. o. p. leaders have as little as possible to do. Conger is stirring up the animals with a cattle puncher; and the people are opening their eyes to the meaning of the resulting exhibition.—Detroit Free Press.

It is no new or extraordinary thing for congress to extend the appropriations for carrying on the government for a period of thirty days. It has been done repeatedly before now and without such a valid excuse. The time of the senate has been all taken up with the consideration of the tariff bill, and properly so. The protest of Senator Hoar against the adoption of the concurrent resolution extending the appropriations was only another expiring grasp of McKinleyism.—Boston Herald.

"The amount of income tax President Cleveland would have had to pay," says a journal which holds that everything the democrats do is wrong and everything the republicans do is right, "would have been over one thousand dollars annually. The sugar trust senators on the motion of Senator Hill have relieved him from the burdens of this taxation." "The sugar trust senators" is one of those shafts of truth which "find mark the archer never meant," for the republican senators voted solidly for Senator Hill's motion.—Louisville Courier-Journal.



Every one called Mr. and Mrs. Spooner a loving couple; but the other day a woman came between them and they did not speak for hours.

A MIRACLE IN MISSOURI

The Achievements of Medical Science Far More Wonderful Than the Magic of the East.

The Remarkable Experience of Post Master Woodson, of Panama, Mo.—For Ten Years a Cripple—To-Day a Well and Hearty Man.

[From the Kansas City Times.]

The people of Rich Hill, Mo., and vicinity, have recently been startled by a seeming miracle of healing...

Every one called Mr. and Mrs. Spooner a loving couple; but the other day a woman came between them and they did not speak for hours.

USEFUL PUBLICATION.

The Latest Revised Edition of the Congressional Directory.

Valuable Information Contained in One of the Books Issued by the Government—Indispensable to Editors and Librarians.

[Special Washington Letter.]

A new edition of the Congressional Directory has recently been issued under the direction of the joint committee on printing of the house of representatives...

Upon the fly leaf of the book, adjoining the frontispiece, is a list of executive mansion rules, signed by Henry L. Thurber, private secretary to the president...

The cabinet will meet Tuesdays and Fridays at eleven o'clock.

Monday will be reserved by the president for the transaction of public business...

Persons not senators and representatives, having business with the president, will be received from twelve to one o'clock every day, except Mondays and cabinet days.

Those who have no business, but who desire to pay their respects, will be received by the president in the East room at one o'clock p. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The first page contains an autobiography of Vice President and President of the Senate Adlai E. Stevenson...

Commencing with the state of Alabama, and ending with the state of Wyoming, and the territory of Utah...

There are only two ex-speakers of the house of representatives now in congress, namely Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, and Thomas B. Reed, of Maine.

According to this autobiographical publication, Mr. Grow was born August 31, 1823, and is therefore in the seventy-first year of his age.

Members of the families of correspondents are not entitled to admission to the galleries, nor can they secure admission for their friends at any time.

The press galleries are notaristocratic, they are exceedingly exclusive, and solely as a matter of business, for the protection of the men who earn their bread and butter as chroniclers of the daily news in both houses of congress.

Every newspaper in the United States ought to have a copy of the Congressional Directory. Senators and representatives are each entitled to a limited number of these handy and valuable little books...

Following the autobiographies of the members of the senate and house, commencing on page 125, the standing committees of the senate are given in alphabetical order.

Following these lists of senate committees, and senators with the names of their committees, there are published similar lists of the committees and of the membership of the house of representatives.

Little Johnny—Sammy Simms called me a liar to-day.

Mother—I hope you were able to convince him that you were a lover of truth.

Little Johnny—Guess I did. I didn't let up till he hollered "Enough!"—Good News.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

It is said that, during a fire in the British navy yard buildings on Ireland island, in the Bermudas, an admiral directed the operations of the fire department by telegraph from Halifax, N. S.

A syndicate of Philadelphia capitalists is reported to have bought the American patent right to the telephone system now in use in France, and will introduce it into the United States.—Bradstreet's.

The search light recently set up on Mount Washington, in the White mountains, having a diameter of only thirty inches and a reflected light from the mirror of 100,000 candle power could be seen from points one hundred miles away, and a newspaper could be read in its beam ten miles away.

Not only are live cattle branded by electricity in this country, but for some time past huns have been marked in the same way. The electric current bids fair to be used altogether in branding operations, the branding irons never changing in temperature so long as a steady current in them is maintained.

The passage by the house of representatives at Washington of the bill for the legalization of electrical units can be regarded as a recognition of the influence of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and of the National Electric Light association.

There is now in operation at the government proving grounds at Sandy Hook, at the entrance to the outer bay of New York, the largest search-light in the world.

The Graham loud-speaking telephone is spoken of very highly in England. The editors of the London Electrical Review have personally inspected and used them, and state that no description can possibly do them justice.

United States Consul Whaley, of St. Etienne, France, has made a report on the extent to which electricity is applied to the industries of that city of 133,000 inhabitants.

Over sixty looms are now in operation, worked by electricity furnished by this company, and a great increase in the number during the next six months is anticipated.

More work than formerly.

He has his troubles.

How the Freaks Make Trouble for the Museum Manager.

"I've struck the worst lot of freaks I ever see," said the dime museum manager, withdrawing his face from the "stein."

"That there only genuine mermaid of mine," he continued, reflectively, "she was the darndest I ever see."

"No guesses were hazarded.

"What was the matter?"

"Why, the snake charmer wanted t put him across the top of two chairs so's she could use him for an ironin' board an' iron out some handkerchiefs, an' he wasn't gentleman enough t oblige a lady."—Chicago Times.

A New Kind of Coal.

"Do they get good soft coal in these mines?"

"Madam, it is so soft that we call it the pianissimo brand."—Judge.

Take no Substitute for Royal Baking Powder. It is Absolutely Pure. All others contain alum or ammonia.

Didn't Know His Business. Customer (as journeyman barber leaves the shop)—What did you discharge him for?

A Modest Request. Mr. Henpeck (a very small man)—What shall I get up on that chair for, Mirandy?

No One Mourns the Loss. Of the treacherous, long abiding, deceptive symptoms of kidney complaint.

His best evening ties are those that keep a man at home after dark.—Boston Commercial.

In the comest human face there lies more than Raphael will take away with him.—Carlyle.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various goods in Kansas City, St. Louis, and Chicago.

A Kansas man who lost five hundred chickens that were aboard one of the steamer trains has entered suit in the United States courts for the value of them.

Good natural rivalry in business is all right, but it is carrying things a trifle too far when an undertaker starts in with the avowed intention of laying his competitors out.

The Ladies. The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy.

That's too bad! My wife has gone and put my handkerchief in the wash, and I am positive that I had tied a knot in it to remind me of something!—Fleegende Blaetter.

Mrs. Flitche—I do so pity poor Mrs. Bookworm. Mrs. Jingle—"Why?" Mrs. Flitche—"Her life seems so empty, she does nothing but study and write."—Inter Ocean.

MAY—"Do you read after going to bed?" Madge—"Yes. I love to read poetry on my back." May—"Bless me! You must be a contortionist!"—Town Topics.

THREE years' undisturbed possession of a setter dog will destroy the veracity of the best man in America. Texas Siftings.

In a vain man the smallest spark may kindle into the greatest flame because the materials are always ready for it.—Hume.

BEATS the world—the impecunious tramps.—Texas Siftings.

It never cools a man off when the street sprinkler throws water on him.

LIKE A THIEF IN THE NIGHT. Consumption comes. A slight cold, which your system in the voracious condition that's caused by impure blood, is enough to fasten it upon you.



Mrs. LINCOLN. Mrs. JOHN LINCOLN, Glen Artisan, Huron Co., Ont.

CLAIRETTE SOAP. AND ECONOMIZE YOUR TIME, HUSBAND YOUR STRENGTH & INCREASE YOUR PLEASURE BY USING CLAIRETTE SOAP.

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

\$1000 in money! Also other valuable premiums in good guesses.

A GRAVE MOMENT.

A Detachment of Soldiers March Into a Court.

THE JUDGE CALLS FOR DEFENDERS.

Fale and Trembling He Orders Policemen and Others to Resist Any Attempt of the Soldiers to Take Away Prisoners.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 17.—During the hearing of a writ of habeas corpus for the release of three Dunsuir strikers before Judge Catlin yesterday afternoon a detachment of regulars marched into the courtroom with the evident intention of taking the prisoners. Judge Catlin immediately arose and called upon persons who were present to resist any attempt of the soldiers to take away the strikers. Assistant Attorney Knight excitedly jumped to his feet and met the soldiers as they were entering the courtroom. He ordered them to return to the depot, which they did after considerable hesitancy.

The excitement in the courtroom was intense. Several of the spectators reached for their hip pockets and announced their determination to follow Judge Catlin's instructions to prevent the regulars from taking away the prisoners. Others securely barred the doors leading to the court and threateningly declared their intention of resisting the regulars. While the excitement was at fever heat, the assistant district attorney arose and waived the regulars back. He then commanded them to return to their quarters at the depot.

After the excitement had subsided, Judge Catlin ordered the three prisoners removed to the custody of the chief of police. They are charged with stealing an engine at Dunsuir.

By direction of Marshal Baldwin and Col. Graham, District Attorney Knight later sent a letter to Judge Catlin explaining the soldiers had merely been brought to the court as witnesses and had brought their arms with them under misapprehension and stating the federal officers in Sacramento wish to correct the impression that they are in any way exceeding their authority.

Acknowledging Knight's explanation that the soldiers were present as witnesses, the fact remains that they first entered the sheriff's office and demanded the surrender of the prisoners. Deputy Sheriff Rooney was in charge of the office at the time and informed them the men were in Judge Catlin's court room, but Rooney reached there first and told the judge of the advent of the soldiers.

Fale and trembling, but with a firm voice, Judge Catlin arose and said: "Soldiers with bayonets drawn are outside in the corridor and I am informed they are here to take these prisoners from this room. I command everybody in this court—deputy sheriffs, policemen and others—to stay here and resist any effort to take away these prisoners."

"You can count on me, judge," shouted W. H. Hart, who is well known here, "I'll stay with you till the last."

A number of spectators also announced their determination to "stand by" the court and as the situation began to look critical the deputy United States attorney succeeded in having the soldiers return to the depot. Col. Graham also declared the soldiers were sent to the court room as witnesses against the prisoners. Like the deputy United States attorney he claims that their belligerent attitude was due to a misapprehension by the deputy United States marshal who had them in charge.

THREE RECEIVERS NAMED.

Steps Taken Looking to a Reorganization of the Kansas Pacific.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 17.—George J. Gould and Russell Sage, trustees of the bondholders of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Co., by their attorneys, Rossington, Smith and Dallas, yesterday filed a suit in the United States circuit court at Topeka against the Union Pacific Railroad Co. to foreclose bonds amounting to \$11,724,000. It is alleged that the bonds are in default. It is also alleged that since the property of the Kansas Pacific passed under the control of the Union Pacific its revenues, which were sufficient to protect the bondholders, have been used to defray the expenses on other parts of the system. The plaintiffs asked for the appointment of receivers to look after their interests.

Judge Foster appointed S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink and E. Elery Anderson, three of the five receivers of the Union Pacific, as receivers of the Kansas Pacific, with instructions to continue to operate the road as a part of the Union Pacific system, keeping the accounts separate. It is rumored here that this is a step toward the reorganization of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Co.

Rain-Makers at Work.

PEABODY, Kan., July 17.—The people of this vicinity are jubilant over the rain yesterday, which broke a very severe drought at a critical time. The Rock Island rain-makers are credited for the precipitation of this rain, as they were for the heavy rains of June 9 and 10. Corn prospects never were so promising, and this rain will place 50 per cent. of it out of danger.

Leveling Opens the Populist Campaign.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 17.—Gov. Levelling left for Washington, Kan., yesterday afternoon, where he will open the populist campaign in the Fifth congressional district with a speech to-day. There will be a basket picnic in the grove, and it is to be expected that an immense crowd will be present.

Two bridges over the Rock Island road near Pond Creek, Ok., were burned on the night of the 16th. No clew to the perpetrators.

In Scottsdale, Pa., the coke strikers again decided by an almost unanimous vote against declaring the strike off.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Proceedings of the Week Briefly Given.

AFTER transacting routine business the senate on the 14th took up the naval appropriation bill which was considered at length. Senator Peffer offered an omnibus resolution, looking to government ownership of railroads, etc., which went over. The house bill to amend the law relative to mining claims passed and Mr. Blackburn announced the death of Representative Lisle, of Kentucky, when the senate adjourned. In the house Mr. Draper (Mass.) introduced a bill looking to the increase of the army. District of Columbia business occupied the remainder of the session.

The proceedings in the senate on the 15th were full of interest although no general business was transacted. After routine business Senator Blackburn attempted to call up the post office appropriation bill, but was antagonized by Senator Peffer who asked for the consideration of his resolution looking to government control of railroads and coal fields, and the adoption of the single tax. The Kansas senator refused to yield and made a fiery speech denouncing Pullman and referring to him as a man who had brought the country to a great deal of trouble and would bring a great deal more before long. His speech brought out strong replies from Senators Davis (Iowa), and Gordon (Ga.). Senator Daniel (Wis.) introduced a substitute for the Peffer resolution pledging the president the support of the country in maintaining order and asked for an immediate vote, but an objection took the matter over. The post office appropriation bill was passed, and the diplomatic appropriation bill was then taken up and briefly considered, and the bill admitting Utah passed as amended. The house passed the bill opening the Goshute and Utah Indian reservations in Utah to settlement and the treaty of Mr. Enloe (Penn.) to his seat was confirmed, the election committee report being unanimous in his favor.

The senate on the 11th did considerable work, and disposed of three appropriation bills. The diplomatic and consular, the invalid pension and the military academy appropriation bills passed. Mr. Daniel's substitute for Mr. Peffer's strike resolution was adopted after some debate. The resolution as adopted fully sustains the president in his action in suppressing riotous proceedings. After the passing of several private bills the senate adjourned. The house had a long debate on the McRae land grant forfeiture bill and it was finally passed. The bill will restore to the public domain 54,000 acres, principally from the Northern Pacific road. The house adjourned at 5 o'clock.

The senate on the 12th passed the house bill relating to the military reservation adjoining Oklahoma City to that city with an amendment reserving ten acres to Benjamin Miller. The army and the fortification appropriation bills were passed, and progress made on the river and harbor bill. Several private bills passed and a conference on the senate and military academy and diplomatic bills. The house agreed to the senate amendments to the Utah admission bill. Eleven bills reported from the foreign affairs committee were passed, but little of importance was done. Representative Hudson (Kan.) has introduced a bill to provide against strikes and providing for an arbitration commission to settle labor disputes.

The senate made rapid work on the river and harbor bill on the 13th and passed it and the legislative appropriation bill was far advanced. Mr. Davis (Iowa) introduced a bill placing sleeping car and dining car companies under the interstate law, and Mr. George (Miss.) introduced a bill to amend the act for appointment of arbitration boards. The senate adjourned at 9 o'clock. The house agreed with a conference report on the pension bill. The remainder of the session was devoted to considering private bills and in the evening pension bills were considered.

On the 14th Mr. Allen (Neb.) on a question of privilege, severely denounced the newspaper correspondents who had made certain accusations against him of late in connection with an alleged loss of temper on the senator's part in a committee room. The legislative appropriation bill was then debated at some length but did not pass on account of the disappearance of a quorum. The house did not meet on the 15th and the session is closed on the delivery of eulogies upon the death of Representative Houck, of Ohio. After the adoption of resolutions the house adjourned.

ELECTRIC FISH.

Living Galvanic Batteries and Their Anatomical Peculiarities.

Electric fish have always been plentiful in the Nile. The ancient Egyptians were familiar with the capacity of these fish to communicate a shock to their captors, although, of course, the nature of the shock was not understood. In a picture in bas-relief from the Necropolis at Memphis, dating presumably three thousand years B. C., we see the Pharaoh of the day engaged in watching the sport of spearing hippopotamuses, while a solitary fisherman in a small boat is represented in the act of catching an electric eel. Galen, too (200 A. D.), mentions the electric eel as a remedy for diseases of the nerves. There are three species of electric fish now known: The torpedo eel, the electric eel and the torpedo or electric rayfish. The electric eel is from twelve to twenty inches long, and is found in the Nile and the Senegal. According to Brehm, the electric organ of the eel consists of a tissue, resembling the fatty tissue, between the skin and the muscles, over the whole body. This tissue consists of six or more membranes superimposed one upon the other, with space between them for a gelatinous mass furnished with a peculiar arterial and venous system, and with a very much branched nerve. On being touched with the hand, the electric eel gives shocks of varying strength. The utilization of its electric energy is absolutely under its own control.

The electric eel, first described by Humboldt, is capable of communicating the most powerful shock. It sometimes reaches a length of six or seven feet and a weight of thirty or forty pounds. The skin, which is olive-green above and orange-red below, is covered with slime, which, as Volta showed, conducts electricity twenty to thirty times better than water.

The electric organ of the electric ray occupies the same space between the head, the gills and the pectoral fins. It consists of small cells, close together like the cells of a honey-comb, separated by cross-membraneous walls and permeated by nerves. Its shock is materially weaker than that of the electric eel, but nevertheless quite painful.—Literary Digest.

Petal Cloths and China Sets.

The tea cloths oftenest seen now are what are called petal cloths. A loose bunch of roses or nasturtiums or carnations of any flowering with a large petal is embroidered in one corner as if carelessly thrown down, and from it clustered all over the cloth, the loosened petals have carelessly blown. On the tea table, too, now more than formerly, is seen the little china tete-a-tete sets, usually on a matching china tray. The little hot-water kettle, the tea caddy and spoon and the gray cozy give enough variety to the furnishings to keep the china of one kind.—N. Y. Times

AN EXPLOSION.

A Caisson Causes the Death of Four Soldiers.

NEARLY A SCORE INJURED ALSO.

Houses Shaken and Windows Broken—Eight Battery Horses Blown to Pieces—Col. Williston's Account of the Accident.

CHICAGO, July 17.—During a practice march of a detachment from Col. D. S. Gordon's command yesterday, the ammunition in a caisson belonging to light battery F, Second artillery, through some unknown circumstance exploded and caused the death of four and the serious injury of nearly a score of others. While moving down Grand boulevard, near the corner of Fortieth street, without a moment's warning, the caisson exploded. What the cause of the explosion was no one seems to know, but it is supposed that the plunger of one of the Shrapnel shells slipped and the powder slipping down from the shell was exploded by friction. The houses on both sides of the street for two blocks were shaken on their foundations and window glass broken to pieces.

The street was lined with people watching the troops, and how many more were not killed is a miracle, as shells and pieces of the caisson were thrown in all directions. There were eight battery horses literally blown to pieces by the explosion. The wounded are all doing well and are at Mercy hospital.

Lieut. S. R. H. Thompkins, of the Seventh cavalry was riding immediately in the rear of the caisson when the explosion occurred, and it is wonderful how he escaped. He was knocked off his horse by the concussion, but beyond a few bruises received in falling is all right. The dead will be interred with full military honors in a day or so.

The troop left Brighton park for a long march around the city to exercise the horses. Everything went smoothly and there was no incidents until the column marched south on Grand boulevard and was just crossing Oakwood boulevard. Then a terrific explosion occurred.

The men on the caisson, supposed to be Donovan and Doyle, were literally blown to pieces, and others were thrown many feet by the violence of the concussion. Four of the horses drawing the caisson fell in their tracks, shot through and horribly mangled, while four others were blown 50 feet ahead against the trees on the boulevard, dying instantly. The caisson was blown to pieces, not a piece larger than a man's hand being found. The boulevard looked like a battlefield.

There was a quick series of explosions after the first report, and shrapnel shot rained like hail among the trees on the boulevard, and pierced the surrounding dwellings. The concussion broke every window in the houses for blocks away. The walls and roofs showed the terrible effects of the explosion. The rear part of the caisson lay scattered over the ground. With the explosion came the confusion of the troops, and for a moment the men and officers were powerless to move. To this was added the fright of the occupants of the surrounding houses who ran screaming from their dwellings only to be sickened by the sight in the street.

A still alarm of fire had been turned in, and with the department came the stock yards police patrol wagon. The wagon was sent back to the station, and it returned with twenty-five men under command of Lieut. Morrissey. He then telephoned to Hyde park for reinforcements, and Capt. Dollard arrived with twenty-five more men. Lieut. Inspectors Hunt and Fitzpatrick and Lieut. Bondfield arrived.

It was some little time before the two dead artillerymen could be found. One of them, mangled beyond recognition but supposed to be Doyle, had been blown over a board sign 25 feet high and was found in the vacant lot behind it. One leg and an arm were gone. The other man, supposed to be Donovan, had been thrown about 300 feet diagonally to the right, and was found in a vacant lot near the Lake Shore tracks. Joseph Gaylor was found near where he was struck.

Great damage was wrought by the explosion to neighboring property. Windows in most of the surrounding houses sustained much damage, it being estimated at \$10,000. The house of E. C. Hueling was damaged to the extent of about \$1,000, most of the windows being completely demolished. One of the shells struck the roof of the house and tore away part of the roof. Another shell struck between the two bay windows and the walls of Mr. Hueling's house and stuck in this position.

Gen. Miles directed Capt. Michler and Col. Williston of the commissary department, and a former commander of the battery, to go to the scene of the accident and secure a report of the affair. On the return of Williston he gave the following account of the accident, preparatory to writing his report:

The command under escort of cavalry was taking its daily marching exercise. The caisson consists of a limber on which is a chest and the carriage containing two chests more of ammunition, making three chests on the caisson. The explosion occurred in the chest of the limber, and the force of the explosion was to the rear, tearing away the caisson and igniting the powder in the other two chests. The first caisson carried forty-two shrapnel and forty-four cartridges. The shrapnel loaded percussion shell, containing fulminate and small balls, and are fired from the cannon by a cartridge containing, as in this case, three and three-quarter pounds of powder. My theory of the accident is that the screw plunger at the base of one of the shrapnel became loosened, some of the powder leaked out, and being grounded and pounded by the jolting of the limber, ignited the powder in the cartridges exploded and the ignition of the cartridges in the other two chests followed.

In the second chest on the caisson were twenty six time shells, sixteen shrapnel and their complement of forty-four cartridges. The force of the explosion can be more readily understood when it is remembered that the 132 cartridges contained 855 pounds of powder.

BROTHERHOODS NOT HURT.

The Debs Strike Only Proved the Conservatism of the Older Orders.

TERRIBLE HAUTE, Ind., July 16.—Grand Master Sargent, of the firemen's brotherhood, said to-day

that the old brotherhoods would come out of the Pullman strike stronger than before it was ordered, for it had demonstrated the conservative character of those orders. The laws of his order were made so as to prevent a strike as far as possible and such a spirit should actuate all laboring organizations. At no time during the Pullman boycott was there any danger of the sympathetic strike on the part of the brotherhood of locomotive firemen, and all talk to that effect was by persons not familiar with the brotherhood laws. He was sorry for those brotherhood firemen who had gone out of their own accord and had lost their jobs, but they knew the consequences when they struck, as the firemen's organization had no trouble whatever with any of the railroads.

Sargent said that he was a personal friend of Debs and admitted his honesty of purpose and his intellectual ability, but declared that he made a mistake in ordering on this sympathetic strike of the American Railway union. What effect it would have on Debs' own organization he could not say. One effect it might have for awhile would be to make it harder for all railway organizations to get concessions from the companies.

THE DEATH BLOW.

The Action of the N. F. of L. Probably Ends the Pullman Boycott.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Saturday an informal conference of the general managers of the railroads centering here was held and it was decided to send back to Mayor Hopkins without comment the proposition of President Debs, of the American Railway union. This was ratified at the formal meeting of the managers to-day. Then the organization adjourned since die at 12:30 o'clock, thus declaring that so far as they were concerned the strike was at an end.

The action of the council of the Federation of Labor supplemented by that of the Building Trades assembly last night is accepted universally as the death blow of the Pullman boycott.

The railroads are taking back their old employees who have been quiet during the trouble, but they are not discharging any of the men who were employed to take the places of the strikers, and such as are re-employed are taken back as individuals. It necessarily follows that a number of the strikers find themselves unable to secure reinstatement, and these are insisting upon a continuance of the struggle.

PENSION CASES ON FILE.

Statement Showing the Total Number June 1, as Also Actual Claimants.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The results of a thorough examination of the files of the pension office are set forth in a statement made public Saturday. It shows that, although the total number of cases on the files on June 30, 1894, was 619,027, the number of actual claimants for pensions was 514,414. Of the latter, 237,305 are already on the rolls, leaving the number of claimants not already receiving pensions 287,209.

Claims for service prior to March 4, 1861, aggregate 8,826, and those subsequent to that date are as follows: General laws, 208,933; act of June 27, 1890, 130,604; claims under the act of June 27, 1890, additional to others on file, but not pensioned, 11,571; persons pensioned under old laws who have increase claims pending, 163,575; persons on rolls under old laws who have original claims of widows, etc., for accrued pension of deceased pensioners, 12,951, and claims under the act of June 27, 1890, with pending old law claims on file therewith, 37,221.

Of these claims, including increased claims, the number under the act of June 27, 1890, is 280,779, of which 162,637 are invalids, 68,161 widows and 49,981 increase.

There were also in the files 346,886 rejected and 44,471 abandoned and rejected by different administrations up to June 30, 1894. Of the claimants 252,845 are classed as original invalids; increase invalids, 136,547; bounty land, 628; widows, 124,173, and widows increased, 221.

BANK ROBBERS DONE FOR.

Three of the Longview, Tex., Desperadoes Killed by Federal Officers.

DALLAS, Tex., July 16.—Advices from the posse of deputy United States marshals who have been in pursuit of the Longview bank robbers in the Trinity river country near Clarksville, state that the posse came upon four of the band to-day and in the fight following an attempt to arrest them, three robbers were killed and the fourth captured. The bodies of the dead will be taken to Paris, Tex., this afternoon by the posse. The band, it was reported, was on route to Detroit, Tex., to rob a bank there.

Won by Zimmerman.

PARIS, July 16.—Fifteen thousand people assembled yesterday at the Velodrome to witness the contest between Zimmerman and Barden, an Englishman. The first race, 1 mile, was won easily by Zimmerman, who finished a dozen lengths ahead of his competitor. In the second race, 5 miles, Zimmerman followed Barden with the paces until the fifth lap was entered upon. Then he let himself go, and shot ahead so fast that Barden, seeing there was no chance to win, retired. Zimmerman's time was 11:09 3-5.

TWO RIOTS.

One in Oakland, Cal., and the Other in Birmingham, Ala.

NON-UNION MEN ROUGHLY HANDLED.

Three Negroes Shot Down One by One as They Came Out of the Mines—A Fierce Battle Between Deputies and Strikers.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—The Southern Pacific Railway Co., backed by the combined military forces of the federal and state governments, continued to maintain a fairly satisfactory passenger service in northern California, but notwithstanding this formidable military array the railroad officials have been unable to retrieve the lost management of their freight business. The passenger service, too, is by no means restored, for trains are still sidetracked at night time as a precautionary measure against train wreckers.

In Oakland yesterday morning the strikers formed into several riotous mobs of 200 or 300 men each. All incoming and outgoing passenger trains were so strongly guarded that they were not interfered with, but the fury of these mobs fell upon such luckless non-union men as the strikers were able to waylay going to and from their work. Several times the troops were called out to disperse the rioters and rescue the non-union men. Shortly after noon a freight train was started from the yards on the mole. At the Seventh street crossing the non-union men in charge of the train found themselves at the mercy of a mob of strikers. A striker had managed to climb aboard and cut the air brake. The train was stalled and the rioters, who soon swarmed about, had drawn all the coupling pins.

Then a troop of cavalry and a company of infantry came down upon the mob. The cavalrymen used their sabers and clubs the rioters, and foot soldiers prodded freely with their bayonets. In the struggle two strikers were fired by the soldiers, though no one was hit. The strikers were finally put to flight. A number of the rioters sought refuge in the cottage of a striker. The soldiers afterward raided the house and arrested twenty-one men. Several of the rioters were severely cut and bruised. The freight train was run to a side-track and abandoned. After this occurrence the soldiers going on trains as guards were given positive orders to shoot any one who attempted to interfere with any train. Finally a freight train was sent guarded by about 600 militia.

BATTLE WITH A MOB.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 17.—A fierce battle occurred this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at No. 5 mine at Pratts between mobs of striking miners and deputies, in which six men were killed and nearly a score wounded. The full list of dead and maimed could not be secured last night, as the bodies were carried off quickly after the fight occurred.

Yesterday morning a mass meeting of striking miners was held on the creek near Pratt mines, and it was decided that the law be taken into their own hands, and that they would kill or be killed. About 4:30 o'clock, the time when the employees of the mines quit work and came out of the mines, a mob of men was secreted in the woods near by. As the negroes would come out one by one a shot would be sent at them, and they would drop to the ground either fatally wounded or dead.

After the third negro had fallen the deputies opened fire on the mob and a fierce battle took place. B. W. Tierce, the commander of the deputies, fell to the ground. A Winchester ball had pierced his body just above the heart. Almost at the same instant one of the strikers was seen to fall, but he arose again to his knees and taking aim with his Winchester fired four shots at the deputies. The deputies kept reloading their guns and firing and the mob began dispersing. The deputies then made a tour around the wounded striker who was still firing and after a time they succeeded in silencing his gun. He proved to be a Frenchman.

Another section of the mob made an attack on a train which was carrying the negroes from mine No. 4 to their homes. There were several guards on the engine, and the attack was answered with a fusillade of bullets. The first shot from the strikers went through the cab window of the engine and just missed killing the engineer and J. J. Moore, the superintendent at the mines.

Telegrams were sent to the town in haste for help and Sheriff Morrow summoned twenty-five deputies. Gov. Jones, who is still in the city, has summoned the Birmingham battalion of state troops.

At noon yesterday the Second regiment was relieved from duty. The East Lake company was still in camp guarding the tents, and they were marched to a train and hastily carried to Pratts with the deputies. The governor ordered the Second regiment into camp and closed all the saloons in the county. Out at Pratts posses were hastily formed and the woods were scoured for miles and miles, but the miners had made good their escape.

The work of hunting up the dead and wounded then began.

Ten men were picked up and six are dead. The names of the negroes are not known. The Frenchman's name was Juan Jaffer. George Campbell, colored, had his leg broken and a bullet went through his chin. He says that the strikers came on him after he was down and kicked him and fired another shot into his nose. The negroes are terror-stricken and are running wild. The streets about town are crowded with people and all sorts of rumors are flying about.

Railway Shops in Memphis Burned.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 17.—The Illinois Central shops in Fort Pickering were burned. Railroad officials said it was the work of strikers.

DEBS' PROPOSITION.

A Communication Sent to Railway Managers Offering Terms of Peace.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Mr. Eugene V. Debs arose early yesterday morning and called his executive officers together at Ulich hall. They held a close conference for something like half an hour, and about 9:30 Mr. Debs appeared and said: "In view of the enormous proportions which this strike has assumed and the tremendous damage to public and private interest, we will submit a proposition to the General Managers' association declaring the strike off on condition that they re-instate our men."

The proposition, which was formulated after a conference with Gompers and Sovereign and signed by the president and other officers of the A. R. U., is as follows:

CHICAGO, July 12.—To the Railway Managers—Gentlemen: The existing troubles growing out of the Pullman strike having assumed continental proportions, and there being no indication of relief from the widespread business demoralization and distress incident thereto, the railway employees, through the board of directors of the A. R. U., respectfully make the following proposition as a basis of settlement:

They agree to return to work in a body at once, provided they shall be restored to their former position without prejudice, except in cases, if any there be, where they have been convicted of crime.

This proposition looking to an immediate settlement of the existing strike on all lines of railway is inspired by a purpose to subvert the public good. The strike, small and comparatively unimportant in its inception, has extended in every direction, until now it involves or threatens not only every public interest, but the peace, security and prosperity of our common country. The contest has waged fiercely. It has extended far beyond the limits of interests originally involved and has laid hold on a vast number of industries and enterprises in nowise responsible for the differences and disagreements that led to the trouble. Factories, mines and shops have been silenced. Widespread demoralization has taken place. The interests of multiplied thousands of innocent people are suffering. The common welfare is seriously menaced. The public peace and tranquillity are in peril. Grave apprehensions of the future prevail.

This being true, and the statement will not be controverted, we conceive it to be our duty as citizens and as men to make extraordinary efforts to end the existing strike and avert approaching calamities whose shadows are even now upon us. If ended the contest, however serious in its consequences, will not have been in vain. Sacrifices have been made but they will have their compensations. Indeed, if lessons should be taught by experience the troubles now so widely deplored will prove a blessing of inestimable value in the months and years to come.

The difference that led up to the present complications need not be discussed. At this juncture every consideration of duty and patriotism demands that a remedy for existing troubles be found and applied. The employees propose to do their part by meeting their employers half way. Let it be stated that they do not impose any condition of settlement except that they be returned to their former positions. They do not ask the recognition of their organization or of any organization.

Being this proposition to be fair, reasonable and just, it is respectfully submitted with the belief that its acceptance will result in the prompt resumption of traffic, the revival of industry and the restoration of peace and order.

The paper was given to the mayor of Chicago and a committee of the city council who presented it to the General Managers' association, but as that body was not in session Mr. St. John said he would receive it and lay it before the next. He consented to listen to the mayor, but declared he would have nothing to do with Debs or any of the strike leaders.

TEMPERANCE.

The International Convention Listens to Addresses by Three Noted Men.

CLEVELAND, O., July 14.—There was no diminution in the attendance at the various meetings of the Christian Endeavor convention to-day. The exercises at Sangerfield hall began at 9:30 o'clock with a praise and prayer service, followed by an open parliament, the subject being "The Pledge," conducted by Rev. R. V. Hunter, of Indianapolis, Ind.

John G. Woolley, the famous temperance orator of Chicago, followed with an address on "Christian Endeavor vs. the Saloon." After the appointment of the various committees and an address by Rev. Smith Baker, D. D., of Boston, Mass., the convention adjourned until evening.

Last night the annual address of President Clark was read.

WILL NOT STRIKE.

The A. F. of L. in Sympathy with the A. R. U. but Decide Against a General Strike.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The conference of the American Federation of Labor adjourned at 7:30 last evening, after having decided against a general strike. The petition of President Debs, of the American Railway union, was indorsed, however, and \$1,000 voted for a defense fund for the coming trial of Debs. The executive council of seven will hold a final session to-day. A long address was issued to the public, giving the reasons why a general walk out should not be ordered.

Double Execution in Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, Miss., July 14.—Fully 6,000 persons witnessed the execution of Will Syc and Will Trest, colored, at Ellisville, Miss., yesterday. Their crimes were confessed on the scaffold. Their necks were broken by the drop and dead resulted in ten and fifteen minutes. The crime for which the men suffered the death penalty was the murder in December last of Jim Smith, an old and inoffensive negro. Smith bore a reputation among the superstitious as being a "conjurer," and was charged by his murderers with having conjured their wives. On the night of the 27th of December last, they visited the old negro's house and as he came out assaulted him with knives, cutting him to death.

Robert Edwards Found Dead.

PERRY, Ok., July 14.—Robert Edwards, a man 60 years old, formerly of Kansas, was found dead on the sidewalk here this morning. He is supposed to have died from heart disease. Edwards was held in high esteem. He was a candidate for the legislature from his county.

Fishing Boats Missing.

BILBOA, Spain, July 14.—Twenty fishing boats which were out during a recent storm are missing. Two of them, belonging to Bermao, 14 miles from here, having seventeen men on board, are known to be lost.