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Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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LAWYERS IN SING SING.

One of Them Is Preparing a Brief on Behalf of Another Prisoner. Sing Sing has five lawyers among its tenants. They were all sent there recently, and their connections with the outside world have not been broken off so completely as in the case of convicts who have served many years of a long term. One of these lawyers has not only cut off connection with the world outside but he spends his spare time in the prison, reading more law and in working at law papers. He does not get fees for the services in money, but it is a pleasure for him to work at his profession rather than to sit around and think idly during the moments when he is not doing the tasks imposed upon him by the prison officials. The New York Sun thinks highly of the reputation and ability for shrewdness that this lawyer has that not only has he prepared his own case on appeal and prepared the cases of other prisoners, but lawyers in New York who know him from time to time ask him to get up bills of exceptions in cases on appeal for them.

This interesting convict is Abraham Szymam. He is serving a five-year sentence for grand larceny on July 19, 1892. His experience shows some of the defects of the criminal laws of the state, though, as he said, it is not so much the depriving him of his liberty as that it grieves him as a lawyer to see anyone committed to Sing Sing with such a disregard of the niceties of the criminal law as was shown in his case. Although he was convicted in November, 1889, he was not sent to Sing Sing until May 19, 1891. The interval he spent in the toms and did a fairly large law business there, advising other prisoners and consulting about their cases. In Sing Sing he is looked on as a great authority on criminal law, and he is preparing a brief for James E. Bedell, another lawyer, who is serving a sentence of twenty-five years for forgery, and is crushed by it, while Szymam is bright, chipper and intellectually active. Both he and Bedell are at work on the books of the prison, the highest class of employment there. They are well liked by the officials, as they cause no trouble.

If there is one man who deserves a life sentence it is the fellow who is always trying to kill time.—Ram's Horn.

SENATOR PROCTOR.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—It is stated tonight that the president and his advisers are favorable to the election of Senator Proctor of Vermont as chairman of the Republican national committee, in place of William J. Campbell, resigned, and it is altogether probable that he will be elected.

BLEED THE BANK.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 6.—Lester Gale, teller, and William K. Turner, bookkeeper, of the City Savings Bank, have fled from the city with about \$100,000 of the bank's money. The bank is secured in bonds of \$100,000.

At the top in the furniture and carpet line with more new novelties, fresh style unique attractions, and a thoroughly reliable service. Our enormous stock of reasonable styles is opened and ready. Such prices and quality we have never before been able to offer our customers. A thoroughly reliable service, combining quality and elegance with prices strictly fair. Come in at once and see the newest designs and finest styles of the latest in furniture, carpets, etc., of every description.

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STRANGE, BUT TRUE.

Insects Can Find Their Homes Under the Greatest Difficulties. Exactly how insects, especially bees and ants, find their way back after having flown or been taken some miles from the home live or ant hill, is one of the mysteries of animated nature.

A young naturalist, who lived fourteen miles from a large city, frequently made it a point to test this homing instinct in the common Italian bee. He would carefully color their wings with red, blue or violet ink, pack them snugly in a box and carry them to the very heart of the city before releasing them, says the Philadelphia Press.

With few exceptions they were at home working away unconcernedly when the experimenter returned in the evening. On one occasion, according to a prearranged plan, he turned six bees loose in the city at six o'clock in the morning. He had previously colored the wings of each with red ink, so that his confederate and confederate, a sister who resides in an out-of-town place, could not possibly be mistaken as to the exact time of their arrival.

The first one reached the home hive at twenty-two minutes past two. Before five more of them had safely arrived, but were seemingly much fatigued.

At nightfall the fifth and sixth of the home-loving little insects had not put in an appearance. Bright and early the next morning, however, the young scientists were overjoyed to find all the red-winged honey gatherers humming merrily about the hive.

Experiments with large black ants were equally satisfactory. The same scientist tied yellow silk about the "waists" of three large-sized specimens that lived in a hollow tree in the heart of a large wood. These were carried distances varying from one to five miles from their homes, but invariably returned within a surprisingly short time.

On the road to health—the consumption and other pulmonary diseases are cured by the use of Dr. S. S. Wood's "Golden Medical Discovery." As a cough-cure, it is the best in the world. It is the only remedy that cures the lungs—no matter how long standing, are permanently cured by the Remedy.

"You get well, or you get \$100." That's what is promised in good faith, by the proprietors of Dr. S. S. Wood's "Golden Medical Discovery." The worst cases, no matter how long standing, are permanently cured by the Remedy.

Children Cry for Fitch's Castoria.

KANSAS FUSIONISTS.

THE ALLIANCE TICKET INDORSED BY THE DEMOCRATS.

Both the Electoral and State Nominations Swallowed by the Un-terrified of Kansas.

A Series of Resolutions Adopted Affirmative of the Faith of a Party That Votes Against its Own Creed.

The Prominent Lights in the New State Central Committee—Judge John Martin the Chief Champion of the Policy of Fusion—Senator Proctor to Succeed Chairman Campbell of the National Committee—Notes.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

WEATHER BUREAU, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WICHITA, Kan., July 6, 1892. Forecast for Wichita and vicinity—Fair and warmer Thursday and Friday.

During the past 24 hours the highest temperature was 81, the lowest 69, and the mean 70, with cloudless weather, southeast wind, and high barometer.

For the past four years the average temperature for the month of July has been 79, and for the 6th day 80.

FRED L. JOHNSON, Observer.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The forecast to 8 p. m. Thursday: For Kansas—Fair; southerly winds warmer in the extreme eastern portion.

For Missouri—Fair; southerly winds; slightly warmer in the western portion.

KANSAS DEMOCRATS.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 6.—While the Democratic convention which assembled in this city in the afternoon of the 5th, representatives this morning did not attract so large a crowd as the Republican convention of last week, the scene at the Troop hotel was lively indeed. The corridors, halls and stairways were crowded to their fullest capacity with representative Kansas Democrats.

At 10 o'clock Marshall's military band of 400 men, playing strains of music, whose harmony showed that at least the opening exercises of the convention were to be without disorder. The delegates in numbers followed the music to the state house.

The assembly was called to order at 10:30 o'clock by the chairman of the state central committee, Hon. W. C. Jones of Iola, who presided over the proceedings. The Cleveland administration. The call was read by W. H. L. Peppell of Concordia, secretary of the committee.

A temporary organization was quickly effected by the unanimous selection of Tully Scott of Oberlin, for chairman and W. H. L. Peppell for secretary, and J. P. Dalton of Atchison, P. E. Entwistle of Larned, as assistant secretaries.

Only one county had a contesting delegation. The regular delegates, six in number, were elected on the People's party ticket. The opposing delegation wanted a straight Democratic ticket named, Mr. Scott, upon taking the gavel, said: "The work of the People's party ticket. This sentiment was received with a storm of applause, lasting fully two minutes.

A motion was adopted in naming the chairman to appoint the various committees, on credentials, rules, permanent organization and resolutions, the latter including the permanent organization of the Democratic high way."

A resolution that the Kansas Democracy was opposed to the blacklisting of railroad employes, and one sympathizing with the striking iron workers of the committee on resolutions.

The convention then adjourned till 3 o'clock p. m.

The organization reassembled at 2:30, and effected a permanent organization by making a resolution was adopted by a rising vote, expressing the great loss to the state and party sustained in the death of Frank T. Lynch, who was chairman of the last Democratic convention, and for his family and friends.

A resolution was adopted, amid cheers, denouncing the work of Pinkerton detectives by capitalists as a heinous crime, for the purpose of destroying organized labor, and expressing sympathy with the widows and orphans of the laborers who fell at Homestead in defense of what they believed to be rights of American labor.

A new state central committee was selected. It includes O. P. Coffin of Hutchinson, M. N. Finney of Arkansas City, T. F. Fitch of Wichita, J. B. Chapman of Ft. Scott and J. M. McQueen of Emporia.

At 3:35 o'clock the committee on resolutions reported, and the report was unanimously adopted. The platform indorses the Chicago platform and the Chicago demands a constitutional convention; declares the Republican party not the friend of prohibition and ridicules the claim of the Republicans as a law and order party; declares prohibition a fraud a failure; demands further protection to labor; the election of railroad commissioner, a liberal appropriation for the work of fair, and the improvement of county roads.

At 4 o'clock the debate began on the question of straight Democratic nominees or the indorsement of the People's party ticket.

The question of fusion came up on a motion of Judge John Martin to indorse the electoral ticket of the People's party. Many speeches were made pro and con, and the motion was finally adopted by a vote of 299 to 20. Judge Martin then moved to indorse the electoral party state ticket, and another long debate ensued, in which Barney Sheridan, W. P. Seed and W. C. Jones opposed the motion, and W. H. L. Peppell, J. B. Feltz and William C. Perry favored it.

Then Judge John Martin, the leader of the fusion faction, took the floor and made a strong plea for cooperation with the People's party in the endeavor to elect the Republican party in Kansas. It was 11 o'clock when he concluded the address, which was greeted with great applause.

A vote was taken on the People's party ticket, and the motion prevailed by a vote of 225 to 117.

The announcement of the vote was greeted with great cheers and demonstrations of enthusiasm.

THE PRESIDENT. WASHINGTON, July 6.—The president and Mrs. Roosevelt left here this morning for Lough Lake in the Allouez mountain train.

FRENCH TANSY WAFERS. These wafers are for the relief and cure of painful rheumatism, and will remove all obstructions. They are safe and sure every time. Manufactured by Emerson Drug Co., San Jose, Cal., and for sale by Fred L. Richt, 26 East Douglas avenue.

BRAZIL QUIET. RIO DE JANEIRO, July 6.—The revolution in the state of Rio Grande do Sul is at an end, the rebels are being proscribed.

A BIG BLAZE. POCOMOKE, Md., July 6.—A great conflagration today destroyed eight houses and one residence. Loss, \$200,000.

WEAVER'S VIEWS.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 6.—General Weaver, the nominee of the People's party for president, reached Des Moines this evening from Omaha. He was visited by an Associated Press reporter and was asked if he had any statement to make concerning the Homestead riot. He said: "I regard the situation throughout the country as very grave, and I have believed for some time that we are nearing a serious crisis. If the present strained relations between corporations and their employes continue much longer they will ripen into a frightful disaster. When Rome was near her fall wealthy barons had their braves. Our corporation barons have their Pinkertons. They are an armed body of mercenaries, ready and anxious to do the bidding of their employers. The peaceful economic conditions which have spawned this cruel army of thugs upon the country must be changed at once if we are to avoid a civil war between corporate despotism. The frightful condition of affairs in Pennsylvania will strike the whole country like an alarm bell. It is a warning that we must heed, and that we must heed with our eyes and ears, and for their wives and little ones."

Secretary Loveloy of the Carnegie Steel company, when asked by the Associated Press of the Pinkerton forces, said: "Well, I am glad no more lives were lost. Since early this morning we have been more anxious about the loss of life than the loss of property."

When asked what the company was losing to do, he said: "Nothing. The question is now one of how to settle, and we look to him to do his duty."

One of the most noticeable features of the trouble so far has been that not a dollar's worth of property of the Pinkerton has been destroyed by the strikers.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 6.—The 300 Pinkerton men taken to Homestead this morning to protect the mill of the Carnegie steel company were sworn in as deputy sheriffs. They were accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Gray, who was supposed to have sworn in the detectives. He is believed to have done it, but that he had no authority himself to take such action, and Sheriff McCleary had not authorized him to do so.

The conference held here today by the representatives of the Amalgamated association and the iron and steel manufacturers transacted no business, and adjourned until tomorrow.

This evening a lengthy secret conference was held by Chris L. Mayer, H. C. Frick, Sheriff McCleary, N. J. Brennan and others, at its residence on the main street, was made up of the party, excepting Mr. Frick, went to Homestead. The object of the mission is unknown, but it is thought they intend to bring the Pinkerton men to this city. A dispatch received at 11 o'clock says that one of the detectives died in the lockup this evening from the effects of injuries received on the train from the boat to the jail. Another is expected to die before morning.

POWDERLY AND TAUBENECK. OMAHA, July 5.—Before leaving for the east this evening General Master Workman Powderly was seen by an Associated Press reporter and asked for an expression of opinion on the Homestead riot.

"I must absolutely refuse to be interviewed on the matter until I know more about it," said Mr. Powderly.

"I deplore strongly the course taken at all times," said H. E. Taubeneck, chairman of the national committee of the People's party; but at the same time, in the case of the Homestead affair, the pressure has been so great that the props have fallen away, until a condition of affairs similar to those that existed prior to the war of the revolution has been forced upon the people.

"Taking the condition of the country into consideration," continued Mr. Taubeneck, "this strike is a necessary one that our party is in the right. The strike has grown out of the financial policy the government has pursued for the past twenty-five years. It is a necessary one, and it is a necessary one that we have upon our statute books today. If there is anything that shows that our position is correct, it is the fact that we convince the thinking men of the nation that something must be done for the general relief of the people. The strike, coming on as it has, will strengthen our party, not only in Pennsylvania, but throughout the entire country."

NEW YORK, July 6.—President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, speaking of the Homestead affair tonight, said that the sweeping reduction of wages announced by Mr. Carnegie would make hundreds of men and women homeless. "There were rights on both sides that must be considered. He was a conservative man, and everybody knew him as such, but in this case he believed it would be better for the men to die heroically than to starve to death slowly."

GOVERNOR PRITTON.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 6.—At 10 o'clock today Sheriff McCleary wired Governor Pattison that he was unable to cope with the Homestead strikers, and asking for instructions. "I have no objection to the fact that it would be suicidal for me to take any men there. We could not hope to cope with 300 men, and I will do nothing until I hear from the governor. The mill owners, a reply soon, and will then know what to do. I think the governor will at once come on, and I hope for good results from his presence."

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 6.—In response to the telegram of Sheriff McCleary of Allegheny county, conveying the information of the riot at Homestead, the governor promptly responded.

"The local authorities must exhaust every means at their command," Pittsburg, Pa., July 6.—Upon receipt of the governor's telegram refusing to interfere until all means had been exhausted by the county officials, Sheriff McCleary wired back the following dispatch: "After a personal visit to the Homestead works yesterday morning and a careful inquiry as to the surrounding conditions, I endeavored to gather a force of guards at the works, but was unable to obtain them. I then sent three deputies, almost my entire force, to Homestead, but they were driven from the grounds. The mill owners early this morning sent an armed guard of 300 men by river. The boats containing this guard were fired on while on their way up the river, and when they attempted to land at the company's grounds were met by an armed mob, which had taken down the company's fences and taken possession of the landing. An encounter ensued, in which a number were wounded on both sides. Several are reported dead. The guard is just informed that one of the guards is just dead, and the guards have not been able to land, and the works are in possession of the mob, who are firing on the boats and pistols, and are reported to have shot down the guards. The guards remain in the barges near the landing, having been abandoned by the steamers. The militia here, and the civil authorities here are powerless to meet the situation. An armed and disciplined force is needed at once to prevent

further loss of life. I would therefore urge immediate action on your part. "WILLIAM H. McCLEARY, Sheriff."

As no effort had been made by the sheriff to secure a force of deputies after the failure of the twelve men sent yesterday, the governor, after a consultation with Adjutant General Greenleaf, sent the following message to Sheriff McCleary: "Your telegrams indicate that you have not made any attempt to execute the law and enforce order, and I must insist upon your calling upon the citizens for an adequate force of deputies."

The issuance of the proclamation calling for a citizens meeting tomorrow morning caused a good deal of comment on the streets, and the opinion was frequently advanced that the movement was a tardy one, very like locking the stable door after the horse is stolen.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 6.—Governor Pattison has received a dispatch from Colonel W. C. Connelly of Pittsburg stating that a peaceful solution of the Homestead trouble now is probable.

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