

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1894.

NO. 37.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.
The Kickapoo country will probably be opened to settlement before November. The department has instructed its agent to make allotments in instances where Indians refused to act. Upon the receipt of his report preparations for the opening will be instituted.

At Washington all the government departments were closed and Decoration day was observed by an elaborate programme. Several congressmen took part in the exercises as orators in the different cemeteries, and President Cleveland and members of his cabinet were among the audience. The day was also observed in other cities with very elaborate ceremonies.

HEARINGS were given recently by the house committee on expenditures in the treasury department on the bill of Representative Curtis, of Kansas, to abolish and consolidate a number of customs ports. The bill has been recommended by Secretary Carlisle.

AN investigation and tabulation of data is contemplated by the department of agriculture showing the annual yield since the organization of the government of all agricultural products, the cost of production annually, the cost of transportation and the market prices.

SENATOR McPHERSON made a statement before the investigating committee on the 31st that when it was apparent that sugar was to be legislated upon he ordered his broker to cease all dealings in sugar stock in his name. Secretary Carlisle was also before the committee.

THE indictment against Col. Fred C. Ainsworth for manslaughter, growing out of the collapse of Ford's theater at Washington, in which more than a score of government clerks were killed, has been ordered quashed.

THE president has approved the bill for the sale of the lands of the Otoes and Missouris in Kansas and Nebraska.

A TREASURY statement shows that the expenditures of the government for the eleven months of the current fiscal year have exceeded the receipts by \$72,000,000. The figures indicate a deficit for the twelve months of about \$78,000,000.

CARL BROWN sent a letter to Justice Field, of the United States supreme bench, asking his release from the district jail, stating that he was being detained unlawfully there. Justice Field turned the papers over to the clerk without comment.

REPRESENTATIVE JERRY SIMPSON left Washington on the 31st for Berkeley Springs, Va., accompanied by Representative Pence, of Colorado. Mr. Simpson was so weak that it was necessary to carry him aboard the cars.

THE EAST.

HORACE GBELEY'S memory was honored by Typographical union No. 6 at New York on the 30th, when the statue by Alexander Doyle, at the junction of Broadway, Sixth avenue and Thirty-third street, was unveiled. The statue was accepted on behalf of the city by District Attorney Fellows, who represented Mayor Gilroy.

AN explosion followed by a fire occurred in a distillery on the ground floor of the double tenement house 449 Suffolk street, New York, and before the firemen could complete the work of rescue Lizzie Yageta, aged 4 years, was suffocated. Twenty families tenanted the building. The explosion and fire cut them off from the stairway. Fifteen children were thrown from upper windows into blankets below. Some of the older ones escaped by creeping on a narrow ledge of the second story to the window of the next house. Four adults were injured.

CAPT. NATHAN PETERS, the oldest Free Mason in the United States, died at Amesbury, Mass., on the 31st. He was born in Goshen, N. H., in 1803 and joined the Masonic fraternity in 1828.

A BUSINESS men's meeting was held in New York to protest against the income tax feature of the new proposed tariff bill. The call was signed by nearly 500 representatives of the largest business interests of the city.

DCU'S review of trade for the week ended June 1 says that the interruption of traffic and industry increases. The stoppage of iron furnaces east has become complete. Shipments of boots and shoes were a little larger. The lowest price ever recorded was made for cash wheat, 56 1/4 cents at New York. Corn was stronger, pork products weak and the unfavorable outlook for oats resulted in a higher price.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended June 1 showed an average decrease as compared with the corresponding week of last year of 21.1; in New York the decrease was 21.8; outside, 20.3.

THE WEST.

A MOB of strikers recently lynched a miner at Oglesby, a mining camp across the river from La Salle, Ill.

FIRE destroyed half a dozen mercantile establishments in the town of Lisbon, Ia.

AT Columbus, O., Joseph H. Outhwaite was renominated for a sixth term in congress.

IN Atlantic, Ia., Gen. James H. Weaver was nominated as the populist candidate for congress from the Seventh district.

FOUR hundred coal miners at Pana, Ill., recently refused to go to work because the military were on hand to protect them from strikers.

ONE of the biggest cases ever tried in Oklahoma will be called for trial before Register Davis of the Perry land office soon. The case is between 5,000 town-site settlers and about twenty homestead entrymen, and the amount of land involved is 640 acres said to be worth \$500,000. The property upon which is located North Perry and Northwest Perry is the land in question. These additions contain the best portion of the resident part of Perry. There will be nearly 1,000 witnesses in the case, and the best legal talent in the territory has been engaged.

THE effect of the coal strike is being felt stronger than ever at Lincoln, Ill. The roller mills have closed down and the electric street car lines were obliged to stop running cars.

OWING to the late frost the orange crop of California will be far below the average for this season. The total output from southern California will reach about 40,000 carloads, while the output for northern California will not exceed thirty carloads.

A TRAIN on the Wisconsin Central road met with a horrible accident, being derailed while running 50 miles an hour, piling engine and cars in a heap of broken timber. To add to the horror the mass was soon in a sheet of flame. Six persons were burned to death and many others injured.

LIGHTNING struck the house of William Hall at Lakeview, O., the other evening and wrecked the structure. Mrs. Hall and baby were buried in the ruins. Both were terribly injured, Mrs. Hall's wounds being fatal.

THE Denver Coxe army, numbering 1,000 men, has decided to take advantage of the flood to float down the Platte river to the Missouri and then on to St. Louis.

AT Boscobel, Wis., an Iowa contingent of Coxyites, after waiting all day for transportation, took forcible possession of the passenger train going east and could not be ejected.

THE effects of the coal strikes are seriously felt at Dubuque, Ia., among the manufacturing institutions and railroads. One factory burns corn. Others are using wood and one or two have closed down. The Illinois Central railroad, to husband its supply, has taken off one train on each division. Dealers have very little coal on hand.

THE Ohio Valley paper mill burned at Miamisburg. Loss, \$50,000; half insured.

THE trouble between the white union grain trimmers and the colored non-union men at Chicago, which has resulted in several small riots, culminated on the 31st when John Church, a colored contractor, was shot by James McNamara, a union man, at the entrance of the board of trade. Meeting McNamara, Church started to run and dived under a carriage, where his assailant caught him, firing two shots. McNamara was arrested.

On the 31st many cities in Colorado were reported to be flooded by the incessant rain, causing the rivers to overflow their banks. Several fatalities were reported from Pueblo. Much damage to property occurred and bridges and tracks of railroads were washed away. The storm extended all over eastern Colorado.

As J. C. Webb and Frank Horsely were driving along in a road cart, near Marshall, Ok., on the 30th, a bolt of lightning descended between them, killing Horsely and the horse and fatally injuring Webb.

DURING the regular semi-annual sun dance of the Sac and Fox Indians, near the Sac and Fox agency, I. T. two young bucks became involved in a quarrel over a Winchester. This fight broke up the dance and a melee ensued in which Chief Astor, Little Boy, Two-Tails-and-No-Head and Wolfeye were all shot, the first two fatally.

By the capsizing of a sailing boat on the 1st near Buffalo, Ia., a pleasure party of several persons were thrown into the Mississippi, and Mrs. Hoppen and her two children drowned. The others were saved with difficulty.

THE condition of the strikers at Pullman, Ill., was reported as serious on the 1st. Four hundred families applied to the relief committee.

JAMES A. CRAWFORD, president of the Illinois Miners' federation, has been nominated for congress for the Seventh district by the people's party.

THE SOUTH.

THE Kentucky state league of republican clubs began their annual convention in Frankfort on the 31st. A great many prominent republicans were present.

THE southern inter-state immigration congress at Augusta, Ga., adopted the Atwood plan of colonization by county organization. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Cotton States and international exposition at Atlanta next year, and favoring a permanent exhibition at Washington to which exhibits of resources of products of every state may be sent, urging that both capital and labor receive equal and impartial justice and that railways be treated as allies, not enemies, and endorsing the Baltimore centennial in 1897 and the Tennessee centennial in 1896 at Nashville.

AT Little Rock, Ark., Miss Cora Moore, daughter of ex-Secretary of State F. B. Moore, has sued the Iron Mountain Railroad Co. for \$20,000 because she was put off a train as an improper character while riding with her father, he being at the time in another part of the train.

FROST round Middlesboro, Ky., on the 31st did immense damage to gardens and growing corn. The wheat crop was also injured.

GENERAL.

SENOR DON CLAUDIO VICUNA, who was elected to succeed Balmaceda as president of Chili, has been sentenced by the court in Santiago to fifteen years' exile.

AT Vancouver, B. C., the Frazer river has become a raging torrent. Whole villages on the banks of the stream were floating and eight lives were known to have been lost. At Morris steamers sail right across where farms used to be. The damage done to the Canadian Pacific railroad is very serious. Every farmer and rancher at Hatzic prairie is ruined. The Salmon Arm bridge has collapsed.

PARTICULARS of the loss, with all hands, of the American fishing schooner Robert J. Edwards on Sable island January 12 last came to hand on the 30th. The report says the schooner was never seen after striking.

FIVE people have lost their lives by drowning at Smith's Falls, Ont. Alex Lindsay took Mrs. Ingram, a neighbor's wife, and his brother's three children, aged respectively 8, 12 and 13, out for a sail. When a little distance out the boat capsized and all were drowned. The bodies were recovered, soon after.

PRINCE AUGUSTUS of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha was married on the 30th at Vienna to his cousin, the Archduchess Caroline Immacolata, of the Tuscan branch of the Hapsburgs-Lorraine.

THE town of Viggianello, Italy, was shaken by an earthquake on the 30th. A number of houses were destroyed, but so far as has been learned nobody was killed. The people are camped in the fields.

MISS FRANCES WILLARD has announced that owing to the financial stress in the United States she will return to the National Women's Christian Temperance union the last two years' salary which she has received as president of that organization.

TWO bombs exploded almost simultaneously outside the windows of the Italian minister of finance at Rome on the 30th. The damage done to the buildings was small. The explosion caused great alarm, and a big crowd of people soon collected.

THE communists of Paris have decided to repeat the demonstration of the 27th in the cemetery of Pere La Chaise every week until they shall no longer be molested by the police.

IT is now rumored that Germany paid Turpin 4,000,000 francs for the new engine of warfare, which he is said to have invented and which has caused so much excitement.

THE insurgents of San Salvador learning of the approach of government troops, removed the rails from the track on a steep grade several leagues from Santa Ana. The train bearing the government troops rushed along at a high rate of speed and eight cars were telescoped. Two hundred men were killed and 122 wounded. President Ezeta had a narrow escape.

THE failures for the week ended June 1 were 183 in the United States, against 238 last year, and 27 in Canada, against 21 last year.

THE LATEST.

AT Vancouver, B. C., on the 4th the waters were still rising, the warm weather melting the snow in the Rocky mountains. One prominent railroad officer thinks the loss of life will reach 100. The sum of \$4,000,000 would hardly cover the loss by the Frazer river flood. Bridges, trestles, tunnels and tracking had gone along the Canadian Pacific. For 380 miles along the railway it was but a watery waste. Fully 10,000 cattle had perished.

THE senate sugar scandal investigating committee made public on the 4th most of the testimony so far taken by it. This included the statements of Senators Mills and McPherson, Secretary Carlisle and Congressman Warner, of New York.

THE strike at Cripple Creek, Col., appeared to have been settled at a conference on the 4th at Denver. The terms were that owners would pay \$3 for eight hours' work and could employ both union and non-union men.

THE disbursing of the Cherokee payment of \$6,500,000 began at Tahlequah, I. T., on the 4th. The town was swarming with adventurers and fakirs intent on getting some of the money out of the Cherokees.

A DISPATCH received by the state department from La Libertad announced that the revolutionists in San Salvador had triumphed completely and that President Ezeta had fled the country.

ON the 4th indications pointed to the election of Lord, republican, for governor of Oregon.

A PARTY of excursionists near Tralee, county Kerry, Ireland, picked up an old shell near an artillery camp and began rolling it along the ground. The shell exploded and killed three of the party and wounded a dozen more.

IN the senate on the 4th, after a resolution was passed to pay the investigating committee out of the contingent fund, the tariff bill was taken up; the sugar schedule pending. Mr. Vest spoke on past sugar deals. Mr. Allison followed him in opposition to the sugar schedule, and Mr. Jones spoke, giving a detailed explanation of the schedule. The Brawley state bank tax bill was discussed in the house.

THE water at Portland, Ore., on the 4th continued to rise. Floating houses were a common sight. Much distress prevailed among the poorer people through the flood.

NINETY-FIVE miles of the Northern Pacific railway was under water on the 4th, extending from Horse Plains, Mont., to Odin, Id.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

THE body of a man was recently found floating in the river near Pomeroy. Subsequently articles found on the body were identified as belonging to Christopher Mittlebach, a Leavenworth tailor who disappeared May 3 while on a spree.

John West, who was arrested at Kansas City, Kan., upon the charge of arson upon the confession of the man who said West hired him to do the deed, has been released, the insurance company refusing to swear out a warrant against him.

John Black, a Polish saloon keeper of Leavenworth, attempted to eject some striking miners the other night, who had raised a disturbance in his place, when they set upon and brutally kicked him, from the effects of which he died. One man was arrested for the crime.

The laying off of two firemen by Superintendent Young of Swift & Co.'s packing house in Kansas City, Kan., the other night precipitated a small strike at that plant. All of the men, sixteen in number, employed in the boiler room, quit work. Their places were quickly filled, however.

A school of instruction and observation for the officers of the Kansas national guard will be held during the month of September at Fort Leavenworth. Transportation will be furnished each commissioned officer of the guard to Fort Leavenworth and return by the nearest practical route.

James Malloy, a veteran from the soldiers' home, was arrested at Leavenworth the other day while in the act of destroying a mail box with a stone. He had succeeded in breaking a piece out of it. Asked why he did it, he said he wanted to go to the penitentiary now that he could not get his pension.

Belle Bigsby, a young woman 23 years old, daughter of a Douglas county farmer, was arrested the other day for collecting \$325 on a note of her father's due from a Lawrence butcher. She would get the money ostensibly for her father, in sums of \$15 to \$50, and appropriate it to her own use. Upon her promise to behave in future she was released.

DAVE TOMPKINS, a desperate negro ex-convict, a notorious thief and burglar, was shot twice while defying a squad of policemen at the home of his brother-in-law in Kansas City, Kan., the other morning. One bullet penetrated the abdomen and the other took effect in the left thigh. The wounded man was taken to St. Margaret's hospital, where he died.

The annual meeting of the United Commercial Travelers of the state was lately held at Wichita. The grand council elected officers as follows for the ensuing term: Senior grand councillor, W. T. Tuttle, Concordia; junior grand councillor, J. V. Morgan, Concordia; grand treasurer, C. J. Duvall, Hutchinson; grand conductor, E. E. Beech, Wichita; grand judge, W. S. Weaver, Topeka; grand sentinel, J. P. Jenkle, Independence.

The board of pension examiners for Shawnee county recently discovered among the list of applicants a victim of dextrorotation. The applicant was a colored man named Simmons, who resides in Jefferson county. His heart is on the right side, instead of on the left, and his liver and other organs are similarly transposed. With the exception of a severe gunshot wound in the hip, which almost incapacitates Simmons for manual labor, he is in good health.

After numerous threats of self-murder Frederick Seeger, an Austrian tailor, aged 60, hanged himself the other night in his little frame cottage on Everett avenue, Kansas City, Kan. He was the husband of Theresa Seeger, a demented and almost totally blind woman, who, in the same house nineteen months ago, shot her 4-year-old grandson, Frankie Pauckner, and then killed herself. Seeger was an habitual drinker, and his dissipated habits had much to do with the tragedies which annihilated his family.

The Christian Endeavor convention, lately in session at Topeka, elected officers as follows: President, Prof. D. S. Kelly, of Emporia; first vice president, Rev. W. L. Byers, Topeka; second vice president, Rev. J. S. Davis, Kansas City; secretary, Miss Bessie E. Skelton, Kansas City; treasurer, George C. Foster, Lawrence; superintendent junior, Miss Ruth Nash, Topeka. Directors for two years, L. L. Roby, Topeka; Rev. W. L. Garges, Sterling, and Lieut. E. F. Catlin, U. S. A., Fort Riley. L. L. Roby was elected delegate to the united convention to be held at Cleveland in July, and Wichita chosen as the place for holding the next convention.

John West was arrested at Kansas City, Kan., the other day upon the charge of arson. A few nights previous West's residence was burned during the absence of the family. The fire originated from a gasoline explosion, and neighbors alleged that a man was seen running from the building with his clothing on fire. A few days later Simon Biggerstaff was found at his home almost in a dying condition from burns and was taken to a hospital. He declared that West had offered him \$150 to fire the building while his family was absent and that he did so and the explosion of a gasoline can caused his burns. There was a heavy insurance on the house and furniture and Biggerstaff's story was that West wanted to get rid of his property and receive the insurance.

TEXT SCHOOL BOOKS.

Opinion of Attorney-General Little in regard to the Question.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 2.—There has been for some time a good deal of difference of opinion among lawyers and school teachers in regard to the power of school districts in the matter of uniformity of text books. H. N. Gains, state superintendent of public instruction, recently referred the question to the attorney-general, who rendered an opinion in part as follows:

Section 5864 provides that school districts may, at their annual meetings, indicate by a majority of all the votes cast their desire for a county uniformity of text books. Section 5865 provides that when a majority of all the districts of the county in any one year shall indicate their desire for a county uniformity of text books, the county superintendent of public instruction shall notify the district of such vote and at the same time call for one delegate from each municipal township and city of the third class in the county, to be elected at a meeting of the school boards of such township. Section 5870 provides that a county text book board may be elected every five years in each county in the manner prescribed in this act. Section 5872 provides that when a uniformity of text books shall be adopted in any county, in pursuance of this act, no change shall be made in such county for a period of five years from the date of adoption of any particular series of text books.

I take it that where a majority of the districts decide in favor of a uniformity of text books, then the superintendent calls for an election and a text book board is elected. That when this board meets and adopts a series of text books its power ceases, and that such series so adopted shall be kept in use for a period of five years, without any change, and at the expiration of said five years the superintendent of public instruction has no power to cause another text book board to be elected without again submitting the proposition to the county.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Opinion of Attorney-General Little Regarding Their Liability for Losses.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 2.—Attorney-General Little has rendered an opinion in regard to the custom of certain fire insurance companies of limiting their liability to three-fourths of the actual value of the property insured, which will no doubt benefit policy holders as well as companies.

"Whenever any policy of insurance is written to insure any real property against loss by fire, lightning or tornado, and the property insured is wholly destroyed without criminal fault on the part of the insured, or his assigns," the attorney-general says, "the amount of insurance written in such policy is to be taken conclusively to be the true value of the property insured, and an insurance company cannot limit its liability to three-fourths of the actual value of the property stated in the policy. If the company desires to limit its liability to three-fourths of its actual value, it can only do so by writing insurance to an amount equal to three-fourths of the actual value of the property."

Kansas Finances.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 2.—State Treasurer Hiddle filed his regular monthly report yesterday, showing a cash balance on hand of \$893,430.18. The receipts during the month of May were \$47,791.15. The disbursements aggregated \$128,480.69, the most of which was invested in school bonds. The receipts from state taxes amounted to \$10,163.33. The penitentiary earned \$7,295.52; the secretary of state's office, \$180.50; the bank commissioner's office, \$1,260; and the Topeka insane asylum, \$2,092.85. The sum of \$6,908,020.39, belonging to the state school fund, is invested in bonds.

Will Protect the Miners.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 2.—At a big mass meeting yesterday afternoon the business men of Leavenworth decided by a unanimous vote not to longer tolerate the interference of Missouri agitators with the local coal miners. Strong resolutions were passed declaring that the miners who desired to continue at work should be protected and that, if necessary, physical force should be resorted to to that end. Then to carry out the spirit of the resolutions volunteers were asked for and details arranged for an effective campaign against the invaders.

A Populist Conference.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—S. H. Snider, of Kingman, state insurance commissioner of Kansas, is in the city, and has held several consultations with the populist leaders here in regard to the coming populist convention. None of the populists will attend the state convention June 12, or at least that is the present understanding. Snider, however, will return with their views to Springfield on the leaders. Snider is a fusionist and is therefore in touch with the congressional delegation.

Death of August Geveke.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 2.—August Geveke, member of the council from the Fifth ward, died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning from an overdose of morphine, supposed to have been taken with suicidal intent. Mr. Geveke was at one time instructor in the Leavenworth Turner society. He has been out of employment for some time and has been accustomed to the use of alcoholic stimulants and morphine. He leaves a wife and four children.

Prof. Dyche Off for Greenland.

LAWRENCE, Kan., June 2.—Prof. Lewis L. Dyche, of Kansas university, left this afternoon for Philadelphia to join Dr. Fred A. Cook's expedition to the Peary camp in Greenland as the naturalist of the expedition. He expects to get specimens of nearly all the animals of the polar region in his absence. The expedition will leave Philadelphia on June 23 and will be absent about three months.

PUBLIC LANDS.

A Bill to Dispose of Them to the Highest Bidder.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—At a special meeting of the house committee on public lands the bill "to provide for the opening of the Indian reservations to actual and bona fide settlers and to prevent speculation in such lands" was finally agreed upon and ordered to be reported to the house by the unanimous vote of the committee. The bill proposes some radical changes in the methods of disposing of the public domain acquired by purchase from the Indians. All the agricultural lands not needed for allotments to Indians which are not mineral lands and not included in any townsite, shall be opened to settlement and disposed of under the provisions of this act to the highest bidder therefor, who is entitled to enter lands under the homestead law and whose sealed written bid shall have been delivered to the register of the land district in which the same is situated prior to the day of the sale previously designated. One-sixth of the purchase price of each subdivision shall be paid in cash and the remainder in five equal annual instalments.

For fraud in the entry, failure to make any deferred payment or the failure to fully comply with the requirements of that law shall apply. The purchase at such sale shall not be considered as an entry of the tract, but only as a purchase of the right to make entry for the same. The usual fees and commissions and the right of commutation is extended to all bona fide homestead settlers on the lands known as the Cherokee outlet. If any of such agricultural lands remain undisposed of after having been offered for sale as aforesaid, the same shall be opened to settlement under the public land laws of the United States. Lots in townsites shall also be sold to the highest bidder on the same terms as agricultural, not to exceed two lots to each bidder, after eight weeks' notice, and any lots remaining undisposed of shall be subject to sale at private entry at not less than \$10 an acre.

STRIKE ENDS.

Leavenworth Operators and Miners Reach an Amicable Conclusion.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 4.—The threatened coal strike is at an end. The miners and operators, through the good offices of the citizens' executive committee of thirteen, reached an amicable adjustment of their differences and the strike is declared off. The results so satisfactory to all parties concerned being ratified by the miners in a public meeting held in the council chamber. The basis upon which a settlement was secured is that the miners are permitted to employ a check weighman in each of the mines of the city—the Leavenworth Coal Co.'s shaft, the "Home" and the Riverside. The Leavenworth Co. is to pay 4 1/2 cents per bushel for screened coal, and the other mines 90 cents per ton for "mine-run" coal. The prices are just the same paid prior to the present difficulties, except that the companies signed a contract to pay the scale so long as the present extraordinary demand for coal existed.

OTTUMWA IN ASHES.

Five Blocks Destroyed by Fire—One Person Burned to Death.

OTTUMWA, Ia., June 4.—A disastrous fire occurred here yesterday and five blocks are a mass of charred timbers and debris. One person was burned to death, one fatally affected by smoke and three others were seriously injured. Dead—James Seymour, burned to death. Injured—Bert Batterson, suffocated and will die; John McCullom, fireman, seriously burned; Nick Benner, leg broken; Jerry Seymour, overcome by heat and hurt by falling timbers. The five blocks destroyed by the flames included fifteen business houses and twenty dwellings. The loss is estimated at \$225,000 with about one-third covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have originated from the spark of a locomotive.

CAUGHT IN A LANDSLIDE.

Two Boys Meet Death Through Carelessness of a Companion.

SHEPHERDSVILLE, Ky., June 4.—Edward Hartz and Thomas Hart were killed near here Friday afternoon by the carelessness of Leo Eckert, a companion, with whom they had been playing. The three boys went to Buzzard Roost, a high bluff, and rolled large stones into the valley below. After enjoying the fun for awhile Hartz and Hart went below to view the damage done by the rolling rocks. While they were in the valley Eckert pried off a ledge of rock hanging on the brink, which went down with a tremendous crash, tearing down trees and shrubbery and crushing the two boys to death.

Car Works Burned.

LACONIA, N. H., June 4.—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning fire broke out in the paint shop of the Laconia car works and destroyed \$100,000 worth of property. After practically wiping out the plant the fire attacked the refrigerator buildings of Swift's, leveling them, and entailing a loss of \$11,000; insurance, \$5,000. The tenement houses owned by O. A. Atkinson, of Boston, were also burned, with a loss of \$5,000; insurance, \$3,500. The tenants lost everything. The company's loss is set at \$80,000; insurance, \$49,500. The fire is thought to have been incendiary.

IN A DREAM.

BY ELLA MAC MABON.

(Being told unto him in a dream.)



RICHARD was the decisive pronouncement, "is not himself; Richard ishipped."
They called him Richard when they chaffed him; Dick, when they addressed him seriously.
The man who was speaking looked at the man to whom he was speaking. The latter was rolling a cigarette. He rolled cigarettes superlatively well. His neat fingers rarely spilt a paper or split a grain of tobacco. He was rolling them now, gently, and slowly, and very neatly. Indeed, the whole man suggested neatness. From the crown of his fair, sleek head to the sole of his small, black boot (not a very long way, either), neatness reigned.
But to-night he looked dull, like a bird that was sick or frozen, or had lost his mate. The other men noticed this from the moment he appeared. At last one of them, who knew him especially well, had voiced the thought of all the rest in the words just uttered. This man watched him as he uttered them, out of the corners of his own red-brown, close-set eyes.
"Richard," he said again, in the pause which succeeded his first appeal, as the neat fingers rolled and rolled the thin paper firmly and tightly in silence, "deliver thy soul. We're all friends here. What is it, old man? Debt or difficulty?"—the speaker yawned and smiled—"Oh, hang both, but speak."
The yellow head bent over the cigarette lid itself. The owner of the head laid the cigarettes side by side on the table. He swept the surplus tobacco into a rubber pouch; then he stood up. Somebody remarking that



THE YELLOW HEAD WAS PILLOWED ON METCALFE'S BREAST.

it was "doocid cold," some other body stirred the fire vigorously. The flames leapt up brilliantly. The "Canary" drew over to the fire as if the heat came to thaw his frozen feathers. He stood up with his back lying against the shelf of the mantel-piece. Presently some slight color warmed into his face. His eyes lighted somewhat. Evidently he was making an effort to cast off some depressing influence.
"Dick," said his friend, the man with the close-set eyes, "you're downright hipped."
"I'm not," said the other suddenly; "but I'm—bothered, and—I'm—an ass."
He stopped, turned toward the fire, and kicked a live coal which was hanging over the edge of the bar right into the cairn of leaping flames. Then he turned his back again on the grate.
"I tell you what," he began, hesitatingly, "it's an odd thing, and I dare say I am a fool, and that you'll laugh like—like old shoes when I tell you; but the fact is, I can't for the life of me get a dream I've had out of my head."
He smiled, but he avoided looking directly at any of them.
"It was a beastly dream," he continued with apologetic emphasis; "beastly—and so plain. Good heavens—" he stopped. There was a faint grin on one or two faces. Then the man with the close-set eyes interposed.
"Tell us," he said, lying back in his chair, and speaking with a good deal of deliberate indifference, "tell us what it was."
"I've dreamt the same beastly thing three times running, three times, with a glance to see what effect, if any, might follow.
"Last night, night before, night before," ticking them off on his fingers.
"Oysters, Dick," said the man in the armchair without unclosing his eyes.
"I thought," with another husky jerk, "I was somewhere."
The near-set eyes unclosed at this. Their owner glanced up at the neat figure.
"By Jove," he drawled, and there was a laugh.
"I mean," continued the first speaker, "that I thought I was in some strange place. It was a house, you know, but

whose house I didn't seem to know." He was growing more fluent as he proceeded, and the silence was encouraging. "Anyhow I heard a noise outside the door of the room that I was in in this house, because (you know the run way one gets about in a dream) I was by this time in a room. I went out of the room, a queer sort of bedroom, only the bed was upside down and had long white curtains; in fact, I thought the sheets were hung up as curtains on to the lobby outside, and as I opened the door it struck full smash against something." He paused, impressively. "Do you know what it was?"
"Haven't an idea," said the spokesman of the rest of the assemblage, languidly. The others said nothing, but a certain quickening of interest was making itself felt. The recounter of dreams waited.
"A coffin," he said, quietly.
"Black?" questioned the man with the close-set eyes, raising his eyebrows.
"White," was the reply, "dead white deal with a lot of brass curlykews sticking out on it. The bang of the door toppled it over—it was standing up on end—and started it off tumbling under bottom down the stairs. There was a long, wide staircase. Look here," his voice grew quicker, "you never saw such a hideous thing in your life as that coffin tip, tip, tipping down every stair with a bump against the stair-rod as it went down. And I couldn't stop it, not to save my life. Every time I put out my hand it jumped away. On it went head over heels; 'pon my honor, there's no other way to describe it, and—" he paused again. It was evident that what he was about to say cost him an effort—"standing on the lobby was—my sister—and—I thought—she followed the thing every step down, and that as it went along she—was prodding it with regular delight with a long, arrow-shaped pin—one of those things girls stick in their hats and bonnets. I know the pin, for I gave it to her myself—it's a silver one, and it glittered as it made little round holes in the side of the coffin. And—I thought—that all the way down I was mad to find out who was in the coffin. I was quite sure some one was in it; I knew (I don't know how I knew), but I knew it was empty. I had to wait till it got to the hall, but when it bumped off the lowest step on to the hall pavement the lid of the thing shot off, and there was—"
In the very slight pause, a curious, strained rustle came from the auditors. Everyone waited.
"There—was, Metcalfe, Tony Metcalfe."

self, "by Jove! I'd spot the Canary's traps anywhere on the surface of the habitable globe; they're always so unaccountably swaggy, one knows 'em anywhere."
The elegant conveyance in hide-bound calf was sure enough the "Canary's" property. He stroled up to claim it a minute later, with Metcalfe and the remainder of the team. They were all going down; it turned out, but Metcalfe and the man with the close-set eyes merely to look on at the match.
"Dick," explained Metcalfe as they took their places in the train, "was so keen to play that he, right or wrong, chivied me out of it to get my place, and squared it up with Croft" (Croft was captain) "somehow."
The man addressed muttered something. Metcalfe was a big, good-humored fellow, as heavy and finely-built as the "Canary" was bird-like. Nevertheless, Metcalfe couldn't hold a candle to the latter as a "half-back." The "Canary" was about the best half-back of his time at Harrow, and, said there, one of the six best at Trinity. He was as complacent as possibility this morning. Curled up comfortably, like a bird on a perch, in a corner of the railway carriage. One of his beautifully rolled cigarettes was between his lips, and the yellow bag was disposed neatly in the netting over his head.
"So that's how it is," concluded Metcalfe, "and I'm just going down to look on. Croft gave in at once. Not likely he'd keep me instead of the 'Canary.'"
"How about your knee?" inquired he of the red-brown eyes of the "Canary."
"Fit as a fiddle now," replied the latter. He stretched out his leg and tapped his heel against the floor and patted the knee with satisfaction. He had strained it slightly some time before. His eyes met the gaze of the nearest ones. He smiled.
"Tony," he said, indicating Metcalfe by the sweep of the cigarette. "Place a decent chap. Gave up his knee because he knew I was keen on the match. Decent of him, isn't it?"
Metcalfe laughed a big, light-hearted laugh. The man with the near-set eyes knew no more was to be said. But he looked again at the "Canary," and the "Canary" smiled more placidly than ever. He talked all the way down to Woolrich like the amiable, chirpy, bird-like he was.
The Old Harrovians won the toss and kicked off. The R. M. A. played up as they knew how, but they were a long way behind the Harrovians, and when after half-time they succeed in getting a goal they thought themselves, certainly the on-lookers thought them, rarely lucky. The third goal was longer in coming. The game fluctuated a lot. Each side had to touch down. The passing of the Harrovian backs was too much in the long run for the R. A. forwards.
The "Canary" never played better. "That chap's form," said Metcalfe, "is so jolly fine his size don't matter a brass pin. He'll get this goal. I say, look, he's off for the line."
So he was. Metcalfe and everyone else strained their eyes to watch. The Woolrich lads gathered up gallantly for a last struggle.
"But those Woolrich Johnnies are not in it," said Metcalfe, laughing. "Look at them—floundering already. They're on to tackle Dick. I wish 'em good luck of him. Hullo, eh—what—the 'Canary's' down. Confound this wind!"—as his hat was lifted off his head. He rammed it on again. "I say, what's up?"
The man beside him didn't answer. He was watching the struggling knot of white legs and dark feet in the distance. It seemed to him that the knot was opening—yes, so it was—and the R. M. A. forwards were getting away. Suddenly there was a cry. The forwards turned back, arrested in full flight.
Metcalfe took one more look, so did the other.
"Come on," cried Metcalfe; "he's not getting up—his knee again, you bet."
The two ran straight across the field. Play had ceased. Metcalfe was first to arrive. "He's fainted," said a Woolrich man to him as he pushed his way. Metcalfe struggled through.
Half a score of voices were shouting: "The doctor!" "Water!" "Brandy!" "Cut his jersey!"
The doctor and the man with the near-set eyes pushed through together. Metcalfe was down on one knee. "The flask—in his bag," he cried to the latter. The other ran like a hare.
The doctor made a passage quietly, after the manner of doctors.
"Here's a penknife," said some one again; "cut his jersey."
The doctor didn't so much as lift his eyes. He raised the yellow head, on which the hair lay as neat and unruined as if its owner were just going in to dinner. The doctor touched the hair with exceeding gentleness. He looked at nothing but a faint bright mark, turning blue already, on the left temple. He lowered the head again. Then he looked up and looked round.
"Is there anyone here belonging to him?"
"I do," cried Metcalfe.
Perhaps the doctor spoke; perhaps he didn't. Nobody knew. Least of all Metcalfe.
The man with the red-brown eyes came running up with the flask. He dashed through breathlessly.
There was a wide circle.
On the grass was the small form. The men around looked white. Nothing stirred but the sobbing, chilling wind. With the flask in his hand, Metcalfe's messenger stopped short.
The yellow head was lying on Metcalfe's breast, and Metcalfe was crying like a child.
The heavy flask fell helplessly from the holder's hands. The stillness and coldness of death struck into the man's bones. He looked again down on the sodden grass, he looked again at the blue mark on the smooth brow. He looked again and again at Metcalfe.
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gated my coolies walked into an inn regardless of my wishes. The Chinese followed, pushing and yelling: 'Yankweiza.' The proprietor grew angry, my big coolie became excited, turned and called the crowd something that made them furious. They pounced upon him, one struck him over the head, and a general fight seemed likely to ensue. Quickly moving in front of my coolie and the crowd, I beckoned them to keep quiet, then ordered the coolies to pick up the wheel and leave the town. I followed by their side, and managed to keep the angry crowd off without using my revolver.
"Two of the nicked hinges on my valise had been twisted off; the thieves had no doubt mistaken them for silver. Almost distracted, I pointed to the empty tool pouch, but the following

CYCLING IN CHINA.
Some Woes of a Yankee Wheelman in the Flowery Kingdom.
The Way "Ah Sin" Showed Appreciation of "Foreign Devil" Frank Lenz—Pursued by a Howling Mob of Angry Pigtails—Some Narrow Escapes.
(Special Letter.)
When Wheelman Frank G. Lenz, of Pittsburgh, began his now famous world-girdling bicycle tour under the auspices of the Outing Magazine, neither he nor the magazine people dreamed of the serious perils the sturdy young fellow would be compelled to face during his passage through the land of the uncertain Mongolian. The lower classes in the interior of China are imbued with a combination of superstitions, ignorance and detestation of foreigners, or "foreign devils," as they are politely termed, which is almost past belief. We of this enlightened land can afford to smile pityingly upon such narrow-mindedness, but to the daring wheelman pedaling his "foreign cart" through John Chinaman's territory, native prejudice becomes a very serious thing indeed. In the May number of Outing poor Lenz gives some striking illustrations of this, and in a letter just received by the publisher of Outing he uses the following significant language in reference to an attack upon him by a mob of ignorant natives: "Two score of hoes and clubs were many times more than a match for my revolver, and I knew it. To fight was useless; to pray seemed equally vain, for it appeared as if the Lord had not inspected this country lately, and had overlooked the lonely Yankee wanderer. For some unknown reason (Providence interfered, I firmly believe), the mob held their hands for one moment. It was a dramatic pause—like the paws of a grizzly bear, one may need experience it but once in his life. The scene is burnt into my memory and will never be forgotten. I was calm, for in truth I could hear the rippling of the dark river. There was no need to think or struggle more—I realized that I had enjoyed my last outing."
Speaking of accommodations furnished to travelers, Lenz says: "On arriving at a Chinese inn I never asked any questions, but rolled the wheel right in, sat down among the Chinamen, and ordered my rice as unconcernedly as a native. From two to four bowls of rice compose a square meal, and in the center of the table are fish and greens, from which each helps himself with chop sticks. The heads and bones of the smaller fish served are eaten as a matter of course, and I caused surprise by leaving my share undevoured. During meals, pigs, dogs and cats lovingly slide between one's legs in and out from under the table.
"Three times a day the innkeeper cooked rice and greens for one wheelbarrow coolie and myself. I gave him some extra money for eggs and meat which he cooked fairly well.
"Most of the people live in abject poverty and subsist wholly on rice and greens. The proportion of poor in China is probably greater than in any other country in the world. The houses in the towns and cities are mostly built of frail brick walls, with floors of stone or brick in the more pretentious structures. In hamlets and the rural districts the walls are made of poles, mud, straw or light bamboo. These structures are covered with tile or straw roofs and have no floors except the bare ground. There is but little furniture; generally only a table, with a few stools to sit on. Even the Chinese mandarin has but a poorly-furnished house, though he makes such an elaborate display in his silks, satins and ornaments when seated proudly in his fancy carrying-chair. Then his attendants walking ahead with signs, flags and drums, and another batch, including his secretaries on ponies in the rear, are apt to impress the 'foreign devil' with the pigtailed potentate's importance.
"Stoves there are none. In cold weather a fire is built on the ground, and the smoke after filling the house, escapes through the chinks in the walls and roof. The cooking-ovens have no chimneys. Rice straw, brush and twigs from the fields, forest and hillside are used for fuel. The charred embers remaining after the meals are cooked are scraped together into small clay pots and carried about to warm the hands and feet."
Lenz thus described his first experience with hostile natives: "The air was bitter cold the third morning of our tramp, and the big coolie needed a double dose of opium. We got started by eleven o'clock, and had left the telegraph road to the left and had crossed the Yangtsi river to the north side. The road was over a low bottom land to Wankiangshien, situated on a knoll, and surrounded by a partly ruined wall covered with vines. The crowd all yelled: 'Foreign devil,' at which I only smiled, as we walked along through the narrow and crowded streets. The coolies were tired and wished to stop here, but I was anxious to push on to a hamlet inn, knowing by experience there was no peace for me in a town of any size. At the west



NARROW WHEELBARROW BRIDGE.

crowd shook their heads, insisted that I should ride, and began throwing stones at a distance. Presently they became bolder and came on closer, and one stone struck me on the leg. Things were getting uncomfortable; my wheel clogged up with mud and snow again and I could not get away. Drawing my revolver, I flourished it about, but they only gave fiendish yells and came closer. Dropping the wheel in the snow, I gave chase, and fired three times in the air. The crowd of thirty or forty ran as fast as their legs could carry them. When I returned, I was only followed a short distance by some of the bolder ones; who for a time did not venture within a stone's throw. Two burly young Chinamen grew bolder and followed closer and began throwing stones again. Suddenly I laid the wheel down, and with as horrible a yell as I could produce, I rushed for them. They just gave one look to make sure that I was coming, then it was really laughable to see how fast the big coolies traveled, although I am comparatively a small man."
Lenz experienced great difficulty in keeping his hired coolies up to their work. In referring to one of them, he throws a side light on that bane of the Chinese, the opium traffic, as follows:
"The opium fiend kept up his smoking, which compelled me to watch him constantly. I would go along with him into the opium dens and not let him smoke too much. For twenty 'cash,' or about a cent and a half, a block cup of opium is sold, which makes three paste balls for smoking. The Chinese at these dens were amazed at my audacity and looked displeased at first, but in a few minutes I would have them laughing. They were much surprised that I, a foreigner, did not smoke opium. The Chinese women as well as the men are frequenters of these vile places. Some of the men were pitiful-looking beings, dirty and unwashed for weeks, their clothing in tatters, their once raven-black hair fallen out, but, still, every 'cash' they get goes for this deadly drug. In every hamlet or village, ever so remote, and in road inns they sell opium. The competition in opium dens is so great that the price charged the opium smokers is really low, considering the high price paid by the proprietor buying it wholesale, so the enormous profit on opium goes to India. The Chinese government, of course, receives some revenue on this article from duties, but would be only too glad to prohibit its import were it not for the treaty with the English."
That Was Why.
Hojaek—My sister has had a chance to marry a United States senator.
Tomdick—Why didn't she?
Hojaek—She said she wanted to have an opportunity to do some talking herself.—Truth.
Not Within His Experience.
Dibs—Swelton says he isn't afraid of work.
Saracis—Why should he be? He never got near enough to any to find out how he'd feel.—Chicago Record.
A New Version.
Woodman, chop that tree! Spare not a single twig! Its switches have caused me To dance full many a jig.—Kansas City Journal.
A Good Thing.
Customer—Are you sure this article will cure my rheumatism?
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AFTER A SEVEN-DAYS' TRAMP.

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How's This!
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.
West & Trux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Wauding, Kinnam & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills, 5c.
TALKER—"Prof. Garner says that monkeys do not actually converse, but confine themselves to single remarks on matters of importance." Think you Dear me! How man has degenerated.—N. Y. Weekly.
The Horrors
Of indigestion, when it takes a long lease of the stomach, are unsurpassed by any described by the most sensational writer of ghost stories. Unlike this latter kind, they are real and not imaginary. Heartburn, wind on the stomach, heart palpitation, extreme nervousness are only a few of them. Dispossess this unwelcome tenant with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which banishes also malaria, constipation and biliousness.
THERE is much tenderness in the seeming-ly cruel world—but the butcher rarely finds it.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.
To Cleanse the System
Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.
WOMEN'S clubs seem to be growing. The broomstick used to be large enough.—Philadelphia Record.
BETTER be called up than called down.—Rural New Yorker.
The Magic Touch
OF
Hood's Sarsaparilla
You smile at the idea. But if you are a sufferer from
Dyspepsia
And indigestion, try a bottle, and before you have taken half a dozen doses, you will think, and no doubt exclaim "That just hits it!" That
Hood's Sarsaparilla
soothing effect
a magic
touch! Hood's
Sarsaparilla
gently tones and strengthens the stomach and digestive organs, invigorates the liver, creates a natural, healthy desire for food, gives refreshing sleep.
Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient.
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 queerish 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.
Big Four Route
TO THE
MOUNTAINS LAKES and SEA SHORE.
BEST LINE TO
New York and Boston.
ASK FOR TICKETS VIA
Big Four Route.
E. O. McCORMICK, D. B. MARTIN,
Passenger Traffic Manager, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agents,
CINCINNATI, O.
The Genuine
De Long PAT. HOOK
AND EYE has on the face
and back of every card
the words:
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hump?
TRADE-MARK REG. APR. 1904.
Richardson
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Ely's Cream Balm Cures
CATARRH
PRICE 50 CENTS, ALL DRUGGISTS
For all Sewing Machines,
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list. BLOOMINGDALE ST. LOUIS, MO.
SPECIALS THIS PAPER every time you write.
quills Wanted One earned \$1,000. Many over \$1,000. From
quills Wanted per case. In 1902, H. F. G. 1871, New York.
SPECIALS THIS PAPER every time you write.

TAX REFORM STUDIES.

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL.

[These "Studies" aim to give everybody's ideas about taxation (not tariffs). They are a subject connected with nearly every social question, and seek for the best system of taxation. Land owners especially should be interested, as the principal benefit of any improvement or social advance goes to them in the increase of value given to land. Write your opinions briefly. Address this office, or P. O. Box 28, Buffalo, N. Y.]

LOCAL OPTION TAXES.

Bill to Give Needed Relief—Farmers Have Opposed It—Now, However, a Change of Sentiment in the State.

ALBANY.—The only measure looking to a reform in the methods of taxation that has thus far appeared in the legislature of 1894 is the local option bill. This permits each county to determine for itself whether it will place the burdens of direct taxation on real estate or personal property, or both. It proposes no change whatever in the method of assessments, nor is it calculated to affect in any way the quota of the various counties in the state tax. The state tax is, however, but a very small item compared with the local, county and municipal taxes.

This bill is championed in the upper house by Senator Bradley, of Kings, and in the assembly by Mr. Ainsworth, (Rep.) of Oswego.

The fact that Mr. Ainsworth represents a farming district, that he supported the bill last year and is the introducer this year will tend to persuade the members that after all they need not be afraid of the farmers.

OTHER BILLS.

This bill first appeared two years ago, when it received the support of thirty-three assemblers. Last year its supporters were fifty-five. This year it is likely to pass the house. It has never reached a test vote in the senate, and its chances of passage there are problematical.

Last year two special reports were made on the subject, one by a joint legislative committee and the other by a special commission, both of which had spent considerable time and many thousands of dollars of the state's moneys. Both of these reports were accompanied by many and voluminous bills, but none of them seemed to meet with any favor. Besides these the listing bill and others were introduced and discussed, but to no avail.

OPPOSED AT THE FIRST.

The first year the local option bill appeared it met with a great deal of hostility from the rural legislators. Its principal champion was Assemblyman John Connolly of New York, who thoroughly favored it and advanced very effective arguments. He set the ball rolling and it is still rolling on. Last year Assemblyman Farquhar of New York, championed the measure. The farmer contingent no longer decided it, but began to study it. They saw it was a serious matter and that the bill had an effective and intelligent support. Some of the members from rural districts even go so far as to support it.

The growth of the sentiment in the legislature in favor of this measure is an object lesson in what can be accomplished by intelligent agitation and earnestness in purpose in breaking down the conservatism of the past. Probably no subject are the people more conservative than on taxation. They do not like the present system, but are afraid that any change might make matters worse. It is that sort of conservatism that has blocked for a time many really good and important reforms. The advance made by the advocates of the local option bill shows how this conservatism can be gradually overcome if efforts are put forth in an intelligent direction and there is no let up from year to year.

Since receiving this the bill was defeated by 65 to 34; democrats and 20 republicans voting for it.—Ed.]

Taxation of Mortgages.

The Tax Reform association is circulating a circular which exposes the foolishness of the too common idea that the taxation of mortgages is good for the farmer. How that fallacy ever took root is a mystery. One would suppose that a moment's reflection would enable any one to see through it, yet every winter men who claim to represent powerful agricultural societies go to Albany and work hard to secure the enactment of just such boom-erang legislation. The theory of the mortgage tax is, of course, that it compels money-lenders to pay taxes on their money, thus relieving the owners of real estate of part of their burden. But every theory must be tested by practice, and there this one fails. The circular mentioned describes its workings thus:

Farmer Burdened owns a farm assessed at \$1,000. It is mortgaged for \$1,000. Farmer Burdened pays a tax, on the assessed value of his farm, of say \$25. He pays 6 per cent. interest on the mortgage, or \$60, a total of \$85. Screw, who lent him the money, charges him 6 per cent., because theoretically he has to pay a tax of \$25, which leaves him only \$55 as the net return on his \$1,000 or 5½ per cent. Practically, he says, if I have half a dozen mortgages, I can keep some of them out of the way, say one-half of them, and will only count on a half tax, so that I need allow only \$12.50 for my tax out of my interest of \$60, or \$47.50 net. Farmer Burdened may think that by making Screw pay the \$25 tax on the mortgage, he can get the legislature to authorize a reduction of his assessment, and consequently his taxes; but does Farmer Burdened suppose that Screw will continue his loan of \$1,000 at 6 per cent. and pay the tax of \$25 out of it and take 3½ per cent. for his money? Not at all. Screw would at once call his money, and so would every other lender on mortgage, and Farmer Burdened would find himself perhaps ruined if he could not pay his \$1,000. Real relief will come to Farmer Burdened by the opposite course. If Screw were relieved altogether of any obligation to pay a tax on his mortgage, he would much rather

lend his money at 5 per cent., or \$50 per annum free of taxes, than at 6 per cent. and take his chances on taxation.

HOW IT WORKS ON BONDS.

There is no question about the soundness of this reasoning. Moreover, it has been proven by experience. Fifteen years ago the city of New York had to pay 6 and 7 per cent. interest on its bonds, because they were subject to taxation, although very few of them were actually assessed. Finally the legislature exempted such bonds from taxation, and the interest promptly dropped to 3 per cent. or less. A similar result would follow the repeal of the law taxing mortgages. The farmer would find it possible to secure all the money he desires at 4 to 5 per cent., there would be a boom in building and improvement on the part of the people of small means, and the general prosperity of the masses would be promoted. Is it not advisable to consider this matter in a scientific spirit, instead of continuing to permit ourselves to be made the dupes of rattled brained cranks?—Little Falls, (N. Y.) Times.

The Rule of Three.

To the Editor—Sir: Though I have been doing business here a good many years, and during that time have been daily instructed by the dear old "Tribune," living out of town, I find that I am still but "a green countryman." Being somewhat conservative in my notions, I decided to buy a warehouse in which to do business. The warehouse purchase taking all my money, I met a friend who loaned me on bond and mortgage \$15,000 on which to do business. My friend of whom I borrowed the money finds that his taxes are high enough. Now, the point of interest is this: Upon going before the tax commissioners the other day I was told that I must pay tax on that \$15,000 because it is under a special partnership. I remonstrated, but the commissioner, in a very courteous and gentlemanly way, but very decidedly, said there was no use in protesting, "that is the law; if any one tells you differently come back and let me know." What does this mean? It means that, first, I pay the tax on the real estate; and, second, my friend pays it the second time on the money he loans me; third, I pay it the third time (if I am obliged to) upon the money in my business. Is not this the rule of three with a vengeance, and have I no redress?

Montclair, N. J. A TAXPAYER.
(This "taxpayer" reminds us of the fat bachelor whom Hood described as "three single gentlemen rolled into one." If he votes as often as he pays he must be a political party all by his little self.—Ed.)

Will Remember.

To the Editor of the Advocate.
Republican members of the League in this section were dismayed to learn that Danforth E. Ainsworth had supported the local option tax bill at the hearing before the assembly taxation committee. * * * Inasmuch as he voted against it last year we felt sure that he would not work or vote for it this year. We had counted on Mr. Ainsworth as a worker for and a defender of equal taxation. We thought he was the farmers' friend, and that he would endeavor to give up an equal show with other property owners. We are now asking ourselves the cause for his defection. * * * Whatever the reasons that have induced him to take this step it becomes the duty of the farmers of the Empire state to remember the name of Ainsworth. If ever his name is found on a republican ticket we will scratch it off. Republican farmers will remember their enemies. Mr. Ainsworth has shown himself to be the farmers' enemy.—E. Starkweather, Worcester, Otsego county.

All this is because Mr. Ainsworth fathered a bill allowing to each county to determine for itself whether it would raise all local taxes upon personal property alone, or upon land values, or on the whole lot just as now. The bill does not affect state taxes. Mr. Starkweather is like Josh Billings' kangaroo, "A amosin' little cuss, but not suited for a moral show."—Ed.

Difficulty of Reform.

"What we want is the tax taken off personal property. We have a great deal to contend with, however. Many states have in their constitutions species and harmless-looking clauses, to the effect that all property should be equally taxed for general or local expenses, or that there should be a uniform system of taxation." Such clauses make any real reform of the tax laws a practical impossibility, since they shut out the principle of home rule in taxation and prevent the local exemption of factories from taxes or the adoption of other systems which may be suited to various counties.

"Another drawback is that those from the country are influenced by the tradition that the farmers want personal property taxed. The average farmer is no longer such a fool. It is a curious fact that a large portion of the farmer press, which three years ago spared neither ink nor English in condemning the ideas and notions of all who opposed the taxation of personal property, has of late gone to the opposite extreme. These papers now believe that not only personal property, but farm buildings and improvements, should be exempt from taxation."—B. H., in N. Y. Times.

What Lack Pennsylvania Has on Personal Taxes.
Sixty-one counties in Pennsylvania return as the total tax collected last year (omitting fractions) on personal property, \$2,690,500; on occupation, \$898,600; from license, \$4,532,065; on real estate of railroad corporations, \$660,888. The total amount of taxes collected for all purposes in the counties reporting was \$42,265,275, say six per cent. gotten from personal taxes.—The Manufacturer.

There is no mystery about political economy. It is only common sense applied to government. Any woman who can understand what makes butter cheaper or dearer is quite able to understand all about taxes.

WHAT OF THE CONSUMER?

His Rights Ignored by Protectionist Panders to the Producer.

We were prepared for almost any result of the customary hysterics of the New York Press, but we hardly looked for it to stumble upon such an honest condemnation of protection as this:

"A tariff measure which discriminates against one section in favor of another, and which confers immense benefits upon a single interest at the expense of a whole people is not protection, but spoliation."

There never was a tariff measure conceived that failed to do this very thing. There never will be one, as long as one section differs from another in its natural adaptation to certain industries. The industry with the strongest pull gets the biggest protection and holds it until some other interest comes along and complains that it has been injured by the protection of the other. Then another attempt is made at an equal distribution of the stolen cheese, to be followed by more complaints, with the result that the average of protection is pushed higher and higher in the effort to satisfy all.

If there is such a thing as "genuine protection," under which the producers, "all American producers possess equal rights and enjoy equal privileges," what of the consumer? His very existence is forgotten. He is not so much as mentioned while those who despoil him are trying to divide the booty. And when an attempt is made to ease the crushing weight of taxation which rests upon his bending shoulders and to place a little of it upon the possessors of large incomes, a cry goes up that such a measure is communism and sectionalism.

There is no better answer to this folly and no better defense of the rights of the consumer than certain words of Hon. John Sherman, which were quoted without challenge no longer than last November by Hon. U. S. Hall, of Missouri, in a speech before the ways and means committee of the house as follows:

"The public mind is not yet prepared to apply the key of a genuine revenue reform. A few years of further experience will convince the whole body of our people that a system of national taxes which rests the whole burden of taxation on consumption, and not one cent on property and income, is intrinsically unjust. While the expenses of the national government are largely caused by the protection of property, it is not right to call on property to contribute to its payment. It will not do to say that the income of the rich does not mean. This is not true. Every one must see that the consumption of the rich does not bear the same relation to the consumption of the poor as the income of the rich does to the wages of the poor. As wealth accumulates, this injustice in the fundamental basis of our system will be felt and forced upon the attention of congress."

The injustice has been felt, and the first attempt toward righting it finds arrayed in opposition all the forces of protection and privilege which have thrived upon it. It is denounced as "a fine upon thrift," a "confiscation of the savings of the industrious," a something that will discourage economy. Does anyone who applies these epithets to it know of anybody who would not rather have an income of four thousand dollars a year, with a 2 per cent. tax on it, than not to have such an income to tax?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

DEMOCRACY AND THE TARIFF.

Beneficial Reforms Obstructed by Protection-Fed Monopolists.

The consequences of nearly thirty years of robbery by protected monopolists are not easily overcome. The democratic party has a great and serious task. It has undertaken to reform the tariff and to turn back the principle of tariff legislation to the right method, the method that prevailed in framing the Walker tariff and the tariff of 1857. But it is met on the threshold of its reform work by a gigantic combination of interests that have been built up by the republicans who have taxed the people to enrich monopolists in consideration of generous contributions to campaign funds. Back of the men who have invested their wealth in industries for the sake of securing tariff bounties, who have bought laws and corrupted congresses and who are entitled to no sympathy, are thousands of innocent persons who must not be injured by sudden changes of laws.

It is a hard task, but the democratic party is making an effort to reform abuses. If the party could have its way, if it could be rid of some of its own burdens, it would make a decidedly stronger effort. As it is, the Wilson bill attempted to give the country cheaper clothes, cheaper fuel, cheaper homes, cheaper tools and a larger market for the products of the soil. In standing in the way of this effort the republicans and their allies are inviting much more radical legislation than has yet been attempted. The people have determined to be rid of the odious system which wrings millions of dollars from them through tariff taxes for the benefit of millionaires, and the democratic party is pledged to help them.

If there is too much resistance there may be more destruction than was contemplated. Carnegie, with his pockets bulging with the loot that had been stolen for him by the republican party, was the wisest protectionist of them all when he advised his accomplices to accept the Wilson bill.

There are men calling themselves democrats who hold and practice republican principles, but the heart and mind of the party are right, the real struggle against the system of protection, which is a struggle for larger human liberty and for less governmental paternalism, will be carried on by the democracy of the country. The republican party is the servant and slave of monopolists. It is built on ill-gained wealth. The democratic party is the party of the people and it will redeem its pledges to break down McKinleyism. What the democratic majority in the house accomplished in the face of republican power in the senate is a guarantee of the party's good faith. It may be obliged to go slow, but it will go in the right direction.—N. Y. World.

—After McKinley the deluge has long been a popular notion in Pennsylvania.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A SYSTEM OF BRIBERY.

The Corrupt Practices of High Tariff Advocates.

It is not at all strange that direct bribery has been attempted as one of the means to influence the votes of senators on the tariff bill.

Of course the attempts at bribery are directed against democratic senators. The votes of republican senators have been secured from the beginning against any change that would reduce the enormous rates of monopoly tariff taxation. Corrupt influences would be used, naturally, only to affect the action of democratic congressmen.

It was to be expected that, sooner or later, at some stage of the issue, the tariff corruptionists would offer directly to purchase votes.

The entire McKinley tariff system is bribery. Not a member of congress can vote to impose a high tariff tax for purposes of protection except from some motive of sordid selfishness and greed—corrupt political greed or greed for gain.

Protection bribes the popular vote. The farmer is bribed by the false promises of a nearer market and better prices for his products. Labor is bribed by false promises of higher wages. Commercial classes are bribed by false promises of flush times and big profits in trade.

The panic and wreck in financial affairs, in labor affairs and in agricultural affairs, show how false was the corrupt promise which the protectionists made to the people. The bribe that they offered was illusory. But the corruption was real.

The offer was like that of the being who promised "all the kingdoms of the world" for the service and worship of the person to whom the temptation was addressed. The being who made the offer could not fulfill one of its conditions. It was a false offer. But it was equally corrupt and criminal as if he could have paid the price which he had promised.

Experience shows that the prosperity promised by the protectionist is a disastrous illusion. The offered bribe was not a reality. But the corruption, the crime of the transaction, though the consideration failed, is the same. Failure to pay a bribe does not alleviate the guilt involved in a pledge of payment.

The entire process is a system of bribes by which votes are manufactured against such a tariff as the democratic party pledged its faith that it would give to the people. Nothing is more corrupt in the history of legislation than the acts of which the senatorial gamblers in trust certificates were guilty when they framed the sugar schedule after raking off their profits in buying and selling sugar securities.

The same impeachment holds in doubt to every other feature of the tariff on which schedules have been manipulated by congressional dabblers in bucket-shop manipulation.—Chicago Herald.

POINTS AND OPINIONS.

—Perhaps the "great emergency" Prof. Harrison is waiting for will arise about the time Hon. John C. New begins to feel bound to save the country by getting back into office.—N. Y. World.

—The evidence of republican senators concerning trust influence in legislation is entitled to considerable weight. They have had wide experience in driving bargains with the agents of monopoly.—N. Y. World.

—A republican newspaper undertakes to convince the great American public that the Wilson bill threatens the destruction of the mackintosh industry, as if the people didn't know enough to come in out of the rain.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—The number of fraudulent pensioners on the rolls is certainly not less than a hundred thousand out of the total of near a million, and no amount of protest from the supporters of fraud should be allowed to intimidate Mr. Cleveland in his attempts to restore something like a semblance of honesty.—N. Y. World.

—The republican party has no call to say a word about Uncle Sam's lack of revenue. Revenue depends largely on imports, and the republican party started out to check imports, if it had to smash all the banks and embarrass all the merchants in the country and plunge the country into a protracted panic to gain its point.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—Senator Quay held the floor hour after hour, and day after day, for the sole purpose of having statistical reports read to the senate by himself and Mr. Gallinger. "And yet in the face of such work republican organs have the impudence to assert that what has thus far taken place in the senate has not been filibustering, but legitimate debate."—Boston Herald (Ind.).

—It remained for a democratic administration to assert that the oath of a private is as good as that of a commissioned officer when it comes to the official consideration of pension matters. With all the boasted love of the G. O. P. for the soldier it was only true to its instincts in giving greater weight to the word of a leader than to that of one of the rank and file.—Detroit Free Press.

—In defiance of an overwhelming public opinion and of the latent sentiment in the republican party in favor of tariff revision the republican senators resist every effort to make the slightest reduction in the scale of duties. While they imagine that they are promoting the interests of party in severing the tariff-fed monopolies they are preparing for a repetition of the popular demonstrations of 1890 and 1892. Whether this reaction from the tariff panic of 1893 shall come this fall or two years hence may depend upon the degree of republican resistance to the present effort to enforce the popular will.—Philadelphia Record.

The minkedo of Japan has recently issued a decree allowing a Japanese woman to lead, if she chooses, a single life. Hitherto, if found unmarried after a certain age, a husband was selected for her by law.

GERMANS AROUSED.

The New York Staats-Zeitung Scores the "Conservative" Senators and Their Party.

The senate has decided to close the debate upon the tariff bill and then begin the consideration of each paragraph. Of course the latter can be prolonged endlessly, and it will be necessary to employ all recognized and allowable means to avoid delay. It is of the greatest importance to the entire nation that the bill be settled by the first of July, for if this does not happen, another business season will be ruined by the uncertainty and that means further long months of lack of work for hundreds of thousands.

Senator Smith, of New Jersey, one of the "conservative" democrats, has now said his little piece and has followed Hill's example, in that he limited himself to an attack upon the income tax. He gives a number of reasons for his position, of which no single one is tenable or contains more than empty phrases. That it is unjust in a government to tax the income of a citizen, but perfectly proper to burden with taxes the necessary food and clothing of the same citizen is inconceivable. For every tax finally reduces the income, whether he pay it directly in cash, out of his income, or indirectly in the purchase of the necessities of life. And a tax which goes entirely into the coffers of the government and oppresses no one is certainly juster than one which permits one part of the people to enrich themselves at the expense of another portion, and the collection of which is such that of the sum paid by the people only a smaller portion reaches the public treasury while a very much larger part finds its way into the pockets of the protected manufacturers.

Senator Smith would have acted more wisely if he had made his position clear in regard to the tariff features of the bill. The entire land demands an explanation of what has induced him, a democrat, to fight in the committee for weeks for the innumerable protected manufacturers of his state. The whole land would like to know who has authorized him to promise high duty to the flax industry of Paterson, the potteries of Trenton and to other industries. We would be glad to learn on what grounds he will further compel the people to pay a high price for poor wares that his proteges may become rich. Finally the members of his party who have given him his seat in the senate, desire an explanation of how he came to trample under foot the programme of his party and to seek to forestall its going into effect. Senator Smith "hopes that he represents the democratic party." We can assure him that this is not the case, that the party will repudiate him as it will the other "conservative" senators.

These gentlemen will not be left in doubt very long about the sentiment which animates the democratic party. It begins to show itself in unmistakable ways. The manifesto of the democrats of Minnesota was only the signal. It has already found an echo in Ohio. From Nebraska comes the accusation of Senator Hill, that he is a traitor, who hides himself behind the words "I am a democrat," in order to strike a vital blow at the party in the hour of its greatest danger. A democratic mass meeting in San Francisco calls the words of the New Yorker traitorous, untrue in their statement, absurd in their application. The democratic press of the south is almost unmeasured in their assaults upon Senator Hill. He is likened to Aaron Burr, Benedict Arnold. God is asked to free the party from such democrats, and he is treated with unspeakable contempt. Senator Smith, who seems to stand upon the same ground, although for different reasons, may see by this that he does not now represent the party that elected him.

It is time that the farce in the senate came to an end. It is time that we know how many democrats and how many republicans are members of that body, not according to their names but to their sentiments. If there are to be found so-called democrats in sufficient numbers to ruin the party, it is much better to find it out now than in a few months. The dreadful tragedy has lasted long enough, dreadful in its effects on the business interests of the land, and on the hundreds of thousands who must view it with idle hands and empty stomachs. If these "conservatives" wish to ruin their party, let them do it, but let them not at the same time drag the whole land into misery. The entire country suffers under the uncertainty and has the right to demand freedom therefrom. It is the duty of the senators of both parties to voice this demand and the people dare not allow an opportunity to pass to make their desires known.—N. Y. Staats-Zeitung.

NOW PASS THE BILL.

Stop This Delay and Give the Country a Reform Tariff Bill.

More than three months ago the Wilson tariff bill passed the house and was sent to the senate. Even then the business men of the country were pleading for prompt action. Industry was paralyzed. Trade was in a state of collapse. Labor was idle and starving. Money was piled up in the banks because business was waiting for the new conditions to which it must adjust itself.

For three months the senate has held up the bill. During that time it has done nothing. Not even the first paragraph has been voted on. Deaf to entreaties, blind to the pent-up forces of discontent it was letting loose, stupidly indifferent to the calamity and distress of the impoverished people, heedless of the vast losses its inaction inflicts upon the country's industries, the senate has met and adjourned, dawdled and droned, wrangled over the offices, vaunted its pinchbeck "dignity," and yawned at the newspapers that have given voice to the people's woe. It is a mild expression of the truth to say that during this time of great trial the misconduct of the senate has weakened the government by impairing the faith of the people in their institutions and in their public men and lessening the pop-

ular regard for law and order. Its members have been, in the strict sense of the words, public enemies.

The worst of this cruel and senseless delay is that it has not been utilized in perfecting the bill. On the contrary, it has been taken advantage of to mutilate it. Its only outcome has been "compromises" that betray the people's hope, and juggling with schedules to purchase the disloyal votes of some and to enable others to raid Wall street in the tainted company of the protected robber trusts.

The bill that is the result of these shameful compromises and dickers is a poor substitute for tariff reform. It is a lean and grudging fulfillment of democratic pledges. But it is better than nothing, better than the existing McKinley law, and immeasurably better than a further prolongation of the doubt and dread that are oppressing the country like a nightmare.

The World voices the sentiments of an overwhelming majority of the people, regardless of party, when it says to the senators: Pass the bill and pass it at once. Pass the bill and let the hum of reviving industry spread its music through the land. Let labor get to work, in the fields, in the shops, in the factories. Let the forges blaze and the spindles whirl. Let the people forget in the solace of fruitful toil that there is in existence such a shuffling, dilatory and discredited body of incompetents as the United States senate.—N. Y. World.

TARIFF REFORM AMBUSHED.

The Compromise Bill Severely Criticized by a Metropolitan Journal.

The poor democrats protest that the taunts of the republicans are not justified, but the only answer to them, the only defense against them, is that action which they do not take.

We know, of course, what the difficulties are—that there are a few democrats whose democracy must be paid for. We can see how hard it is to deal with a blackmailer when once a concession has been made to him, and, relatively, how helpless the majority is when once it has announced, as Mr. Harris has announced openly, that any tariff-reform bill which is an improvement on the McKinley law will be granted. But we believe that these difficulties have been greatly and unnecessarily increased by the policy that has been adopted toward the "conservatives," and that it is high time to call a halt. Suppose the finance committee make a candid statement of just how far they have already gone and what the democratic opponents of the bill still demand, with an explicit list of the senators demanding more; then appeal to the democratic party throughout the country to deal with the men who threaten to betray the cause. Depend upon it, the effect would be immediate and decisive. So long as the kindly veil of secrecy is hung between these men and the indignation of the party, so long as they can pose as the special champions of "conciliation," when their own greed is all that needs to be conciliated, the party and the loyal leaders of the party are in an entirely false position. They are compelled to assume a responsibility that does not belong to them. Why should the enemies of the party, still wearing its colors, be allowed to fight the principles of the party from ambush? Let them be driven out into the open, where the party can get at them. Then, if they think sugar certificates are a good protection against public scorn, let them try them and abide the consequences.—N. Y. Times.

Wages of Silk Weavers.

One proper reform in the relation between the silk manufacturers and weavers is indicated by the interviews which we publish. Certain manufacturers put forward in their statements for publication the fact that they are ready to pay the weavers from \$8 to \$4 a day. Now, this sounds very liberal and tends to destroy all sympathy with the operatives among those who are not familiar with the methods of the mill, but when it is understood that the weaver who is now so unaccountably refusing "\$3 and \$4" is obliged to prepare his own loom for work for nothing and that this operation may consume many weeks in the year, it will be seen that the workman is not so unreasonable as would appear from the manufacturer's statement, and a very different light is thrown upon his present course in regard to wages. It will be observed that one of the weavers, whose interview we print, states that the average wages in Paterson for 1893 amounted to \$5 a week, when the loom fixing and the long waits between work are considered, which is a very different thing from the spectacular compensation which these manufacturers propose as though it were for steady employment. The weaver whom we quote states that the wages under the schedule urged by the men would not yield more than from \$11 to \$13 a week. Surely not an exorbitant rate for highly skilled labor in a land where high protective duties are imposed entirely on the workingman's account.—Dry Goods Economist.

Hill Catechized It.

"Hill," says the Atlanta Journal (dem.), speaking of his obstructive policy with regard to the tariff bill, "has been a dead weight on the party, and has done it far more harm than any of the republican leaders. If there is a worse product of recent politics than David B. Hill, we do not know where to find it."

At a meeting of the Iroquois club, the great democratic organization of Chicago, recently, to discuss the question whether the nomination of a candidate for United States senator by the state convention is desirable, Vice President Baker made the following allusion to Senator Hill, which was greeted with loud applause: "It is of paramount importance that the man who is elected senator, whether nominated by the convention or not, should not be one who goes about boasting, 'I am a democrat,' and then votes against the principles of his party." Opinion was divided as to the expediency of making the nomination in the convention.

The Chase County Courant. W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher. Issued every Thursday.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. The State Convention, by order of the State Central Committee, will be assembled on the 3rd of July, in Representative Hall, at the Capitol, in the city of Topeka, for the purpose of nominating a complete State ticket. The representation at such convention from each county will be the same as it was in 1892.

I would suggest that conventions be called at the earliest convenient date, and if convenient, nominate at such convention an entire county ticket, so that the necessity of calling two conventions may be obviated, and the expense of holding two county conventions will be unnecessary.

W. C. JONES, Chairman. The number of delegates in the above call are as follows for each county:

Table listing delegates for each county: Allen 4, Anderson 5, Atchison 10, Barber 3, Barton 5, Bourbon 7, Brown 7, Butler 6, Chase 3, Chautauqua 3, Cherokee 3, Cheyenne 2, Clay 4, Clark 4, Cloud 5, Coffey 5, Comanche 3, Cowley 7, Crawford 7, Decatur 3, Dickinson 7, Doniphan 5, Douglas 7, Edwards 2, Ellis 3, Ellsworth 4, Ford 3, Franklin 5, Finney 2, Garfield 1, Geary 4, Gove 2, Graham 2, Grant 2, Gray 2, Greenwood 5, Greeley 2, Hamilton 2, Harper 2, Harvey 5, Hodgeman 2, Jackson 5, Jefferson 6, Jewell 4, Johnson 6, Kearney 2, Kingman 3, Kiowa 2, Labette 2, Lane 2, Leavenworth 13, Lincoln 3.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to attend the exercises of Commencement Week, June 10th to 13th, 1894, at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans.

"Cleveland has appointed more northern colored men to office than has any republican president," remarked an intelligent colored man in our hearing a few days ago. On looking up the matter we find that the statement was true. Of course, President Cleveland has not appointed colored republicans. He has picked intelligent, capable colored men who are democrats.—Paoli Spirit.

In 1867 a proposed amendment to the state constitution was voted upon in Kansas. The Republicans declared in favor of "impartial suffrage," which was construed to favor "woman suffrage," and the Democrats declared against it. The result of the election was: For woman suffrage, 9,070; against woman suffrage, 19,857.

A gentleman who resides in Cottonwood Falls, and who has a son three years old who always cries when his father leaves home without kissing him, the other morning, when leaving home, said: "John, I will kiss your mother, and she can kiss you for me; will that do?" and the little fellow answered: "Yes; if it is all square."

When woman suffrage prevails in Kansas will every able-bodied woman in the state, between the ages of 21 and 45 years, have to work two days on the public highways, each year, or pay a tax of three dollars, as do now the able-bodied men between those ages? If not, will it not be unequal and not equal suffrage that will have been secured?

Professor Irl Hicks, editor of Word and Works, an excellent journal devoted to the weather, and published at St. Louis, has served notice on editors and publishers that reprints of his forecasts will not be allowed in future, and all who persist in so doing, after fair and full warning, will be prosecuted in full accordance with the copyright law. We are sorry the Professor has come to this conclusion, and believe he has made a mistake, as he will lose all the free advertising editors have been giving him by calling attention to his forecasts of the weather. His predictions for June are unusually interesting, and if our readers want to see them we advise them to enclose \$1 in a letter to him and order Word and Works for one year.

It is supposed that the senate will take a final vote on the tariff bill about the middle of June. Then it will go into a conference committee and remain there three or four weeks. Along sometime in July an agreement may be reached and some kind of a tariff bill become a law. Just what it will be, though, no one can say. The democrats expected a clean cut tariff reduction bill, but it is doubtful if they will get what they want. The fault, too, lies with the senators who pretend to be democrats.—McPherson Democrat.

And this is one good reason why United States senators should be elected by a popular vote.

The Portland Leader gives this apt illustration to prove how the people working in protected industries are enabled to earn more money because of the McKinley high tariff:

"Hello, Jabe, don't yer wanter go fishin'?" "Yes, but reckon I can't go." "Why can't yer go?" "Kase I dun gotter chop wood." "Who yer choppin' wood for?" "Choppin' wood for mammy." "Does yer mammy pay yer?" "Yep!" "What d'ye do with yer money?" "Mammy keeps it for me." "What's she gwine ter do with it?" "She's gwine ter buy me another ax when this'n wears out."

THE UNION PACIFIC.

Just at this time the interest of the entire Nation is directed toward the proposed Union Pacific legislation by congress, which proposes to fund the Pacific Railroad debts by making those obligations payable a hundred years off at two per cent. During the past few days it has been noticed that the bill as reported by the committee is not satisfactory to C. P. Huntington, as he thinks that it does not give the stockholders in those roads enough chance to rob the people. Huntington and the Hopkins, the Crocker and the Stanford estates have several hundred million dollars which have been made by those men out of the opportunities afforded by the general government already, and yet these people are not satisfied. They and their estates are now under the laws of California to the extent of those great fortunes, and if there is not some means soon provided by congress for their relief they will soon have to disgorge some of the millions they have stolen. At a mass meeting just held in San Francisco, the preamble to the resolutions recited the fact that the present bill, although not yet satisfactory to C. P. Huntington, would provide for an out and out gift to the Union Pacific of over seventy-five million dollars. The resolutions declared that the bill was a huge job, and that if proper investigation was had it would develop the largest corruption fund outside of the sugar trust.

The great Union Pacific railroad corporation came into existence at the time the government found it necessary to cause the construction of a railroad across the plains and mountains in order to avoid the delays occasioned by the six months' trip overland or around the Horn. In 1862 congress passed an act "Aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and to secure to the government the use of same for postal, military and other purposes." The act granted the right of way through public lands; gave earth, stone, timber, etc., on adjacent lands to aid in construction; gave alternating sections of land for ten miles on each side of the road; gave \$16,000 six per cent. thirty-year bonds per mile, and fixed that amount in the mountain sections; in 1864 the land grant was double in width and the expense of the surveying charged to the road. The provisions for all this assistance were that the interest on the bonds were to be paid semi-annually; that the government was to have the first mortgage on all the road, telegraph lines, rolling stock, and every other kind or description of property, and in case the company at any time failed or refused to comply with all these conditions, the secretary of the treasury was to take possession for the use and benefit of the government.

The corporation known as the Union Pacific railroad was always a foreign institution so far as Kansas is concerned. Yet it secured control of the Kansas Pacific road, 394 miles long, and in the most arbitrary manner proceeded to operate the same in violation and constant defiance of the laws and the state constitution of Kansas. The road simply gobbled up the old Kansas Pacific and rushed into the state, took possession and carried on the business with the same indifference to the courts and laws of Kansas as if the property had been located in the Sandwich Islands. This caused a quo warranto suit to be instituted in the supreme court of the state on July 1, 1884, but after a long fight the road removed the suit to the federal court, and it was finally forced to a compromise against the state.

The records of the land office show that the total land grants to this corporation amounted to 35,193,288 acres. The road was assessed by the government the amount of 27 mills per acre for the surveying fee. This on the aggregate amounted to quite a sum, and it was not paid except where the purchasers from the road forced it to pay the fees, as the land department would not issue a land patent without this fee being paid. Thus it was that a few years ago the company had about three million acres of land in this state on which no tax could be collected, although it had long ceased to be government land. By refusing to pay this small surveying fee they were barred by the terms of the land grant from securing a patent, and as long as no patent was issued the land was supposed not to be subject to taxation. Thus this foreign corporation, which has persistently defied the laws and courts of this state, avoided the payment of its proportion of the taxes

on over three million acres of land in this state for over fifteen years. The records show that the land it sold to settlers brought an average of \$471 per acre, and yet it refused to pay the 27 mills fee.

There is not only a rich field for a thorough congressional investigation, but there is a fund of most interesting reading for the voters and tax payers of Kansas, in this Union Pacific railroad and its high-handed work in Kansas. The cold fact is that if justice could be secured this company would be forcibly kicked out of the state of Kansas, as it has no shadow of a legal right in the state, besides being a constant and persistent violator of the laws of the state.

Geo. W. Harlan, the photographer, is agent for the enlarging of pictures, and he has some fine specimens at his gallery. If you want pictures enlarged, be sure to go and see the fine work he can show you.

THE COUNTRY EDITOR.

We were just getting ready to write a short piece on the country editor when Ewing Herbert's Newspaperdom for May drifted into the office, and it was found that Herbert had already written the same "piece." It runs as follows: "The country editor is upon friendly terms with every man in town, and so when any man goes up from his town to conquer the world the editor is back of him to cheer him on to victory or explain his defeat. Loyalty is the first lesson the successful editor learns. When you see a man ready to stab a home man in his parer you see a man whose failure has marked for her own. This may be building up reputations on small capital; it doubtless is; and yet if the editor told the truth about men would the world love him better? Would his duty be more sacredly performed for the hearts he wounded and the enemies he made? Each man thinks himself the Destined one. The editor merely helps him to cherish his Destiny. God knows praise is better than disparaging criticism, and kind words make more men than do cruel words. This may be 'slop and flattery,' but it leaves the world better than carping fault finding."

McKinley to Speak at Ottawa.

A vacation combining rest and instruction is offered by the Chautauqua Assembly, Forest Park, Ottawa, Kansas, June 18 to 29. You don't have to travel many miles to reach it, either. Santa Fe Route will take you there quickly, cheaply and comfortably.

Rate is only one fare for round trip. Tickets on sale June 16 to 23, limited to return June 30.

While every day of the Assembly will be good, care has been taken to obtain special attractions for Grand Army Day, June 21. Gov. Wm. McKinley, of Ohio, the renowned statesman and orator, has agreed to deliver the chief oration. There will be numerous local speakers, less famed but scarcely less eloquent.

Inquire of Agent A. T. & S. F. R. R. as to cost of trip, expense of camping out, etc.

FOR SALE.

A blacksmith shop—stone building, 22x52 feet,—two fires, with tools, also residence with three lots, good well, stone barn on premises, about 120 grape vines, will be sold cheap, on account of bad health of owner. Apply at this office or to W. C. GIESE, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

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."

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION

The Democrats of Chase county, Kansas, will meet in mass convention, in the Court house, in Cottonwood Falls, at 1 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, June 23d, 1894, for the purpose of electing three delegates and three alternates to the State convention, to be held at Topeka, on Tuesday, July 3, 1894, and to elect three delegates and three alternates to the Congressional convention, the date for the holding of which has not yet been made public, and to transact such other business as may come before the convention.

J. R. BLACKSHERE, Chairman. W. E. TIMMONS, Secretary.

COMMITTEE MEETING.

On the day on which the Democratic county convention will be held in this city, June 23, 1894, the Democratic County Central Committee will meet at the Court house, at 11 o'clock, a. m., and it is earnestly requested that every member of the committee be present, as business of importance will come before the committee.

J. R. BLACKSHERE, Chairman. W. E. TIMMONS, Secretary.

IF IT GROWS IN TEXAS, IT'S GOOD. The Texas coast country vies with California in raising pears, grapes and strawberries. The 1893 record of H. M. Stringfellow, Hitchcock, Tex., who raised nearly \$6,000 worth of pears from 13 acres, can be duplicated by you. G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A. Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kas., will be glad to furnish without charge an illustrated pamphlet telling about Texas.

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. Texas may be just the place you are looking for, as a home or for investment.

Are the People Willing to Pay Double the Present Price for Newspapers, Magazines and Other Kinds of Literature?

Parties are going about representing to the business men that publishers are a favored class, and do not pay as high a rate of postage as they should. The claim is made that if postage on newspapers, magazines, etc., is increased 7 cents per pound, then letter postage would be reduced from 2 cents to 1 cent for each letter. Such statements are not true, but they cause business men to feel dissatisfied; hence, Congress has been urged to increase postage on printed matter. As a result the lower house of Congress, on April 10th, adopted an amendment raising the rate of postage on certain kinds of periodicals. If the people do not enter their protest this will prove a DEATH BLOW TO CHEAP LITERATURE IN THIS COUNTRY.

As publishers will be compelled to charge over double the present price for a great portion of the printed matter, because of increased postage. The increase of 7 cents a pound for postage is over double the price of nearly all the paper used at the present time. This forced increase in the price of literature will, in reality, fall on those

people who live in small towns and in the country, because they receive most of their reading matter by mail. The publisher's profit is already down to the lowest possible limit, hence an increase in postage can only result in a great increase in the price of reading matter.

As this will cause a vast majority of the people to pay over twice as much for their reading matter as they do now, or curtail the amount over one half, we urge each and everyone of our readers to write a letter at once to the Congressman from his district, and also a letter to each of the United States Senators from his state, and demand that the postage shall not be increased on any class or kind of printed matter. Tell your representative in Congress that you do not live in a large town or city, where they have free delivery of mail by letter-carriers, which costs the postal department about twelve million dollars (\$12,000,000) a year, therefore you demand as an offset to this great expenditure which benefits only a small portion of the entire population, that all kinds of printed matter, including books in paper covers, be carried in the mails at the same rate of postage as the last five years.

WRITE AT ONCE. See the form of letter to send to your Congressman, below. Cut it out, sign it and mail to the member of Congress from your district immediately.

CUT THIS OUT, SIGN IT AND SEND IT TO THE CONGRESSMAN FROM YOUR DISTRICT.

Also write a similar letter to each of the two United States Senators from your district.

P. O., 1894. Hon. Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am informed that an effort is being made to increase the postage on second-class mail matter, which includes newspapers, magazines, periodicals and books issued in serial form in paper covers, similar to magazine literature. I am also informed that the lower house of Congress, on April 10th, adopted an amendment to the Postal Appropriation Bill, increasing the postage on certain kinds of literature; therefore, I most respectfully urge you to use your influence and vote to reconsider said amendment, and continue postage on all kinds of printed matter at the same rate as has been in force for a number of years.

I ask this because it will benefit the masses of the people who live in the country and small towns, and to whom it is an offset to the free-mail delivery by letter-carriers in large towns and cities, which costs nearly Twelve Million Dollars (\$12,000,000) each year, and is no earthly benefit to the vast majority of the people of these United States.

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

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

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

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH C. WATERS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Topeka, Kansas. F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

PHYSICIANS. F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth Etc. DR. HERBERT TAYLOR, M. D.

J. W. MCWILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency, Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy or sell wild lands or improve Farms, AND LOANS MONEY.

WANTED.—A Representative for the Family Treasury, our greatest book ever offered to the public. RAND, McNALLY & CO., CHICAGO.

SHERIFF'S SALE. STATE OF KANSAS, County of Chase, vs. Charles A. Strack, Plaintiff, vs. Esther L. Ferrigo, S. F. Ferrigo, as administrators of S. A. Ferrigo, deceased, the State Exchange Bank, Carlos E. Hart, A. S. Manhard, Nettie J. Manhard, were Defendants.

ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, County of Chase, OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK. Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of April, 1894, a petition signed by N. J. Schellenberger and forty-two others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County and State atressard, praying for the vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commencing at a point south of the south-east corner of section fourteen (14), township nineteen (19) south, of range nine (9) east, twelve chains and eighty-seven links; thence south 12.45 degrees, west 8.16 chains; thence south 78.20 degrees, west 1.85 chains; thence south 54.20 degrees, west 2.12 chains; thence south 33.45 degrees, west 6.65 chains to junction with old road. And to re-establish the road vacated from the beginning to this road to the ending thereof as vacated at time of establishment of the road prayed to be vacated.

DEXTER SHOE CO., Inc. Capital, \$1,000,000. BEST \$1.50 SHOE IN THE WORLD. This Ladies' Solid French Dongola Kid Button Boot delivered free anywhere in the U.S., on receipt of Cash, Money Order, or Postal Note for \$1.50. Equals every way the boots sold in all retail stores for \$2.50. We make this boot ourselves, therefore we guarantee the fit, style and wear, and if any one is not satisfied we will refund the money or send another pair. Opera Toe or Common Sense, widths C, D, E, & EE, sizes 7 to 11, and half sizes. Send your size; we will fit you. Catalogue FREE. DEXTER SHOE CO., 143 FEDERAL ST., Boston, Mass. Special terms to Dealers.

The Chase County Courant.
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.
THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1894.
W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.
 'No fear shall awe, no favor sway;
 How to the line, let the chips fall where they may.'

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

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

EAST.		N. Y. C. O. L. K. CH. I. M. R. K. C. O. K.		AM		PM		AM		PM	
Cedar Grove	127	11 01	126	12 09	10 13						
Elmdale	140	11 23	134	12 21	10 25						
Evans	156	11 23	145	12 27	10 31						
Stroog	201	11 27	149	12 33	10 37						
Matfield	211	11 30	156	12 40	10 43						
Matfield	223	11 43	163	12 57	10 57						
Saffordville	223	11 50	167	1 02	11 03						
WEST.		M. O. C. A. I. D. O. X. C. O. L. R. O. X.		AM		PM		AM		PM	
Saffordville	552	6 07	216	2 42	1 21						
Matfield	657	6 13	222	2 48	1 26						
Stroog	704	6 21	228	3 10	1 33						
Evans	711	6 27	236	3 19	1 40						
Elmdale	715	6 31	240	3 24	1 44						
Clements	7 26	6 43	251	3 30	1 50						
Cedar Grove	7 35	6 50	259	3 50	2 01						
C. K. & W. R. R.		M. O. C. A. I. D. O. X. C. O. L. R. O. X.		AM		PM		AM		PM	
Hymers	12	10 am	6	4 00 pm							
Evans	13	11	7	4 10							
Strong City	13	45	7	30	3 00 pm						
Cottonwood Falls					3 10						
Gladstone					3 25						
Bazaar					4 19						
WEST.		M. O. C. A. I. D. O. X. C. O. L. R. O. X.		AM		PM		AM		PM	
Gladstone					4 50 pm						
Cottonwood Falls					5 15						
Strong City					8 20 am	8 20					
Evans					3 30	8 45					
Hymers					3 50	9 15					

CARSON'S.
 Indigo blue calicos at
 4c per yd.

That's what we are selling them for.
 Best quality apron
 check gingham at
 5c per yd.

That's all we ask for them.
JUST IN!
 A lot of those ladies
 Juliet shoes, high cut, patent leather trimmed, the most stylish shoe made at
\$3.50 per pair.

The large City Stores
 sell them at \$4.50.
 We have ladies Newport
 ties from 75c to \$2.50 per
 pair.
GEO. B. CARSON
 Cottonwood Falls.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.
 Cool nights now—days.
 Ice cream at E. F. Baucle's.
 Potato bugs are at work on the potato vines.
 Otis Gregory, of Emporia, was in town, Monday.
 Mrs. John Whalen, of Strong City, is very sick.
 Chinch bugs are doing considerable damage to wheat.
 L. A. Lowther arrived here from Lawrence, Sunday.
 H. S. F. Davis, of Peyton Creek, was at Emporia, Tuesday.
 Mrs. M. E. Deshler, of Bazaar, is visiting friends in this city.
 Ice cream on hand at M. A. Richards, by the plate or in bulk.
 Miss Laura Austin, of Toledo township, is attending the Institute.
 Mrs. J. R. Blackshire, of Elmdale, has gone on a visit in the East.
 First-class room and board at the Hinkley House at \$3.50 per week.
 The Chase County Institute opened in this city, Monday, with 59 attendants.

\$25.00 will buy a New Steel Wind Mill of A. M. Clark, the wind mill man.
 M. K. Harman has sold his trotting stallion, Harry Herr, Jr., to a Wichita firm.
 Mrs. J. C. Farrington, of Strong City, was at Emporia, Monday, shopping.
 Mr. and Mrs. John T. Pratt, of Matfield Green, have gone on a visit to Sedan.

The street car company is having its cars painted, and L. W. Heck is the artist.
 Go to J. W. Brown's, Strong City, and get prices on Coffins before going elsewhere.

Dr. E. P. Brown, has gone on a month's visit at his old home, at Louisiana, Mo.

A set of harness was stolen from Ed. Guthrie, the street-car driver, Sunday night.

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

H. S. Lincoln and wife, of Matfield Green, went to Florence, last Tuesday, on a visit.

Chas. V. Evans was down to Emporia, Thursday, playing with the College ball team.

E. L. Robinson has opened up a law office in the north room of the J. W. McWilliams building.

Capt. Henry Brandley went to Topeka, Sunday, and remained over to the Republican convention.

Mrs. Riley Hawkins, of Clements, is enjoying a visit from her daughter, Mrs. Lottie Ruddle, of Missouri.

While gooseberrying, Tuesday, Mrs. Nowland, living on the old Prather farm, caught two young wild cats.

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

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

Born, on Saturday, June 2, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Lowe, of Clements, a son, Dr. Herbert Taylor in attendance.

The Republican convention to nominate candidates for county officers will be held on Saturday, September 1st.

Herbert Clark, who was attending the State University, at Lawrence, during the past year, returned home, Sunday.

A. Lehnher, of Clements, went to Topeka, Sunday, to attend the State convention of the German-American League.

While we are needing rain quite badly in Chase county, floods are reported in many other parts of the country.

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

Sheriff J. H. Murdock had a set of harness and a saddle stolen from his stable, east of the Court house, Saturday night.

Born, on Tuesday, June 5, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. Sam Merritt, east of this city, a son, Dr. F. T. Johnson in attendance.

Cal Pendegrift is suffering with a very sore foot, caused by being thrown against the barn by a horse he was trying to hold.

Mrs. J. K. Wright and niece, Miss Marion Jackson, of Kansas City, are visiting friends and relatives in this city and Bazaar.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Holmes, of Clements, were in the city, yesterday, visiting Mrs. Holmes' mother, Mrs. H. A. Carpenter.

Dr. W. H. Cartter and daughter, Mrs. C. M. Gregory, left, last night, for a visit to the Doctor's mother, at Washington, D. C.

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

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

Mr. J. D. Jackson, of the Santa Fe road, who has been quite ill for the past two weeks, at his sister's, Mrs. Hemphill, is convalescent.

Mrs. E. D. Allen, who was visiting at her brother's, C. S. Ford, of Toledo township, returned, last week, to her home, at Pueblo, Colorado.

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

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Fritz received quite severe bruises, last Sunday, by their buggy upsetting in turning round; and the buggy was considerably damaged.

The baseball game played at Sodon's grove, near Emporia, last Saturday, between the Normals and the Strong City team, resulted in a score of 19 to 6 in favor of the Normals.

Dr. W. M. Rich, of Clements, was in town, yesterday, and gave this office a pleasant call. He informed us that Clements intends celebrating the Fourth of July in grand style.

F. P. Cochran and daughter, Miss Dora, returned, Monday afternoon, from Mulvane, where they went to attend the funeral of Mr. Cochran's old comrade, Sergeant Silverwood.

This spring, J. G. Atkinson set out shade trees in front of his premises and built a new fence around his lots, and is now having his residence painted, L. W. Heck doing the work.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ford, who were here on an extended visit at C. S. Ford's, of Toledo township, a brother of Mr. Ford, left, last Tuesday, for their home at Bartlett, Labette county.

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

William H. Winters, of Strong City, while playing baseball, in Emporia, last week, was painfully injured by a swift ball striking him in the side.
 In company with the Presiding Elder of the M. E. Church, of Emporia District, the Rev. Thomas Lidzy, of this city, went to Baldwin, Tuesday, to attend the commencement exercises there.
 Last Thursday, Raishe Dwelle, son of J. C. Dwelle, of Cedar Point, accidentally shot himself in the left leg, about six inches above the ankle, with a pistol. The wound, though severe, is not dangerous.
 C. W. Hudson has moved into the C. C. Massey house, and Mrs. Massey will go to Topeka, to remain there, during the absence of Mr. Massey with D. K. Carter's horses that are now making the circuit.
 Postmaster P. J. Heeg, of Matfield Green, was a pleasant caller at this office, yesterday morning; and from him we learned that Matfield Green is beginning to make preparations to have a grand Fourth of July celebration.

Judge J. M. Rose, Aaron Jones, M. K. Harman, F. P. Cochran, S. A. Brees, W. A. Moran and wife, J. C. Davis, John Bell and E. D. Forney went to Topeka, Tuesday, to attend the Republican State convention there, yesterday.

District Court Clerk G. M. Hayden left, Sunday morning, for Kansas City and other points in Missouri, and to return to Topeka in time for the Republican State convention, held there, yesterday. He returned home, yesterday, not waiting for the wind-up of the convention.

Word has reached this city that C. W. Jones, formerly of this county, is under arrest at Enid, Oklahoma, for shooting a man who was contesting his claim. It seems that the man tried to shoot Jones, and then Jones pulled his revolver and shot him. Jones surrendered to the authorities, and will have his preliminary trial today.

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

On Monday last the President sent to the Senate a batch of newly appointed Kansas postmasters, among which we notice the names of Mrs. Sarah Blair Lynch, of the Leavenworth Standard; Jos. B. Fuzate, of the Newton Journal; Warren Knaus, of the McPherson Democrat; F. N. Cooper, of the Lyons Democrat, and J. M. McCown, formerly of the Emporia Democrat, to be postmasters at their respective localities; and each and all of whom we congratulate upon their success; and who says newspaper folks are not in it under this administration?

Married, at 9:30 o'clock, Wednesday night, June 6, 1894, at the residence of E. F. Holmes, Esq., in this city, by the Rev. O. C. Hoffmeister, Mr. S. C. ("Chick") Smith, the senior member of the enterprising grocery firm of Smith Bros., of this city, and Miss Hattie M. Gilman, of this city, one of the most popular teachers in this county, the ceremony taking place in the presence of a few friends and relations of the bride and groom. The presents were numerous, handsome and useful. A bountiful supper was then served, after which the happy couple took the midnight train for Kansas City, from whence they will return and go to housekeeping in the residence recently purchased and furnished by Mr. Smith. The groom was born on Fox creek, and reared in this city, and the bride has lived in this city, from her early childhood, having come here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Gilman. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have the best wishes of the COURANT in their new state of life.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.
 A convention of the Democrats of the Fourth Congressional district of Kansas is hereby called, to meet at Emporia, on Tuesday, July 17, 1894, at 2 o'clock, p. m., to nominate a candidate for Congress, from said district.

The several counties comprising said district are entitled to representation in said convention, as follows: Butler county, 6 delegates; Chase, 3; Coffey, 5; Greenwood, 5; Lyon, 6; Marion, 5; Morris, 4; Osage, 6; Shawnee, 11; Wabaunsee, 4; Woodson, 4.
 H. S. MARTIN,
 Chairman.
 M. C. SMITH,
 Secretary.

FOUND,
 Saturday afternoon, four miles north of Strong City, a young lady's coat, which the owner can have by calling at the COURANT office, proving property and paying for this notice.

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

THE FARMER'S PROBLEM.
 The period has been reached in the history of this country when producers in every industry must figure on close margins of profit. It is thus the more necessary that every farmer who expects to prosper in his business, avail himself of all the aid and information obtainable. And there is nothing more useful in this line than a subscription to a first-class and practical agricultural journal like the old reliable KANSAS FARMER, a 16 to 20 page farm journal which was established in Kansas in 1882. It ranks above most of the journals of its class, and no enterprising farmer can afford to deprive himself or family of it. Every issue has information worth the price of a year's subscription. It only costs \$1.00 per year. Send at once to the publisher, W. G. Patten, at this office, and subscribe for the KANSAS FARMER, for a free sample copy and supplement of premiums, benefit offers, etc., and call at this office and subscribe for the CHASE COUNTY COURANT and the KANSAS FARMER, both papers for one year for only \$2.25.

Republican County Convention.
 The republican county convention, to elect delegates to the state convention, met pursuant to call, in the court room at 11 o'clock a. m., Saturday, June 2, and was called to order by W. H. Holsinger, chairman county central committee.
 Matt McDonald was elected temporary chairman and M. K. Harman, temporary secretary.
 On motion of Capt. Brandley, the temporary organization was made permanent.
 On motion of C. A. Sayre, the following committee was appointed on resolutions: C. A. Sayre, M. D. Lyle, C. E. Honston, H. Brandley, J. C. Thompson, Geo. Crum, J. A. McCoy.
 On motion of J. B. Davis, the following committee on credentials was appointed: J. B. Davis, Wm Lewis, W. G. Patten, Robt. Brass, H. S. Lincoln, H. H. Twining, H. C. Vatnum.
 On motion of J. M. Rose, the following committee was appointed to select suitable delegates to be voted for to attend the state convention: J. M. Rose, W. M. C. Hix, A. W. Orrill, J. N. Sanford, H. E. Akers, David Shaft, R. H. Chandler.
 On motion of J. B. Davis, the following committee on order of business was appointed, Geo. M. Harlan, James Dye, J. W. McWilliams, Walter White, F. A. Alford, G. F. Collett, G. W. Blackburn.
 Adjourned until

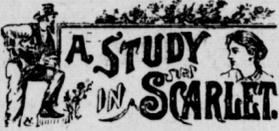
ATERNON,
 Called to order at 1:30, and while waiting for the committee on credentials to report, Matt McDonald read an amusing poem, and Dr. McCaskill, J. C. Davis and J. C. Thompson made short speeches.
 Committee on credentials reported the names of 138 delegates entitled to seats in the convention:
 Committee on order of business recommended the following order of business and it was adopted:
 1—Report of committee on credentials.
 2—Report of committee on delegates.
 3—Election of delegates.
 4—Report of committee on resolutions.
 The committee on delegates recommended the following as delegates and alternates to the state convention:
 Delegates—Henry Brandley, C. A. Sayre, Sam Wilkerson, E. D. Forney and C. I. Maule. Alternates—R. H. Chandler, P. P. Schriyer, P. P. Carmichael, S. D. Thomas and W. H. Holsinger.
 The following gentlemen were also nominated: J. A. McCoy, J. M. Tuttle, S. D. Thomas, John McCaskill.
 On motion of Geo. Crum, it was ordered that a ballot be taken for five delegates and five alternates, which resulted as follows:
 Delegates—Brandley 127, Sayre 123, Wilkerson 98, Forney 87, Maule 117, Tuttle 28, McCaskill 27, McCoy 19, Thomas 13, Scattering 19. Alternates—W. H. Holsinger 90, P. P. Cochran 81, John Bell 91, C. E. Houston 88, J. F. Kirker 86, Chandler 6, Thomas 4, Carmichael 7, scattering 11.
 Messrs H. Brandley, C. A. Sayre, Sam Wilkerson, E. D. Forney and C. I. Maule were elected the delegates, and Holsinger, Cochran, Bell, Houston and Kirker were declared the alternates to the state convention.
 The committee on resolutions reported the following:
 Resolved, That we, the republicans of Chase county, in convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to the party who favors the protection of American industries, and denounce the party now in power who, in less than two years, have closed hundreds of factories and thus thrown thousands of willing workers upon the charity of the public.
 Resolved, That the paramount issue in this state is the redemption of Kansas from domination of the socialists and anarchists in practice who, having deluded an honest following, have trampled on law, outraged majorities and defied the courts, filled the offices with incompetent and unprincipled men, mismanaged the state institutions, paralyzed business interests and damaged the reputation of Kansas, morally and materially, at home and abroad. To wrest our beloved state from the clutches of a party bad alike in theory and in practice, we invite the cooperation of every honest voter regardless of past political affiliations.
 Resolved, That we earnestly endorse Hon. J. C. Davis for state superintendent of public instruction, and we who have known him longest and best gladly embrace this opportunity to recommend him to the republicans of Kansas as a worthy, consistent, clean, enthusiastic and able representative of our party. We therefore direct the delegates elected today to attend the state convention, to support his candidacy in every honorable way.
 Resolved, That we endorse Hon. Chas. Curtis, our member of congress from this district, in all his congressional actions, especially his speech of January 10, 1894, when he embraced the opportunity to show the country, yes, the world, that Kansas is not on the downward road to poverty as the populist slanderers have described.
 On motion, the above resolutions were adopted unanimously.
 At the request of the committee on resolutions the chairman then offered the following, which was adopted by a vote of 42 to 16:
 Resolved, That we do not recognize the constitutional amendment as a party issue, but submit the following resolution to the convention to be voted upon without debate, by a standing vote:
 Resolved, That we appreciate the efforts the women of Chase county are making to secure the right of suffrage, and realizing that the votes of our wives, mothers and sisters will do no harm, but a vast amount of good, we recommend it to the republican voters of Chase county.
 After the above resolution was adopted, two or three delegates protested against being out from debate, whereupon the chairman suggested that he was ready to entertain a motion to reconsider, but none was made, and the following resolution was offered by W. G. Patten and unanimously adopted:
 Resolved, That this convention heartily endorses the members of the legal house of representatives (known as the Douglas house) for their firm, patriotic and successful stand in the interest of law and order.
 Convention adjourned.

ELKHART CARRIAGE and HARNESS MFG. CO.
 Have sold to consumers for 21 years, saving them the dealer's profit. We are the oldest and largest manufacturers in America selling Vehicles and Harness the way—ship with privilege to examine before purchase—money is paid. We pay freight both ways if not satisfied. Warrant for 2 years. Why pay no attention to price to order for you? Write your own order. Boxing free. We take all risk of damage in shipping.
WHOLESALE PRICES.
 Spring Wagons, \$31 to \$50; (as made) same as sell for \$40 to \$50. S. S. Wagons, \$37 to \$50, as line as sell for \$50. Phaetons, \$50 to \$100. Farm Wagons, Wagons, Milk Wagons, Delivery Wagons and Road Carts, Bicycles, Road Bikes, Wagon and Road Carts.
 No. 1. Farm Harness, \$11.00
 No. 2. Farm Harness, \$9.75
 No. 3. Farm Harness, \$8.50
 No. 4. Farm Harness, \$7.25
 No. 5. Farm Harness, \$6.00
 No. 6. Farm Harness, \$4.75
 No. 7. Farm Harness, \$3.50
 No. 8. Farm Harness, \$2.25
 No. 9. Farm Harness, \$1.00
 No. 10. Farm Harness, \$0.75
 No. 11. Farm Harness, \$0.50
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"A GRAIN OF WHEAT."

Only a grain of wheat,
So small that folks don't mind it;
Only a grain of wheat,
With the power of God behind it;
Only a buried grain,
Only the falling rain,
Only the sun's bright glory
Bursting through heaven's top story;
Only a grain, only a grain,
Buried, and dying, and living again.
There's harvest in a grain of wheat,
If given to God in simple trust,
For tho' the grain doth turn to dust,
It cannot die. It lives—it must—
And man shall have enough to eat.

Only a span of life,
So small that folks don't mind it;
Only a span of life,
With the power of God behind it;
Only a little span;
Only a buried man;
Only a king's great love,
Paving the way above;
Only a span, only a span;
Only a buried, dying man.
There's harvest in the life of man,
If given to God in simple trust,
For tho' the body turns to dust,
The man's immortal. Moth and rust
Are only for a little span.
—The London Christian.



"A STUDY IN SCARLET"

BY A. CONAN DOYLE.

CHAPTER II.—CONTINUED.

She had reached the outskirts of the city, when she found the road blocked by a great drove of cattle, driven by a half-dozen wild-looking herdsmen from the plains. In her impatience she endeavored to pass this obstacle by pushing her horse into what appeared to be a gap. Scarcely had she got fairly into it, however, before the beasts closed in behind her, and she found herself completely embedded in the moving stream of fierce-eyed, long-horned bullocks. Accustomed as she was to deal with cattle, she was not alarmed at her situation, but took advantage of every opportunity to urge her horse on in the hope of pushing her way through the cavalcade. Unfortunately, the horns of one of the beasts, either by accident or design, came in violent contact with the flank of the mustang, and excited it to madness. In an instant it reared up on its hind legs with a snort of rage, and pranced and tossed in a way that would have unseated any but a most skillful rider. The situation was full of peril. Every plunge of the excited horse brought it against the horns again, and goaded it to fresh madness. It was all that the girl could do to keep herself in the saddle, yet a slip would mean a terrible death under the hoofs of the unwieldy and terrified animals. Unaccustomed to sudden emergencies, her head began to swim, and her grip upon the bridle to relax. Choked by the rising cloud of dust and by the steam from the struggling creatures, she might have abandoned her efforts in despair, but for a kindly voice at her elbow which assured her of assistance. At the same moment a sinewy brown hand caught the frightened horse by the curb, and forcing a way through the drove, soon brought her to the outskirts.

"You're not hurt, I hope, miss," said her preserver respectfully. She looked up at his dark, fierce face and laughed sanely. "I'm awful frightened," she said naively; "whoever would have thought that Poncho would have been so scared by a lot of cows?" "Thank God you kept your seat," the other said earnestly. He was a tall, savage-looking young fellow, mounted on a powerful roan horse, and clad in the rough dress of a hunter, with a

"I am off, Lucy," he said, taking her two hands in his and gazing tenderly down into her face. "I won't ask you to come with me now, but will you be ready to come when I am here again?" "And when will that be?" she asked, blushing and laughing. "A couple of months at the outside. I will come and claim you then, my darling. There's no one who can stand between us."

"And how about father?" "He has given his consent, provided we get these mines working all right. I have no fear on that head." "Oh, well, of course, if you and father have arranged it, there's no more to be said," she whispered, with her cheek against his broad breast. "Thank God!" he said, hoarsely, stooping and kissing her. "It is settled then. The longer I stay, the harder it will be to go. They are waiting for me at the canyon. Good-by, my own darling—good-by. In two months you shall see me."

He tore himself from her as he spoke, and, flinging himself upon his horse, galloped furiously away, never even looking round, as though afraid that his resolution might fail him if he took one glance at what he was leaving. She stood at the gate, gazing after him until he vanished from her sight. Then she walked back into the house, the happiest girl in all Utah.

WHIP, AND DARTED AWAY DOWN THE ROAD

in a rolling cloud of dust. Young Jefferson Hope rode on with his companions, gloomy and taciturn. He and they had been among the Nevada mountains prospecting for silver, and were returning to Salt Lake City in the hope of raising capital enough to work some lodes which they had discovered. He had been as keen as any of them upon the business until this sudden incident had drawn his thoughts into another channel. The sight of the fair young girl, as frank and wholesome as the Sierra breezes, had stirred his volcanic, untamed heart to its very depths. When she had vanished from his sight, he realized that a crisis had come in his life, and that neither silver speculations nor any other questions could ever be of such importance to him as this new and all-absorbing one. The love which had sprung up in his heart was not the sudden, changeable fancy of a boy, but rather the wild, fierce passion of a man of strong will and imperious temper. He had been accustomed to succeed in all that he undertook. He swore in his heart he would not fail in this if human effort and human perseverance could render him successful.

He called on John Ferrier that night, and many times again until his face was a familiar one at the farmhouse. John, cooped up in the valley, and absorbed in his work, had little chance of learning the news of the outside world during the last twelve years. All this Jefferson Hope was able to tell him, and in a style which interested Lucy as well as her father. He had been a pioneer in California, and could nar-



HE WAS STILL SITTING WITH HIS ELBOWS ON HIS KNEES.

rate many a strange tale of fortunes made and fortunes lost in those wild, halcyon days. He had been a scout, too, and a trapper, a silver explorer and a ranchman. Wherever stirring adventures were to be had, Jefferson Hope had been there in search of them. He soon became a favorite with the farmer, who spoke eloquently of his virtues. On such occasions Lucy was silent, but her blushing cheek and her bright, happy eyes showed only too clearly that her young heart was no longer her own. Her honest father may not have observed these symptoms, but they were assuredly not thrown away upon the man who had won her affections.

It was a summer evening when he came galloping down the road and pulled up at the gate. She was at the doorway, and came down to meet him. He threw the bridle over the fence and strode up the pathway. "I am off, Lucy," he said, taking her two hands in his and gazing tenderly down into her face. "I won't ask you to come with me now, but will you be ready to come when I am here again?" "And when will that be?" she asked, blushing and laughing. "A couple of months at the outside. I will come and claim you then, my darling. There's no one who can stand between us."

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CHAPTER III.

JOHN FERRIER TALKS WITH THE PROPHET. Three weeks had passed since Jefferson Hope and his comrades had departed from Salt Lake City. John Ferrier's heart was sore within him when he thought of the young man's return, and of the impending loss of his adopted child. Yet her bright and happy face reconciled him to the arrangement more than any argument could have done. He had always determined, deep down in his resolute heart, that nothing would ever induce him to allow his daughter to wed a Mormon. Such a marriage he regarded as no marriage at all, but as a shame and a disgrace. Whatever he might think of the Mormon doctrines, upon that one point he was inflexible. He had to seal his mouth on the subject, however, for to express an orthodox opinion was a dangerous matter in those days in Land of the Saints.

Yes, a dangerous matter—so dangerous that even the most saintly dared only whisper their religious opinions with bated breath, lest something which fell from their lips might be misconstrued, and bring down a swift retribution upon them. The victims of persecution had now turned persecutors on their own account, and persecutors of the most terrible description. Not the Inquisition of Seville, nor the German Vehmgericht, nor the secret societies of Italy, were ever able

to put a more formidable machinery in motion than that which cast a cloud over the territory of Utah.

Its invisibility, and the mystery which was attached to it, made this organization doubly terrible. It appeared to be omniscient and omnipotent, and yet was neither seen nor heard. The man who held out against the church vanished away, and none knew whether he had gone or what had befallen him. His wife and children awaited him at home, but no father ever returned to tell them how he had fared at the hands of his secret judges. A rash word or a hasty act was followed by annihilation, and yet none knew what the nature might be of this terrible power which was suspended over them. No wonder that men went about in fear and trembling, and that even in the heart of the wilderness they dared not whisper the doubts which oppressed them.

At first this vague and terrible power was exercised only upon the recalcitrants, who, having embraced the Mormon faith, wished afterward to revert or to abandon it. Soon, however, it took a wider range. The supply of adult women was running short, and polygamy, without a female population on which to draw, was a barren doctrine indeed. Strange rumors were to be bandied about—rumors of murdered immigrants and rifled camps in regions where Indians had never been seen. Fresh women appeared in the harems of the elders—women who pined and wept, and bore upon their faces the traces of unextinguishable horror. Belated wanderers upon the mountains spoke of gangs of armed men, masked, stealthy, and noiseless, who fitted by them in the darkness. These tales and rumors took substance and shape, and were corroborated and re-corroborated until they resolved themselves into a definite name. To this day, in the lonely ranches of the west, the name of the Danite Band, or the Avenging Angels, is a sinister and ill-omened one.

Fuller knowledge of the organization which produced such terrible results served to increase rather than to lessen the horror which it inspired in the minds of men. None knew who belonged to this ruthless society. The names of the participants in the deeds of blood and violence, done under the name of religion, were kept profoundly secret. The very friend to whom you communicated your misgivings as to the prophet and his mission might be one of those who would come forth at night with fire and sword to exact a terrible reparation. Hence, every man feared his neighbor, and none spoke of the things which were nearest his heart.

One fine morning, John Ferrier was about to set out to his wheat-fields, when he heard the click of the latch, and, looking through the window, saw a stout, sandy-haired, middle-aged man coming up the pathway. His heart leaped to his mouth, for this was none other than the great Brigham Young himself. Full of trepidation—for he knew that such a visit boded him little good—Ferrier ran to the door to greet the Mormon chief. The latter, however, received his salutation coldly, and followed him with a stern face into the sitting-room.

"Brother Ferrier," he said, taking a seat, and eyeing the farmer keenly from under his light-colored eyelashes. "The true believers have been good friends to you. We picked you up when you were starving in the desert, we shared our food with you, led you safe to the chosen valley, gave you a goodly share of land, and allowed you to wax rich under our protection. Is not this so?"

"It is so," answered John Ferrier. "In return for all this we asked but one condition; that was that you should embrace the true faith, and conform in every way to its usages. This you promised to do; and this, if common report says truly, you have neglected."

"And how have I neglected it?" asked Ferrier, throwing out his hands in expostulation. "Have I not attended at the temple? Have I not—?" "Where are your wives?" asked Young, looking round him. "Call them in, that I may greet them."

"It is true that I have not married," Ferrier answered. "But women were few, and there were many who had better claims than I. I was not a lonely man; I had my daughter to attend to my wants."

"It is of that daughter that I would speak to you," said the leader of the Mormons. "She has grown to be the flower of Utah and has found favor in the eyes of many who are high in the land." John Ferrier groaned internally. "There are stories of her which I would fain disbelieve—stories that she is sealed to some Gentile. This must be the gossip of idle tongues. What is the thirteenth rule in the code of the sainted Joseph Smith? Let every maiden of the true faith marry one of our elect; for if she wed a Gentile she commits a grievous sin. This being so it is impossible that you, who profess the holy creed, should suffer your daughter to violate it."

John Ferrier made no answer, but he played nervously with his riding whip.

"Upon this one point your whole faith shall be tested—so it has been decided in the sacred council of four. The girl is young, and we would not have her wed gray hairs; neither would we deprive her of all choice. We elders have many heifers [Heber C. Kimball, in one of his sermons, alludes to his hundred wives under this endearing epithet], but our children must also be provided. Stangerson has a son, and Drebber has a son, and either of them would gladly welcome your daughter to their house. Let her choose between them. They are young and rich, and of the true faith. What say you to that?"

Ferrier remained silent for some little time, with his brows knitted. "You will give us time," he said, at last. "My daughter is very young—she is scarce of an age to marry." "She shall have a month to choose,"

said Young, rising from his seat. "At the end of that time she shall give her answer."

He was passing through the door, when he turned, with flushed face and flashing eyes. "It were better for you, John Ferrier," he thundered, "that you and she were now lying blanching skeletons upon the Sierra Blanco, than that you should put your weak wills against the orders of the Holy Four!"

With a threatening gesture of his hand he turned from the door, and Ferrier heard his heavy step scrunching along the shingly path. He was still sitting with his elbows upon his knees, considering how he should broach the matter to his daughter, when a soft hand was laid upon his, and looking up he saw her standing beside him. One glance at her pale, frightened face showed him that she had heard what had passed. "I could not help it," she said, in answer to his look. "His voice rang through the house. O father, father, what shall we do?"

"Don't you scare yourself," he answered, drawing her to him, and passing his broad, rough hand caressingly over her chestnut hair. "We'll fix it up somehow or another. You don't find your fancy kind o' lessening for this chap, do you?"

A sob and a squeeze of his hand were her only answer. "No; of course not. I shouldn't care to hear you say you did. He's a likely lad, and he's a Christian, which is more than these folk here, in spite o' all their praying and preaching. There's a party starting for Nevada to-morrow, and I'll manage to send him a message letting him know the hole we are in. If I know anything o' that young man, he'll be back here with a speed that would whip electro-telegraphs." Lucy laughed through her tears at her father's description. "When he comes, he will advise us for the best. But it is for you that I am frightened, dear. One hears—one hears such dreadful stories about those who oppose the prophet; something terrible always happens to them." "But we haven't opposed him yet," her father answered. "It will be time to look out, for squalls when we do. We have a clear month before us, at the end of that, I guess we had best shin out of Utah." "Leave Utah?" "That's about the size of it." "But the farm?" "We will raise as much as we can in money and let the rest go. To tell the truth, Lucy, it isn't the first time I have thought of doing it. I don't care about knocking under to any man, as these folk do to their damned prophet. I'm a free-born American, and it's all new to me. Guess I'm too old to learn. If he comes brooding about this farm, he might chance to run up against a charge of buckshot traveling in the opposite direction."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE BEHEMOTH.

Unearthed Remains of the Mammoth of Siberia and China.

The mammoth, or behemoth, is not yet universally regarded as extinct. According to Siberian and Chinese belief, the race is merely banished underground, its "blind life" being instantly terminated by a glimpse of the sun's, or even of the moon's rays. The inference might almost be called a logical one from the state of the unearthed remains.

In several cases the great beast has emerged from his millennial retirement as completely arrayed as if death had only just overtaken him, his hide densely clothed with fulvous wool, and that again covered by long black hair; his mane falling over his shaggy shoulders, his antediluvian eyes actually staring from their sockets. Contemporary dogs and wolves find mammoth flesh appetizing, in spite of its semi-fossil character; mammoth bones have been proved to contain a remunerative amount of gelatine, and in Kamelhatka, to this day, mammoth fat is largely used for fuel.

The first mammoth tusk seen in western Europe was brought to London in 1611 by one James Logan, who had purchased it from the Samoyedes; and Father Avril, a Jesuit who crossed Siberia in 1685, wrote that "the Russians had discovered a sort of ivory whiter and smoother than that which comes from India."

The substance was prized, too, as a styptic, and was said to be derived from a powerful amphibious creature, "as big and as dangerous as a crocodile," living chiefly at the mouth of the Lena. Fossil ivory, toward the close of the eighteenth century, became an object of general commerce, and incredible quantities were exported from its arctic repository. Midden-dorf, about fifty years ago, estimated the annual sale at one hundred and ten thousand pounds weight, and upwards of sixteen hundred tusks are known to have reached London in 1872.

Yet the supply remains unexhausted, and, may, indeed, be called inexhaustible. It is the demand which has of late fallen off or failed. In Russia and China, it is true, almost exclusive use is made of the excavated material, but its brittleness and tendency to discoloration practically exclude it from western markets.—Edinburgh Review.

Why She Was Tired.

"You look tired, my dear," said Mr. Newlywed to his wife, who is a Vassar graduate.

"I am tired. I heard you say you liked broiled rabbits, so I went to the market and got one. I intended to surprise you with broiled rabbit for dinner; but I have been trying to pick it all morning and I haven't got it more than half picked yet."—Texas Siftings.

Almost Too Far to Come Back.

Simple—How is it that you make a dollar go a great way?

Dimples—By loaning it to you.—Chicago Record.

A Question.

Poets and seafarers have always cried: That wealth was a source of woe; But since it's something they never tried How do they know? —Judge.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

WATER FOR CATTLE.

How One Trough Can Be Made to Supply Several Fields.

Good, pure water is one of the essentials of health, and a thriving condition in farm stock. Often a pump, wind-mill, or the overflow from springs or running streams can be utilized and the accumulation stored, or so distributed

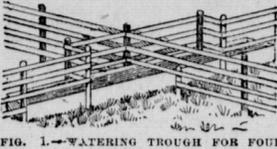


FIG. 1.—WATERING TROUGH FOR FOUR FIELDS.

ated that stock from four fields may drink the water from the same trough. This will prove a great saving in the construction and maintenance of several troughs, and as stock from one field can be watered just as readily as those pasturing in four, the advantage is quite apparent. The manner of arranging the fences for a sixteen-foot trough is shown in Fig. 1, engraved from a sketch by L. D. Snook. If thought best one or two slats may extend across the trough where the fences cross it at the three points. In Fig. 2 is shown the plan for utilizing a caldron kettle for the same purpose. If these are used only during summer,

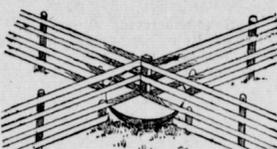


FIG. 2.—CALDRON WATERING TROUGH.

they will be found very durable, and will last many generations. If ice is allowed to form in the kettle, there is danger of breaking it. If possible, drill a hole in the bottom for rapid cleaning, leaving this open when not in use. If a large circular cover is adjusted, but little rain will enter if exposed during the winter season. Both of these plans are equally available for use under barn basements where stock usually wintered in several flocks, in fact the same trough is available for both localities, as it is readily placed in position. This will be found more practicable than watering stock from a pail, as many farmers have done for years. As to the manner of getting the water into the trough, many plans are feasible, adopting the one considered the most practical with the immediate surroundings.—American Agriculturist.

FLOWERS AND SHRUBS.

AMONG summer flowering bulbs gladiolus is the best plant from May till the middle of June for a succession.

SUITABLE trees for street planting are Norway maple, sugar maple, silver maple, Linden, plane, catalpa, paper birch and elm.

AGERATUM is a valuable hardy annual on account of the length of time it remains in bloom, and furnishes desirable flowers for bouquets.

WILD cucumber is the most rapid growing of all climbers. It has dense, graceful foliage, with sprays of white flowers, which are followed by curious round prickly seed pods.

THE date palm, which is of inestimable value in producing food for the human race, flourishes in the dry region of northern Africa and western Asia, and often reaches a height of 125 feet.

YUCCA filamentosa is a hardy perennial, but a tropical-appearing plant with long narrow leaves that remain green the entire year. It throws up a long flower stem in summer, four to five feet high, bearing a large spike of creamy-white, bell-shaped flowers, which retain their beauty for a long time.

THE WORLD'S PLANTS.

The Number of Species Estimated at Four Hundred Thousand.

In a paper by Prof. P. A. Saccardo, translated by Mr. R. Pound for the American Naturalist, the author estimates the number of species of plants known up to the present time as 173,700; that is, 105,231 phanerogams and 58,475 cryptogams, thus distributed:

Phanerogams.....	105,231
Ferns.....	2,819
Equus Murch. Eupod.	265
Mosses.....	4,999
Liverworts.....	3,041
Fungi.....	9,500
Fungi.....	29,638
Algae.....	12,178
Total.....	173,700

As regards the entire number of species that inhabit the globe, "I think," says the author, "we shall not go far astray in estimating that the flora of the world, when it is completely enough known, will consist of at least 285,000 species of plants (that is, 250,000 fungi and 135,000 species of other plants). If one wish only to reduce to 15,000 the species that will appear in these other groups (not fungi) the sum total of plants would ascend to 406,000 species at least."

How to Fertilize Tomatoes.

The market gardeners of Maryland have brought the growing of tomatoes to a nearly perfect science, and their methods of planting and fertilizing are therefore worthy of attention by tomato-growers everywhere. They recommend applying 400 or 500 pounds of nitrogenous fertilizer broadcast, doing this early in the season so that frequent stirring of the soil will thoroughly mix the fertilizer with it. When the plants are set out they apply a small handful of the fertilizer to each hill. Whether the crop is a success or a failure depends largely on whether vigorous and stocky plants or those that have grown tall and spindling are planted. It is impossible for the best system of manuring to make spindling plants produce a good crop either in quantity or quality.—Farmers' Voice.

CONDITION OF ROADS.

It Reflects the Character of Farmers Living Alongside of Them.

The progress made during the past few years in the improvement of streets and public roads has been as surprising as in other lines of public concern. By the use of tile in drainage and that of machinery for grading, the ordinary prairie roads are kept as smooth and firm during the larger portion of the year as the best macadamized streets of the cities. Perhaps no better improvement has yet been made than the steel scraper in the form of a long blade carried at an angle, suspended to a frame on wheels, corresponding to the running-gears of a wagon. This machine is owned usually by a township and is operated by men and teams employed for that purpose by the day. The force necessary to operate it consists of two men and from four to six horses.

The prompt operation of a force like this answers as the ounce of prevention and the pound of cure at the same time. The work is rapid and cheaply done and, if applied two or three times a year, the frequent dressing-up prevents the wasting away of the roadbed and maintains at the same time the smoothness of surface not obtainable in any other way. Two or three times around carries the movable surface toward the center of the road. There are two or three methods in Illinois in force by which the funds for road-making are expended. By a vote at the town meeting an assessment is provided for and the tax is invested in road improvement by the town commissioners.

Where no such vote is taken the work is principally done by the poll tax which enables the people to work it out at their leisure and about as they see fit. By this plan the work is usually done in a slipshod manner. The road-master may be competent but the work is not sufficiently under his control to enable him to systematize and to use the labor which is legally available for such use to the best advantage. By the use of the same amount of ready money as may be represented in the poll tax, much better results may be obtained than can possibly be expected from that labor expended without any definite object in view. It is surprising to see what good roads and well kept lanes will do for a country, in the appearance and the real value they bring to those who are willing to devote some attention to the subject. In fact the character of the public roads is an indication of the character of the farmers whose holdings are tributary to them.—Western Rural.

FOR STORING FRUIT.

A Plain House Which Meets All Ordinary Requirements.

Those who find their house cellar overtaxed in storing the fruit and vegetables produced upon a place, should have a building especially devoted to the storing of such products. This should, first of all, possess a good cellar for in our northern latitude it is useless to think of keeping fruit and vegetables in good condition through the winter, or any part of it, above



FRUIT STORAGE HOUSE.

ground. The design that is given may serve as a suggestion. The building need not be expensive nor large, unless one is doing business on a large scale. The upper part may be only of sufficient height to permit a team to be backed into it to be unloaded. Here, sorting, barreling or crating can be done for such a house may be made useful also in the handling of small fruit for market. The loft can be used as a place of storage for empty barrels, boxes, crates, etc. Such fruit or garden products as are to be kept during or into cold weather can be let down an incline into the cellar. A pipe leads from the cellar out through the roof for ventilating purposes. The temperature of such a cellar can be very readily regulated and the air in it should be neither very dry, as it is not likely to be, nor yet very moist, and particularly important is it that the temperature be not high. Fruit soon loses its flavor and decays in a warm cellar, particularly if the warmth is attended with a moist condition of the atmosphere. The upper part of such a building could also be used for the storage of tools and farm or garden machines during the winter.—Webb Donnell, in American Gardening.

Worthy of Serious Thought.

There is the ever-present demand for good roads. A hundred million dollars could be spent within a year by towns, counties, states and the nation in road making, which would repay the cost by the added value given to land, especially farm land. Of course it will be said that many of the unemployed are not physically able to do hard manual work on roads and aqueducts; but if only half of the unemployed were earning wages the problem of caring for the suffering would be just so much reduced. An impulse would be given to all industries which would afford employment, perhaps for all, for at least part time.—National Baptist.

Why He Blushed with Shame.

"Within five years," says Edward L. Wakeman, "I have tramped along three thousand miles of British roads. Each time I step my foot upon your broad firm, even surface, every drop of American blood in me tingles with shame at the thought of the mud piles and bottomless road sloughs of our own splendid country, rich, great and strong enough to match the roads of Europe without a week's delay."

NIGELLA, or love-in-a-mist, is a hardy annual, with finely cut foliage and singular flowers, useful in bouquets.

SOLDIERS IN CONGRESS.

National Legislators Who Wore the Blue and the Gray.

A Record of All the Men in the Fifty-Third Congress Who Served in the Armies of the North and the South.

[Special Washington Letter.] In the political editorials and in the political correspondence from Washington concerning the congress a great deal is said from time to time about "confederate brigadiers." It may not be appropriate for me, whom all my readers know to be a non-partisan writer, to refer to this subject in a wholly dispassionate manner, and state facts concerning the confederate brigadiers and other survivors of the southern armies of the late civil war, who are now in congress. Of course the majority of the people in active life to-day were born during or immediately after the civil war, and they do not hold and cultivate the animosities which were engendered by that war in the minds and hearts of some of the people who participated in it, north and south, and the women and daughters of that period who remained at home and suffered.

The confederate brigadiers in congress to-day are very few in number. There is only one confederate brigadier in the house of representatives, and it happens that he was a great deal more than a brigadier general in the confederate army. Hon. Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama, is the only man in the house of representatives to-day who attained the title of "general" in the confederate army. He was not only a brigadier general, but he was a major general and also a lieutenant general.

As a matter of fact, before he was twenty-five years of age, Joseph Wheeler was a lieutenant general of cavalry and one of the most aggressive and able leaders in the cavalry arm of the service who has ever been known in the history of the warfare of any age. He is only five feet three inches in height, a very slender man, and weighs less than one hundred pounds. He is a graduate of the West Point military academy, and was almost born and bred to the military service. He was one of the ablest generals who have ever lived; that is, so far as the cavalry branch of the military service is concerned. He was a very bold, brave raider, and created a great deal of trouble for the federal armies.

All the so-called "rebel brigadiers" who are now in congress are to be found in the senate. They are nine in



GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER, ALA.

number. Senator Bate, of Tennessee; Senator Hunton, of Virginia; Senator Butler, of South Carolina; Senator Gordon, of Georgia, and Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, were major generals. Senator Morgan, of Alabama; Senator George, of Mississippi, and Senator Coakley, of Missouri, are the real "rebel brigadiers." They are only three in number. This constitutes the complete list of confederate generals who are now in congress.

The list of colonels is almost as formidable and consists of Senators Mills, of Texas; Vance, of North Carolina, and Irby, of South Carolina. The others are in the house of representatives in the persons of Representatives Patterson, of Tennessee; Oates, of Alabama; McCreary, of Kentucky; Stockdale and Hooker, of Mississippi; Cox, of Tennessee, and Culberson, of Texas.

There are eleven confederate captains in the Fifty-third congress, and they are Neill, of Arkansas; Breckinridge, of Kentucky; Money, of Mississippi; Hatch, of Missouri; Bunn and Alexander, of North Carolina; Shell, of South Carolina; Wise, of Virginia; Kilgore, of Texas; Senator Daniel, of Virginia, and Senator Coke, of Texas. The lieutenants in the confederate army who are now in congress are Senators Berry, of Arkansas; Caffery, of Louisiana, and Faulkner, of West Virginia; and Representatives Clark and Cobb, of Alabama; Russell and Speaker Crisp, of Georgia; Meyer, of Louisiana, and Abbott, of Texas.

The private soldiers in the confederate army who are now in congress number thirty-five, and they would make quite a respectable squad if they were all mustered into service to-day. They consist of Senators Jones, of Arkansas; Pasco, of Florida, and Joe Blackburn, of Kentucky; and Representatives Bankhead and Denson, of Alabama; Clifton Breckenridge, of Arkansas; Mallory, of Florida; Lester, Livingston, Cabaniss, Maddox and Black, of Georgia; Stone and Ellis, of Kentucky; Talbot, of Maryland; Allen and Catchings, of Mississippi; Cobb, of Missouri; Branch, Grady and Henderson, of North Carolina; Brawley, Talbot and Gresham, of South Carolina; Cockrell, Gresham, Sayers, Pendleton and Hutcheson, of Texas; McDearmon and Richardson, of Tennessee; Tyler, Epes and Marshall, of Virginia; Wilson, of West Virginia.

That is the complete list of confederate soldiers in the Fifty-third congress. It is not a very formidable army in numbers, but it is a brainy contingent of the boys in gray who fought for the cause in which they believed. I know nearly all of them, and they are loyal American citizens to-day.

The people of the north have not ignored their citizen soldiers. They have sent many of the boys in blue to congress; and all of the deserving are eligible to positions on the pension rolls. There is considerable political controversy about that matter of the pension roll just now; but I will not enter into that, nor vent any of my views. We are considering only the soldiers in congress.

By examining the congressional directory, I have found that there are three major generals in congress, who served in the armies of the union; six brigadier generals; three colonels; four lieutenant colonels; one major; ten captains; nine lieutenants; one adjutant; two staff officers, and twenty-nine private soldiers.

The major generals are Senator Hawley, of Connecticut; Senator Palmer, of Illinois; and Representative Sickles, of New York. The latter lost a leg at Gettysburg, and walks on crutches.

The brigadier generals are Senator Manderson, of Nebraska; Representatives Black, Henderson and Post, of Il-



COL. JAMES B. MCCREARY, KY.

linois; Cogswell, of Massachusetts; Curtis, of New York; Grosvenor, of Ohio, and Bingham, of Pennsylvania.

The colonels are Senators Shoup, of Idaho; Quay, of Pennsylvania, and Procter, of Vermont; and Representatives Marsh, of Illinois; Fyan, of Missouri, and Henderson, of Iowa. The latter lost a leg at Iuka, and walks on crutches.

The lieutenant colonels are Senator Vilas, of Wisconsin; Representatives Hepburn, of Iowa; Draper, of Massachusetts; Blair, of New Hampshire; Graham, of New York; Strong, of Ohio, and Grout, of Vermont. Mr. Blair has served with distinction in the senate.

The only major of the federal armies now in congress is Representative Pickler, of South Dakota.

The captains are Representatives Hull, of Iowa; Griffin, of Michigan; Keifer and Baldwin, of Minnesota; Morgan, of Missouri; Hulick and Wilson, of Ohio; Wolverson, of Pennsylvania; Lapham, of Rhode Island, and Lucas, of South Dakota.

The lieutenants are Senators Pepper, of Kansas, and Davis, of Minnesota; Representatives Lacey, of Iowa; Funtston, of Kansas; Boutelle, of Maine; Burrows, of Michigan; Fielder, of New Jersey; Adams, of Kentucky; Thomas, of Michigan, and Stone, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Boutelle was in the navy, and has a splendid fighting record.

The private soldiers are Senators Wolcott, of Colorado; Allen, of Nebraska; Brice, of Ohio, and Dolph, of Oregon; Representatives Lound, of California; Bowers, of California; Childs and Funk, of Illinois; Conn, Manin and Waugh, of Indiana; Perkins, of Iowa; Broderick and Simpson, of Kansas; Morse, of Massachusetts; Tarsney, of Missouri; McKeighan, of Nebraska; Gardner, of New Jersey; Cummings, Weaver and Ray, of New York; Hare and Pearson, of Ohio; Brosius, Woomer, Mahon and Hicks, of Pennsylvania; Page, of Rhode Island, and Doolittle, of Washington.

The staff officers are Senator Allison, of Iowa; and Representative Wadsworth, of New York.

Representative Avery, of Michigan, was a surgeon in the federal army, and Representative Gillet, of New York, was an adjutant, but his rank in the line is not given in the directory.

The congressional directory says that Senator Squire, of Washington, "served as a soldier and held several



COL. W. P. HEPBURN, IA.

commissions;" but does not state in what capacity he served. It is a matter of personal knowledge with me that Senator Squire was a captain, commanding a bodyguard of Gen. Sherman, but in what regiment I do not now remember. He was in an Ohio regiment. The directory shows that Senator Mitchell, of Wisconsin, "served in the Twenty-third Wisconsin infantry," but does not say in what capacity he served. That regiment was commanded by the late secretary of agriculture, Gen. J. M. Rusk, known everywhere as "Uncle Jerry Rusk."

Thomas B. Reed, the famous speaker of the house, was, according to the congressional directory, "acting assistant paymaster United States navy, from April 19, 1864, until November 4, 1865."

There you have the record of all the men now in congress who served in the armies of the north and of the south during that epoch in the history of the world when a great principle was settled by the arbitration of war instead of by the reason and judgment of intelligent men.

SMITH D. FAY.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

In Germany the electric trolley seems to have a rival in the gas motor. A street car company in Kansas City is experimenting with electric push-buttons to enable passengers, without arising from their seats, to signal the conductor to stop the car.

Telephonic communication has lately been established between flagships and the shore in Great Britain in several instances. The connection is expected to be of great service in affording earliest information of casualties to vessels in the vicinities of the ships, besides being of great value to the light-keepers aboard the isolated lightships.

A German firm recently brought out electrical meters which, instead of reading in amperes or watt hours, gave directly the price of electricity consumed, thus enabling the consumer to read the meter himself. It appears, however, that such meters are not allowed in Germany, and it is suggested that they might be made with two scales, one reading in electrical units and the other giving the plain money value.

The motor cars of the World's fair Intramural railway have been purchased by the Atlantic Railway Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y. They will be remodelled to the extent necessary to operate them as trolley cars, and will be used to haul open cars from Thirtieth street ferry to and from Coney Island, obviating the use of locomotives. The cars, it will be remembered, have each a seating capacity of ninety passengers, and will draw four passenger cars of equal capacity.

It is reported that an English officer named Harrington has discovered in India a working telephone between the two temples of Panj, about a mile apart. The system is said to have been in operation in Panj for over 2,000 years. In this connection it is observed that Egyptologists have found unmistakable evidence of wire communications between some of the temples of the earlier Egyptian dynasties; but whether these served a telegraphic, telephonic or other purposes is not stated.

The Rabbidge telephone has been brought before the English public, according to London Lightning. This telephone, it appears, is designed for speaking over short lines, such as would connect the different rooms in a large warehouse or block of buildings. The usual call bell is replaced by a small vibrating reed in the receiver, which, when the circuit is closed, gives a clear note, pleasant to the sound of a bell. A small tube containing mercury automatically changes the connections when the instrument is inverted. This stops the sound and acknowledges the call, which is made by removing a plug from one hole to another. The act of inverting the instrument also tends to prevent packing of the carbon granules in the transmitter. The whole is so small that it can be conveniently screwed to the side of a desk, thus saving the trouble of moving to an instrument fixed to the wall.

A proposition has been made by the Standard Electric Co. of Chicago to the mayor of the city of Atlanta, Ga., to furnish Atlanta with a municipal lighting plant. The city is now paying the local electric light company \$100 per year per arc light, which is a low rate as compared with the price paid in many other cities in the United States. The proposition of the Standard Electric Co. is that they are to receive pay for their plant by accepting each year the difference between the cost of producing the light from their plant and the price now paid for the light. In other words, they guarantee and pledge that the light shall not cost the city over \$42 per year each, leaving the difference between that figure and the present cost of light—that is, \$58 per light—to go toward payment for the plant. They estimate that it will take five years and two months to wipe out the debt, when the city will own its plant free from debt.

FASHION NOTES.

Fads of the Moment and Items of Interest to the Women.

They are saying now that the only correct glove for street wear is the gold tan.

Applique embroidery is much used this season in trimming handsome evening gowns.

Silk petticoats are worn this season more furbered, flounced and lace-trimmed than ever.

It is said that red parasols are the most efficient of freckle preventatives, as they retard the sun's actinic rays.

Edmund Russell says that high collars destroy graceful conversation, and that diamonds decrease in beauty as they increase in size.

Ginghams, muslin and cotton gowns are being made up in very elaborate fashions this spring, and with them laces and ribbons galore are used.

A society girl, recently married, has had the photograph taken of herself in her wedding dress framed in silver with a bit of the dress—white brocaded satin—for the margin of the picture.

The yachting girl is already having her yachting suits made up. Serge, pique, linen, grass cloth and duck are the favorite materials, and the suits are made very simply. Perfect fit and cut are necessary, but frills are out of place on the ocean blue.—Boston Traveller.

In the "Good Old Times" Farmer Merrill went over to borrow Neighbor Thomson's flax-wheel for his wife.

"I should be glad to accommodate you," said Mr. Thomson, "but I can't lend you the wheel at all. It was the first property we ever had of our own, and we have made it a strict family rule never to lend it. But tell your wife she is welcome to come over here and use it all she pleases."

Farmer Merrill went home, and in a few days Neighbor Thomson was over to borrow a plow.

"I'd be two glad to accommodate you," said Mr. Merrill, "but I have made it a strict family rule never to lend my plows. But, Neighbor Thomson, you may come over here and use them all you please."—Arkansaw Traveler.

THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN.

Mistakes That Are Too Often Made by Parents in Their Training.

From the time the infant has an independent existence it has independent, inherent, inalienable rights, custom and popular belief to the contrary notwithstanding.

It would cause no little merriment in certain families in this land if someone were to assert that the baby had rights that the parents were bound to respect.

"The idea of the baby being an independent citizen!" was the contemptuous remark of a parent when this assertion was made. "Why, the little thing has no sense, strength or the capacity to provide for even one of its wants."

"That may be very true," was the reply; "but, all the same, that does not affect the rights of the child. If you were a hopeless, helpless invalid, able only to feel, perhaps to see, and were waited on and cared for as this tiny scrap of humanity is, you would yet possess all the rights that you do now, and your child has precisely as many as you would have under the same circumstances."

Because it is his child, many a man thinks that the little one has no right to an independent thought or wish. Parents often delight to tyrannize over their children. They are the only beings in the world over whom they can exercise absolute authority, and this privilege is inexpressibly sweet to them. Not infrequently they become angry, exasperated, worried, enraged at some injustice that they may suffer at the hands of the outside world, and go home frantic with a desire to vent their wrath upon something or somebody.

Children are almost always trying, many times extremely aggravating, and it needs but a word to set the parents off as a spark of gunpowder. Thousands of children are injured for life because somebody has trampled upon what the parents consider their rights and privileges in the outside world. Every human soul, as soon as it takes its place in the ranks of mortality, has a right to good treatment, the ordinary necessities of life and as many of the comforts as the means of the parents allow.

There is a wide difference between sensible, well-directed liberality and indulgence. A prodigal waste of the good things of this world should never be tolerated in child or adult. The old adage that "Waste makes want" is one of the truest sayings that ever obtained currency in any language; therefore, among its other rights, the child is entitled to instruction as to how to make the best use of the things it possesses, or is some day likely to possess. To throw a young person upon the world in ignorance of the ways of mankind, to bequeath to it large possessions and give it no idea of the proper way to care for them, to lavish gold and gifts upon it all its days and withhold from it the training and discipline that are among the most important of armaments against misfortune, are to deprive it of a right that will handicap it all through life. Parents will have learned a great lesson when they come to fully understand that it is as much their duty to establish their offspring in the rights that naturally belong to them as it is to feed them when they are helpless and hungry. Indeed, it would be better for the community and the child itself that it were starved in its cradle than to be turned loose upon the world without the protection of knowledge and the ability to intelligently exercise those faculties that lead it to provide for itself and those who, in due time, will become dependent upon it.—N. Y. Ledger.

Novel Use of Rubber in Rugs.

One of the novelties in the rubber trade is a reversible rug or carpet. This consists of a thin sheet of perforated rubber cloth, similar to that used in the manufacture of boots. The yarn is first forced through the little holes, and then automatically spread on both sides of the rubber sheeting. The result is a rug that has exactly the appearance of moquette or other pile fabric, while it costs much less to manufacture and is reversible as well as durable. As jute as a filling is entirely dispensed with, the only expense is for yarn and rubber.—St. Louis Republic.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, June 4.

CATTLE—Best beefs.....	\$ 2 70 @ 4 50
Stocks.....	2 30 @ 2 75
Native cows.....	2 20 @ 4 00
HOGS—Good to choice heavy.....	4 00 @ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	40 @ 50
No. 3 hard.....	47 @ 48
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	35 1/2 @ 35 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	30 1/2 @ 30 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	45 @ 46 1/2
FLOUR—Patent, per sack.....	1 40 @ 1 50
Fancy.....	1 30 @ 2 00
HAY—Choice timothy.....	7 50 @ 9 00
Fancy prairie.....	6 00 @ 7 00
BRAN.....	56 @ 59
BUTTER—Choice cream.....	15 @ 18
CHEESE—Full cream.....	10 @ 11
EGGS—Choice.....	7 1/2 @ 8
POTATOES.....	65 @ 75

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Native and shipping.....	3 00 @ 4 00
Texas.....	3 00 @ 3 00
HOGS—Heavy.....	4 00 @ 4 00
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	3 50 @ 4 00
FLOUR—Choice.....	2 00 @ 2 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	50 @ 51
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	35 1/2 @ 35 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	35 1/2 @ 35
RYE—No. 2.....	44 @ 45
BUTTER—Creamery.....	17 @ 18
LARD—Western steam.....	6 50 @ 6 55
PORK.....	12 25 @ 13 20

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Common to prime.....	3 00 @ 3 35
HOGS—Packing and shipping.....	4 00 @ 4 80
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	2 50 @ 4 50
FLOUR—Winter wheat.....	3 20 @ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	56 @ 56 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	37 1/2 @ 37 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	31 @ 31 1/2
RYE.....	47 @ 48
BUTTER—Creamery.....	14 @ 17
LARD.....	6 70 @ 6 80
PORK.....	11 75 @ 11 80

NEW YORK.

CATTLE—Native steers.....	4 00 @ 4 05
HOGS—Good to choice.....	5 00 @ 5 40
FLOUR—Good to choice.....	2 50 @ 4 35
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	50 1/2 @ 57 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	42 @ 42 1/2
OATS—Western mixed.....	42 @ 43
BUTTER—Creamery.....	13 @ 17
PORK—Mess.....	12 50 @ 14 50

THOSE who could not eat cake, hot biscuit, bread and pastry because of indigestion have found that by raising them with Royal Baking Powder they are enabled to eat them with perfect comfort.

Royal Baking Powder is composed of chemically pure cream of tartar and bicarbonate of soda, and is an actual preventive of dyspepsia.

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

It may seem paradoxical, but to be accorded a warm reception and to be roasted placard over it reading: "For Sale, Dirt Cheap."—Boston Courier.

We do not like to be lied about. But most of us probably lie more about ourselves than anybody else ever does.—Boston Transcript.

"Since Tatters has found work he's taken to hard drink." "Great snakes! how's he able to keep up if he don't take nothin' but water?"—Inter Ocean.

TEACHER—"You are the laziest boy I ever saw. How do you expect to earn a living when you grow up?" "Lazy Boy (yawning) "—Dunno. Guess I'll teach school."

TOURIST (in Oklahoma)—"What is the population of this town?" Alkali like (promptly)—"Eight hundred and sixty-seven souls and thirty-one real estate agents."

"TRADDES seems fond of good books." "Mercy, yes! He never borrows any but those with the most expensive bindings."—Inter Ocean.

An Echo from the World's Fair. The Lake Shore Route has recently gotten out a very handsome litho-water color of the "Exposition Flyer," the famous twenty-hour train in service between New York and Chicago during the Fair. Among the many wonderful achievements of the Columbian year this train—which was the fastest long-distance train ever run—holds a prominent place, and to anyone interested in the subject, the picture is well worth framing. Ten cents in stamps or silver sent to C. K. Wilber, West. Pass. Agt., Chicago, will secure one.

WILLIE WILT—"Do you believe in the higher education of women?" Miss Pert—"Oh, yes—and even of men!"

No SPECIFIC for local skin troubles equals Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

When your experience is not so wide as your observation, how do you piece out the former?—Rural New Yorker.

REGY—"Anything unusual happen while I was out, James?" His Man James—"Yes, sir; your tailor didn't call."—Truth.

"FRANK said last night that I was a perfect enigma to him. Now, what do you think he meant?" Helen—"Oh, one of those stupid things that anyone can see through."—Inter Ocean.

FIFTY useful years behind are fifty unget pleas for greater usefulness in the future—Young Men's Era.

A VACUUM is an air-rid space.—Rural New Yorker.

COUGHED DAY AND NIGHT.

Three years ago, I was so sick I could not eat, sleep or walk, for I coughed all day and night, my weight was reduced from 150 to 127 pounds. The first night that I slept four hours at one time, was after I had taken three doses of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The offensive matter expectorated grew so thick that I could not sleep all night without coughing, and have been well ever since and weigh 178 pounds.

Mrs. L. F. COATES, Blythebourn, Kings Co., N.Y.

PIERCE Guar-antes a CURE OR MONEY RETURNED. In Severe Coughs, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung Diseases, Asthma, Scrofula in every form, and even the Scrofulous affection of the lungs that's called Consumption, in all its earlier stages, the "Discovery" cures.

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

A. N. K.—D 1503

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

IF YOU WANT TO FEEL A PERFECT CURE PROMPTLY, OF LUMBAGO, ST. JACOBS OIL WILL DO IT AS NOTHING ELSE CAN DO.

CLAIRETTE SOAP

IT'S EASY WITH DIRT TO COPE WHEN YOU USE CLAIRETTE SOAP.

No Other Soap Does Its Work So Well. ONE TRIAL WILL PROVE THIS.

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

FRANK LESLIE'S CIVIL WAR

Scenes and Portraits OF THE PICTURES OF STIRRING BATTLE SCENES! GRAND CAVALRY CHARGES! AND PORTRAITS OF THE LEADING GENERALS ON BOTH SIDES.

To be published in thirty weekly parts. Each part containing sixteen pictures with appropriate, descriptive reading matter and handsome cover. Mailed to any address on receipt of

TWELVE CENTS FOR EACH PART. PART ONE READY APRIL 15th.

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SAPOLIO

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

FLOATING HOUSES.

They Are a Common Sight Round Portland, Ore.

KALAMA ENTIRELY UNDER WATER.

Along the Canadian Pacific It Is Now a Watery Waste for 380 Miles—Probably 100 People Drowned—Northern Pacific Under Water.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 5.—The water steadily continues to rise. Since last night 6 inches have been added to the depth. No news can be obtained from the upper Columbia region or the Puget Sound country. The Union Pacific steamer, Harvest Queen, which left here for the Cascades, was unable to make headway against the swift current, and was tied up at Bonneville for the night.

From the mouth of the Willamette to Cathlamet the low lands are flooded. At some places the house tops are barely visible, and floating houses are a common sight. The town of Kalama is entirely under water. In this city many wharves along the river front are snapping and cracking in an ominous fashion. On nearly all of them there are valuable goods which cannot be removed at present. The gas company was compelled to cease operations yesterday.

The river reached the thirty-two foot mark yesterday evening and is still rising. Hundreds of persons whose places of business are submerged have moved out and established new temporary places. In the lower portions of the city, where a great many poor persons live, the condition is most deplorable. Great numbers have been driven out by the invading waters and have taken temporary refuge wherever shelter can be found. Much distress prevails.

ONE HUNDRED PERSONS DROWN.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 5.—Four million dollars will hardly cover the present loss by the Fraser river flood, and there is no sign of abatement. The waters are still rising, and as the warm weather continues melting the snow in the Rockies there is no immediate prospect of beginning the work of restoration. One prominent railway officer thinks the loss of life will reach 100, though conservative estimates are not so high.

Bridges, trestles, tunnels and trackings along the Canadian Pacific have gone, and the company has over 2,000 men at the scenes of danger working night and day. From Prevelistoke to the sea, 380 miles along the railway, is now a watery waste. The last point above Vancouver which can now be reached is Ruby Creek, 82 miles distant. Thence all is water. Masqui, Mission, Chilliwack, Hatzic and Langley prairies and the towns of Harrison, Centerville, Langley, Chilliwack and Mission are all under water, not a farm building being left standing. Fully 10,000 cattle have perished.

NORTHERN PACIFIC WASHED OUT.

TACOMA, Wash., June 5.—Assistant General Superintendent Dickinson, of the Northern Pacific, returned from a trip over his road yesterday. He says 95 miles of the road is under water from Horse Plains, Mont., to Odin, Ida., 15 miles west of Hope. Business on that division will be suspended until the waters recede.

QUIET AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

The Strike Said to Have Been Settled and Peace Again Will Reign.

DENVER, Col., June 5.—The strike at Cripple Creek appeared to have been settled at a conference in this city. The terms, so far as learned, are that the owners will pay \$3 for eight hours' work, and may employ both union and non-union men.

All rumors of a conflict between strikers and deputies at Cripple Creek are erroneous. There has been no conflict and there is no likelihood that there will be one before to-day or tomorrow. The deputies are awaiting rifles, a gatling gun and ammunition, which will not reach them before to-day, and it was no part of the strikers' plans to make an attack upon the deputies.

Millers of Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 5.—The Kansas State Millers' association met at the National hotel in this city yesterday and will remain in session until today. The question of most importance to be considered is the introduction of Kansas hard wheat on the New England market. A temporary organization for that purpose has been made. It is called the Kansas Consolidated Hard Wheat Millers' association. E. A. Colburn, of McPherson, is chairman. A permanent organization will be made at this session. The organization will only include the millers who manufacture flour from hard wheat.

A Sunflower Tangle.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 5.—Lieut. Gov. Daniels has issued a pamphlet called "A Sunflower Tangle," in which he discusses the question of the graduated taxation of property. He makes a vigorous protest against the action of some of the populists in congress, and appeals from their ruling to the "higher courts"—the state convention—and says that unless their ruling be reversed there will be left to him no alternative but to accept it as a notice of excommunication from the party.

Johnson Beat Sanger by a Yard.

TROY, N. Y., June 5.—Fully 1,500 people witnessed the events at the annual race meet of the Troy Bicycle club. Sanger and Johnson were the only scratch men in the mile handicap, and as it was the first time that these two famous riders ever met on equal terms, the result was watched with great interest by wheelmen all over the country. Johnson beat his western rival by a short yard.

The disbursing of the Cherokee payment of \$6,500,000 began at Tahlequah, I. T., on the 4th. The town was swarming with adventurers and fakirs intent on getting some of the money out of the Cherokee.

SUGAR TRUST INQUIRY.

Senator Carlisle Appears Before the Committee and Denies Edwards' Charges. WASHINGTON, June 5.—Senator McPherson was yesterday before the senatorial committee to investigate the alleged interference of the sugar trust with congress and the executive departments. He reiterated the statement he recently made on the floor of the senate that when it became apparent that sugar was to be the subject of legislation he instructed his broker to cease all dealings in sugar stock in his name.

The committee also examined Senators Harris and Mills and concluded the sitting for the day with the testimony of Secretary Carlisle, who denied explicitly all charges made in Mr. Edwards' letter, except one. This one was the assertion that while conferring with the committee he (Carlisle) on one occasion, at the suggestion of members of the committee and using their figures, put a sugar schedule into shape, as he did other paragraphs in the bill. This, the secretary said, he had done. He declared he had not made such a visit as he was represented as making to the committee to demand the sugar interest be cared for in the tariff bill because of the democratic party's obligation to the sugar trust.

The examination of Senators Harris and Mills completed the inquiry among members of the finance committee and senators who assisted in the preparation of the bill. Both senators denied any knowledge of the operations of the sugar trust in connection with legislation, and also denied that Mr. Carlisle had demanded protection for sugar.

Senator Mills asked if it was true, as had been reported, that Mr. Carlisle had given Mr. Havemeyer, of the sugar trust, a letter of introduction to himself. He said this was a fact, but he had declined to receive the letter.

It is understood that the committee has come into possession of the name of the wire manufacturer who is represented to have overheard the conversation between senators and members of the sugar trust while occupying an adjoining room at the Arlington hotel, and that he will be subpoenaed to appear and make a statement.

Vice President Stevenson has signed the certification of Schriver and Edwards to the district attorney. This is the formal order made under the law of 1857, under which it is proposed to try to punish Edwards and Schriver for withholding names of persons giving them information.

A COLORADO FLOOD.

Much Damage at Pueblo—Floods at Other Points.

PUEBLO, Col., June 1.—Three lives are known to have been lost in the flood of Wednesday night, and it is barely possible that others have gone down to a watery grave, but the full details will not be known until the river subsides to somewhere near its natural limits. The dead body of Barney Rafferty was found yesterday near the roadhouse, in the St. Charles, 3 miles below the city. He met his death, it is believed, while attempting to ford the Bessemer ditch.

At 10 o'clock yesterday, in full view of 500 people, an unknown Italian about 20 years of age was drowned near the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf railroad, within a short distance of the business center of the city.

Four breaks in the levee of the Arkansas river, on the north side and two on the south side, due to high waters caused by fierce rain, have flooded the business and resident sections of the city. At 8:10 o'clock Wednesday night the fire alarm whistle sounded warnings to the residents of the lowlands, and soon the first break occurred in the levee, on the north side just west of the Main street bridge. The water rushed in in torrents and flooded the block from the river to Richmond avenue, between Union avenue and Main street. Then came the other breaks, and soon all the lower bottoms of the city were under water. On South Union avenue several buildings south of C street fell in, and in the Union depot there were 2 feet of water in the waiting rooms.

The flood was caused by the very excessive rains in the Arkansas valley above Pueblo, which have been prevalent for the last forty-eight hours. All houses on Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth streets are filled with water, varying from 2 feet to 10, according to the heights of the foundations. On several streets the water is very deep and the current as swift as a mill race.

Hundreds of men are out in boats rescuing families. The loss is estimated at \$300,000.

The Platte river at Denver is rising rapidly and the village of Globeville, a suburb, is seriously threatened. Much damage has been done to the Rio Grande railroad between Colorado Springs and Eden, also between Colorado Springs and Manitou. Lyons is reported under water.

People of Leavenworth Aroused.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 1.—The citizens of Leavenworth are at last aroused to action, and at a public meeting held yesterday afternoon resolved to protect every miner anxious to remain at work, and drive from the city all foreign emissaries or agents who attempt to interfere with them. This is the result of the action of the Missouri strikers, under the leadership of Editor McGregor, of the Miners' Echo, who yesterday morning marched in a body headed by the Lexington band, to the lines of the North Leavenworth shaft property to prevent the men from going to work. While no threats were made, many of the miners feared injury and returned to their homes.

Flames in a New York Tenement.

NEW YORK, June 1.—An explosion followed by a fire occurred at 4:30 o'clock this morning in a distillery on the ground floor of the double tenement house 419 Suffolk street and before the firemen could complete the work of rescue Lizzie Yagea, aged 4 years, was suffocated. Twenty families tenanted the building. The explosion and fire cut them off from the stairway. Fifteen children were thrown from upper windows into blankets below. Some of the older ones escaped by creeping on a narrow ledge of the second story to the window of the next house. Four adults were injured.

THE INVESTIGATION.

The Committee Make Public the Testimony Taken.

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S STATEMENT.

He Denies Emphatically That He Made a Demand Upon the Finance Committee to Protect the Sugar Trust—Testimony of Other Witnesses.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The senate sugar scandal investigating committee made public yesterday most of the testimony so far taken by it. Senator Mills denied all knowledge of the secret interview of Secretary Carlisle on the sugar question, and said that he and Senator Jones and Senator Vest had prepared the sugar schedule as first reported, and he knew nothing of any memorandum for the schedule from the secretary. He also denied all knowledge of the alleged Sunday conference of the finance committee with those interested in securing legislation. He said he had never heard of the sugar trust being in the capitol while he was acting as a member of the finance committee and that he had never met any of the members of the trust. The letter of introduction was merely a formal note containing two or three lines. He declined to see Mr. Havemeyer. Mr. Mills also denied any knowledge of contributions to the democratic campaign.

Mr. Carlisle stated that Mr. Jones had requested him to have the sugar schedule prepared on the morning of Saturday, May 5, and had come to his house for that purpose, and had handed him a memorandum, stating what he wanted done. He had agreed to do this, as the service was one the treasury department was in the habit of rendering the members of the finance committee. After he went to his office he dictated the schedule providing for the ad valorem duty of 40 per cent., and the additional one-eighth of 1 cent on sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard. At 2 o'clock that day he went to the capitol in response to a telephone message requesting his presence, taking the sugar schedule, which he had put in shape, with him. He found Senators Jones, Vest and McPherson and Representative Breckinridge in the room of the senate committee on appropriations, and Senator Gorman came in afterward.

Mr. Carlisle then told of his visit to the capitol next day, which was Sunday, explaining how this visit came to be made, to correct the discrepancy in the schedule, which, had it not been corrected, would have left sugar without either a duty or a bounty between July 1, 1894, and July 1, 1895. This occurred to him, and not finding Senator Jones in his home, he had driven to the capitol to make the suggestion that the hiatus should be provided for, when to his surprise he found Senators Jones, Vest and McPherson and Representative Breckinridge at work on the tariff amendments which were to be introduced the following day. He was then told that the amendment which he had interlined, changing the duty on refined sugar from the compound rate of 40 per cent. had been abandoned, and he had simply said "All right," and came away.

Upon being asked by Senator Lodge whether he had advised the finance committee as to whether it was better to have ad valorem or specific duties, Mr. Carlisle said: "I have always been in favor of an ad valorem duty, but I do not remember that I gave them any such opinion then. There was very little said about it. I may say also that I have always been in favor of a moderate duty on sugar as a revenue article, and I prepared the minority report on the McKinley bill against the provisions putting sugar on the free list."

With reference to the note of introduction which he gave Mr. Havemeyer to Senator Mills, he said that he wrote the note for him as he wrote letters for other members of the committee, and he hoped if the note was still in existence it would be made public. Mr. Havemeyer, he said, had called to see him about the tariff legislation on sugar, as had also Mr. Seales and Henry R. Reed, of Boston, and all had talked about this matter, but he could not remember what they had said. There had been, however, no intimation from any of them that the democratic party was under obligations to the sugar trust.

Mr. Carlisle denied emphatically that he had ever made a secret call upon the finance committee or made a demand upon them to protect sugar because of the democratic party's obligations to the sugar trust.

Senator McPherson's testimony is devoted largely to an explanation of stock purchases and the method of conducting them.

Representative John Dewitt Warner was examined on the basis of a newspaper statement that an effort, which had been instigated by men of great prominence in the democratic party, had been made to cause Mr. Warner to cease his fight for free sugar while the tariff bill was pending in the house. Mr. Warner said that the suggestion had been made to him that if there was not a duty on sugar, the sugar trust would beat the bill, but he declined to state from whom the suggestion had come; it was from a member of the house of representatives. He said he had heard very little about the sugar trust until the day before the tariff bill passed the house, and it had then become noised abroad that that interest was organized for the purpose of defeating his amendment and carrying a duty on sugar.

Mr. Vest said he had an indistinct recollection of Mr. Carlisle drawing up a provision in regard to sugar, but he did not know who received it, nor did he know that he had ever seen it. At any rate it was not the schedule that was adopted.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Proceedings of the Week Briefly Given.

The senate spent eight hours on the 28th discussing the lumber schedule of the tariff bill. Mr. Walsh, the new senator from Georgia, spoke at length on the tariff and at 5:45 o'clock the senate went into executive session. The proceedings of the house were of no general interest, it being District of Columbia day. The senate bill fixing the northern boundary line of the Warm Springs Indian reservation in Oregon was passed and at 5 o'clock the house adjourned.

The right of newspaper correspondents to refuse to give the sugar bribery investigating committee the sources of their information was brought before the senate on the 28th in the shape of a report from that committee which brought out a long debate. Two correspondents had declined to answer questions and they were reported to be in contempt. The Hawaiian resolution was then talked on for a short time and then the tariff debate was continued until 6:30 o'clock when the senate adjourned until Thursday, Wednesday being Decoration day. The house debated the bill to repeal the state bank tax until 5 o'clock and then adjourned until Thursday.

When the senate met on the 31st Senator Turpie presented a set of resolutions adopted by the Ohio legislature protesting against the Russian extradition treaty, and he offered a joint resolution giving Russia notice of the intention of this country to abrogate the treaty. Senator Turpie also reported from the foreign affairs committee a resolution declaring it a right belonging to the people of Hawaii to establish and maintain their own form of government, it being a substitute for other resolutions offered. The resolution was unanimously adopted. Senator Peffer offered a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire whether the government could constitutionally take possession of the coal beds of the country, which went over. The tariff bill was then considered until adjournment. The house passed a bill for an additional judge for the northern district of Illinois and Gen. Sickles introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the secretary of war to do what is necessary for the preservation of the Gettysburg battlefield. The state bank tax bill was then discussed until the house adjourned.

The senate on June 1 Mr. Hill attempted to bring up his resolution for open sessions of the bribery committee, but it went over, as did Senator Dolph's resolution to bring the communications witness, Edwards, before the senate. The senate then tackled the sugar schedule of the tariff bill and sugar talk consumed the remainder of the session, during which Senators Peffer and Manderson strongly favored a bounty instead of a duty on sugar, and the state bank tax bill, the whole day being devoted to its discussion. In the evening pension bills were considered.

The senate devoted three hours on the 3d to discussing Mr. Hill's resolution to throw open the doors of the sugar investigating committee to the public, but reached no vote. The sugar schedule of the tariff bill was then discussed until adjournment. After disposing of one or two private bills the house continued consideration of the bank tax bill and pending discussion adjourned.

HER DARK SECRET.

A Tale of How Two Hearts and Two Brains Were Made One.

She was as fair as the day and as stately as the night and beautiful beyond the dream of any poet.

He was strong and brave as any knight that ever jousting on the plain; superb and handsome as the sculptured gods of Greece.

It happened by a propitious fate, that sometimes brings the brave and beautiful together, that these two mortal paragons each had a fashionable suite of rooms in the most fashionable hotel of the most fashionable city of all the land.

It is really not much use to finish this story. The reader is shrewd and knows a thing or two, and has read novels before, and knows already how this thing is coming out.

But suffice it to say they met, and they loved with an unutterable and infinite devotion.

"Darling," said he—not at once, of course; he was no grump like that—but I like to get at the denouement of a story at the beginning and get it out of the way. "Darling," said he, when the proper time had arrived, "I love you beyond expression, with a devotion that can never end. Be mine, oh! say that you will be mine!"

A look of ineffable sadness, of infinite grief came into her azure eyes.

"Harold," she said, "you know not what you ask. There is a dead secret in my life, which, if you knew, you would spurn me from thee like a deadly thing."

"Tell me the secret, darling," said he, "and I swear by my honor I will love thee all the more."

"Harold, my own, I will be frank and tell thee. I—I—I owe a three months' bill for my suite of rooms in this hotel."

He looked into her lustrous eyes with an expression of increased eagerness.

"Sibyl, my darling," said he, "so do I. We owe the sordid landlord two large bills. Let us wed and make the two bills one."

"Oh, my heart's love!" she cried.

"Oh, my hero, my financier!" and she threw herself into his arms.

Thus two loving hearts and two growing hotel bills were beautifully merged into one.—Yankee Blade.

Garroting an Elephant.

When a few years ago a showman in Philadelphia desired to end the life of a vicious elephant in his company he took a rope, made, as we remember it, especially for the purpose, slipped it around the brute's neck and then hitched another elephant to each end of the rope. The free elephants were then driven in opposite directions until the rope tightened about the victim's throat and he fell forward and expired. It was all over in about a half hour, but then, as the New Yorkers say, Philadelphia is a slow old town.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Reciprocativ.

Little Edith was saying her prayers. She asked that the Lord would make her a good girl, which was quite in line with mamma's instructions, but it rather astonished mamma when Edith added, "and I'll do as much for you."—Boston Transcript.

In Bad Shape.

Messenger—They want you up to the house just as quick as you can come. Mr. Phobus keeled over all of a sudden and the folks is awful uneasy.

Physician—Is it paralysis.

Messenger—I think that's what it is. I heard 'em say his lower limbs was paralized.—Chicago Tribune.

"You still are calling upon your pretty little Mills girl?" "Yes; engaged now." "Do you like her father?" "Yes, he's out of sight."—Inter Ocean.

—One authority on botany estimates that over fifty thousand species of plants are now known and classified.

HONORING THE DEAD.

Impressive Ceremonies at Washington Attended by Many Notables—Dedication of a Monument to Private Confederate Soldiers at Richmond.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Congress rested yesterday and all the government departments were closed, while private business also was generally suspended. Flags hung at half mast on the public buildings, and the streets were crowded with uniformed veterans and sightseers. President Cleveland set the example in observing the day, which was generally followed by the citizens. Several members of congress took part in the exercises in the different cemeteries as orators, while among the on-lookers were some statesmen who fought for the confederacy. Whatever of bitterness may have been the inheritance from the war seemed to have been forgotten, and the graves were decorated with those of their one-time enemies.

Elaborate preparations had been made for the observance of the day. The most important ceremonies were held on the heights of Arlington, across the Potomac and overlooking the city, where 16,000 union soldiers were buried. Every grave was marked with a flag and a bouquet of roses. Thousands of people crowded the grounds, among them many members of congress, and some representatives of the foreign legations. At noon a national salute was fired and the tombs of the unknown where the bones of hundreds of soldiers taken from battle fields, are interred, were decorated, with services, by the G. A. R. posts, the Woman's Relief Corps, and the Sons of Veterans. In the amphitheater where religious services were held on the Lee plantation on Sundays, the bugle sounded assembly. Music was given by the marine band of the G. A. R. musical assembly.

President Cleveland arrived shortly after 12 o'clock, accompanied by Secretaries Gresham and Morton. The party took seats at the front of the speakers' stand. Gen. Black and Corp. Tanner, both ex-commissioners of the pension bureau, were in the stand, and later Secretaries Carlisle and Hoke Smith arrived.

Hon. A. L. Martin, of Indiana, chairman of the committee on pensions, delivered an eloquent oration, and Col. John A. Joyce read a poem.

Representative Bryan, of Nebraska, aroused much enthusiasm by his speech.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 31.—Memorial day was observed here in the usual manner, the graves in the National cemetery at Jefferson barracks, and those in the great city cemeteries being lavishly decorated. The special features of the day were unveiling a monument in Bellefontaine, erected to the memory of Gen. John McNeill, Frank P. Blair Post G. A. R. conducting the ceremonies, and the special memorial services held by the Woman's Relief corps at the Grant statue, and by Ransom Post, at Gen. W. T. Sherman's grave in Calvary.

THE CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

RICHMOND, Va., May 31.—The unveiling and dedication of the monument to the memory of private soldiers of the confederacy was the occasion of a great celebration yesterday with impressive ceremonies and imposing parade. As a preliminary there was a cavalry review attended by several of the confederate commanders—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Wade Hampton, Gov. O'Farrell, Rev. William Jones and Gen. Rosser being present.

DEADLY TENNESSEE DUEL.

One of the Principals Killed and the Other Fatally Wounded.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 31.—In the mountainous part of Cook county, 10 miles east of the village of Del Rio, lives Nellie, the 20-year-old stepdaughter of James O'Connor, a schoolteacher. Burr Rowe, a prosperous stock dealer, had been courting her against the wish of her parents, and the girl recently decided to elope with her lover and so told her stepfather.

O'Connor sent Rowe word that he would fight a duel to settle the matter and Rowe started for the house accompanied by a friend to make arrangements for the fight. When a mile from home he met O'Connor and said: "Are you ready for our duel?"

"Yes," was the response made by O'Connor, who fired at close range, hitting Rowe in the stomach and knocking him from his horse. Rowe, although fatally injured, shot O'Connor four times, causing instant death.

Statue of Horace Greeley Unveiled.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Horace Greeley's memory was honored by Typographical union No. 6 yesterday when the statue by Alexander Doyle, at the junction of Broadway, Sixth avenue and Thirty-third street, was unveiled. There was an oration by Congressman Amos J. Cummings, and President Keller, of the New York Press club, spoke on "Horace Greeley's Influence on the Newspaper Men of the Day." The statue was accepted on behalf of the city by District Attorney Fellows, who represented Mayor Gilroy.

One Opening Next Fall.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Kickapoo country will probably be opened to settlement before November. The department's agent was some weeks ago instructed himself to make allotments in instances where Indians refused to act and although no full report has since been received from him, one is expected daily. Immediately upon its receipt, preparations for the opening will be instituted.

Fishing Schooner Lost.

HALIFAX, May 31.—Particulars of the loss, with all hands, of the American fishing schooner Robert J. Edwards on Sable island January 12 last came to hand yesterday. The report says the schooner was never seen after striking. Her hull was completely engulfed by sand and raging surf. Two bodies were washed ashore. One was likely M. McIntosh, of Cape Breton, by papers in his pocket. The other body was unmarked except for a tattoo on the right arm. It was "Hector W." and "Lulu." The body was that of a man 50 years old with a heavy mustache.

DUN'S REPORT.

The Signs Somewhat More Cheering for the Future of the Week.

NEW YORK, June 2.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

It is a sign of cheering import that in finished business, represented by clearings and railway tonnage, there has been less decrease since the strike began than might have been expected. But in income business, the orders which start the wheels, to result in tonnage and payment weeks or months later, there seems to be an actual decrease. Meanwhile, the consequent interruption of traffic and industry increases. The stoppage of iron furnaces between the Allegheny mountains and the Mississippi river has become complete, and a great number of concerns manufacturing iron, and others requiring soft coal or coke as fuel have been compelled to stop.

Though a large number of works are idle, the demand for products is not what might be expected, either in volume or in urgency. The output of steel has been suddenly and sharply reduced, but the reduced supply seems about as sufficient for the demand as it was a month ago, except in Bessemer scales of small lots of Bessemer pig at places as distant as West Troy and Duluth for transportation to the Carnegie works near Pittsburgh disclose how completely stocks are exhausted, and sales for delivery in July and August at \$1 and \$1.15, a price \$1.50 higher than prevailed a few weeks ago, indicates belief that the termination of the strike will not soon bring back the old prices. But for most products notwithstanding the interruption, the demand is unexpectedly narrow, and buyers feel that the present advance is but temporary.

Liabilities reported in failures for the fourth week of May were \$2,363,057, and for four weeks ended May 24, \$11,391,042, of which \$4,445,093 were of manufacturing, and \$5,995,891 of trading concerns. Reports yet to come in may increase the aggregate to \$14,000,000 for the month. Failures this week have been 183 in the United States, against 238 last year, and twenty-seven in Canada, against twenty-one last year. Only two failures, both banking, are for \$100,000 or more.

CRIPPLE CREEK TROUBLES.

Bankers Removing Their Money from the Turbulent Town—The Situation Stated.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., June 2.—An order has been issued for a special session of the grand jury on June 8 because of the Cripple Creek affair. The Cripple Creek banks, fearing a raid, have shipped to this city and stored in safety deposit vaults \$100,000.

Army officers believe that it will be necessary to call out the United States troops to quell the insurrection. They believe the strikers cannot be dislodged from Bull hill by charging upon the mountain, but that it will be necessary to shell their stronghold. Mining attorneys have advised the mine owners to call upon President Cleveland for regular troops under the statute giving the president power to protect the people and their rights when the state authorities refuse or fail to do so.

NO APPLICATION FOR TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—If the Colorado people rely upon the national government to use its military forces against the Cripple Creek strikers without application in due form from the governor or legislature, they will be sorely disappointed. Although no applications for federal intervention have yet come to the war department, they will be absolutely without result if they do come. The reason, as explained at the war department, is that there is no authority to be found in law for federal action. The issues involved are regarded as purely state and not national in their present aspect.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

The International Typographical Union on the Government Ownership of Them.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—A. L. Randall, chairman of the International Typographical union committee on government ownership of telegraph, has written a letter to Postmaster-General Bissell, accusing him of never having read the postal telegraph bill, on which he recently reported adversely to Chairman Wise, of the house commerce committee. Mr. Randall says Mr. Bissell evidently took it for granted that the bill referred to him was the Wanamaker bill of the Fifty-first congress. He then calls attention to government ownership of telegraphs in other countries, and asks: "Are not the people of this country as capable of conducting a government telegraph as those of all European nations?" This is followed up with this threat: "The International Typographical union has inaugurated this movement. It will do its utmost to defeat any man found working or voting against the great reform, regardless of party affiliations."

HORRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Two Hundred Soldiers in San Salvador Said to Have Been Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—Particulars have reached this city from a reputable source, showing that the 200 persons reported to have been killed in one of the preliminary battles at Santa Ana, San Salvador, were not killed by bullets, but were killed in a most horrible railroad accident.

On May 3 President Ezeta went to the assistance of the city of Santa Ana, which was threatened by rebels. Fifteen hundred men were placed on a special train, which started for Santa Ana. The insurgents, learning of the approach of the government troops, removed the rails from the track on a steep grade several leagues from Santa Ana. The train rushed along at a high rate of speed, and eight cars were telescoped. Two hundred men were killed and 122 wounded. President Ezeta had a narrow escape.

Reward After Many Years.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 2.—Col. E. C. Mason, of the Third infantry, commanding Fort Snelling, is in receipt of his commission as brevet brigadier-general, to date from February 27, 1890, for gallant and meritorious services against the Indians at the lava beds of California, April 17, 1873, and against the Indians at Clear Water, Id., July 11 and 12, 1877.

Amending their Charter.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—A list of amendments to the charter of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial union was filed in the recorder's office here yesterday. The amendments provide for a farmer's exchange to prevent the prices of American grown cereals being dictated by dealers at Liverpool, Eng.; the formation of fire and lightning insurance companies among members of the alliance; the establishment of the national alliance aid, for the aid and improvement of members; and to devise ways and means to protect and benefit agricultural and industrial classes.