

STATE NEWS.

Wichita's registration was 6,185. The jail in Morton county is full of wheat. Several Topeka bicyclists took a night ride to Lawrence by moonlight.

The contract for erecting a new high school building to cost \$28,450 has been let by the school board of Parsons.

Hiawatha academy students are about to issue a paper. Web Wilder is the illustrious name of one of the youthful editors.

The Lawrence canning factory has suspended operations for the season, having canned everything in the fruit and vegetable line in sight.

At Hays City a prairie fire has swept over the Fort Hays reservation and the country near, doing great damage to stacked hay, grain and barns of the farmers.

Superintendent Davidson says the enrollment in the Topeka schools increased about one hundred during the first three weeks of the second month of school.

The best Halloween joke yet heard of was perpetrated by a Lawrence man, who piled a load of wood on the porch of a widow who makes her living by taking in washing.

The Burr Oak Herald tells of a boy, 13 years old, who was caught in the flowing grain in an elevator bin, while the grain was being run into a car, and smothered to death.

The High school committee of the Topeka board of education recommends that \$60,000 be asked for the new high school, \$20,000 to be used for a site and \$40,000 in the building.

W. W. Wakefield, aged 99, has just died at Salt Lake, Utah. He located in Atchison county about the time Pardee Butler came to Kansas and participated in the Kansas troubles. His body will be taken to Atchison for burial.

The report from the city electric light plant to the Topeka city council shows the total cost per month, \$1,285.69; total cost per day, \$41.47; average cost per light per month, \$6.98; average cost per light per night 22 cents.

Fire broke out in John J. Malen's grocery store at Atchison, destroyed the stock, wrecked McLeod's photograph gallery and damaged Winegar's hat store and Peoples & Bosanko's meat market. The damage is estimated at \$8,000; fully insured.

The Cedarville Investment company has been incorporated. Its object is to do a general real estate business in Smith county lands and buying corn. Five farms have already been sold by this company, ranging at \$950 for an "80" to \$2,000 average for four quarters.

Topeka Capital: George F. Hill, a press feeder in the Kansas Farmer office, shot a golden eagle a half mile east of the Topeka sugar mill. The bird was only crippled by the shot, and made quite a fight before it could be killed. It measured six feet and four inches from tip to tip of wings. Eagles are quite rare in this vicinity of late years.

J. P. Kassebaum and W. Cammerer, the proprietors of the Standard Vinegar works of Topeka, which were burned down recently, say that they will start up anew as soon as they can get in shape and secure another building. They had just got things in good working order when the fire occurred. It is their opinion that the works were set on fire.

From April to October 31 the people of Lyon county have paid off mortgages to the amount of \$390,479.10 and given new mortgages to the amount of \$228,688.94, making a net reduction in their indebtedness of \$161,790.16. This does not include partial payments on mortgages, for the records do not show them, but many such payments have been made.

The funeral of Hale Wheeler, the Missouri Pacific engineer who lost his life in an accident at Farmington, was held at Atchison and was very largely attended. The deceased was chief of the local order of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and was extremely popular. The funeral was in charge of the brotherhood, and the services at Trinity church were conducted by Bishop Brooks. The floral offerings were very elaborate. The funeral was attended by engineers from Kansas City, Omaha, Topeka, Lincoln, Hiawatha, Sedalia, and other places. The funeral of N. B. Graves, the fireman who lost his life in the same accident, occurred here also and was largely attended.

Dodge City Globe-Republican: The Spearville cheese factory under the charge of Chas. E. Cody, a skilled cheese maker from Herkimer county, New York, has shipped this far this season twenty-eight tons of cheese, principally to Chicago. The latest supply is furnished by about 200 cows, and the price paid for milk has been 60 cents a hundred. Two thousand six hundred dollars has been paid out in the neighborhood for milk. The factory will turn out the staple for a month or two. This plant has been steadily enlarged for the three years it has been in operation and its capacity will be further extended next season. Mr. Cody says our buffalo grass yields as much cheese to the hundred pounds of milk as do the fine tame pastures of New York state.

STOCK AND FARM.

Horses near Argonia are afflicted with the blind staggers. Shawnee county raised 333,648 bushels of oats this year.

About 10,000 stock cattle that have been contracted to Kansas parties to feed will be delivered between November

10 and 20, but they will not come upon the market this year.

Shawnee county had only twenty-eight acres of spring wheat in its 1892 crop.

Grainfield Cap Sheaf: John Sims shipped from Grainfield recently 1,000 sheep. He took them to Virden, Ill., where they will be fed this winter.

Stafford People's Paper: Broom corn is still coming in, but the streets are not crowded with it. Either there is not as much broom corn in the country as was supposed, or the farmers are not disposed to be in a hurry about marketing it.

Kansas Farmer: Some of the farmers of Mission township, Shawnee county, are now engaged in threshing their clover for seed. The quality of the seed is excellent and the yield very satisfactory.

Stafford People's Paper: The rains which have lately fallen have put the fall-sown crops in excellent condition for the winter, and the prospect for another big crop is as good as ever before at this season of the year.

The farmer neighbors of Mrs. Baysegers, Chautauqua county, met at her house last week and finished gathering her corn, about 1,700 bushels, while the widow, doubly afflicted by the loss of her husband and son, finds great consolation in the kindness and sympathy of her friends and neighbors.

E. E. Miller, of Lane county, has built a fine new residence of twelve rooms. Mr. Miller came to Lane county in 1879, and by hard work and economy has worked himself into a fine home. He owns 900 acres of land, 200 under cultivation, with two large barns, 100 head of cattle, 200 head of sheep, and 275 head of horses.

Cedar Vale Star: J. O. Sullivan brought samples of corn to this office from a field planted the 21st day of June, and it is good corn, too. The best feature about it, aside from maturing in so short a time, is its extra long kernel, a point which seems to have been too much overlooked by our corn-growers. Too many big cobs and wide, short grains.

Hugh Bender, of Doniphan county, began twenty-five years ago with nothing, as you may say. He has been offered \$12,000 for his home farm, where he resides. In addition, he owns two other 160-acre farms that are worth \$14,000. His stock and implements are worth several thousand more, with a suburban residence in Hiawatha for which he paid \$6,000.

Cedar Vale Star: W. L. Johnson has been rustling this season. He has sold at 30 cents to E. M. Hewins, 2,000 bushels of corn, which he raised on Salt creek. Himself and Mr. Savage, his partner, with one outfit, put up 1,947 tons of hay on Elm creek for W. A. Hallway. They are dipping into cattle a little now, having a car-load of domestic threes in pasture, feeding snapped corn to them, and twenty-seven head New Mexico steers that they expected to put up this week.

Topeka Capital: Land Commissioner John E. Frost, of the Santa Fe, has received some reports of heavy wheat yields in various sections of the state that are interesting. Here are some of them: In Ford county S. Barrell's crop averaged thirty-five bushels per acre; J. M. Shain's forty-five bushels; C. M. Beeson's fifty-two bushels. The postoffice address of all these gentlemen is Dodge City. J. Minor, of Snyder, raised a field averaging forty bushels to the acre. In all these cases the wheat weighed sixty-two pounds and over to the bushel. In Kearney county George Dodds, of Deerfield, raised a crop of wheat averaging thirty-seven and three-fourths bushels per acre. It was irrigated once. A field irrigated twice, belonging to Henry Entz, yielded thirty-eight and one-half bushels to the acre. In this county farmers report eighty to eighty-three bushels of oats per acre that weighed thirty-six pounds per bushel, on land irrigated twice. Reports from six farmers in Finney county show an average yield of twenty-seven and four-fifths bushels of wheat per acre, two fields yielding respectively forty and forty-five bushels per acre.

KANSAS RAILROADS.

The old Missouri Pacific depot in Atchison, for many years used as a union depot, and which has long been an eyesore to the citizens of that place, was so badly burned the other night as to render its complete demolition necessary.

The office of W. K. Gillett, assistant general auditor of the Santa Fe, has been transferred from Topeka to the Monadnock building, Chicago. John G. Taylor has been appointed general live stock agent at Kansas City, to succeed Col. O. H. Brown.

Atchison Champion: It begins to look as though the C. B. & Q road will be extended from Red Cloud, Nebraska, or near there, southwest through Rooks county next year. President Perkins, of that company, has recently bought 35,000 acres of land in that county, besides his other large landed interests in that county. The survey of the road has been made as far as Wa-Keeney.

KANSAS CHURCHES.

Harper Graphic: The Catholics have ordered pews for their church and expect to dedicate soon.

The church of the United Brethren at Big Springs, Douglas county, is burned to the ground. The building, which was one of the oldest in Kansas, was of stone.

Dr. John Barrows, pastor of the first Presbyterian church at Chicago, Ill., has been elected chairman of the committee on World's Educational congresses. Dr. Barrows was superintendent of the Osage county schools in 1893.

WIDE-SPREAD BENEFITS.

The McKinley Tariff Relieves Manufacturer and Laborer Alike. William G. Steel, of New York, has addressed the letter given below to the republican members of the house of representatives. Mr. Steel was the resident partner in Bradford, England, in charge of the worsted mill of the firm of Edward T. Steel & Co., whose machinery the McKinley tariff bill caused them to remove to the United States. His familiarity both at home and abroad with the operations of the McKinley law makes his letter of special interest: "My attention," he says, "has been drawn to your report dissenting from that of the majority of your committee which recommended the passage of the bill known as the 'Springer free wool bill.' Being absent at the time I had not previously seen or known of your allusion to the operations of my firm as an illustration of your argument; but as you have chosen these as an object lesson I feel at liberty to communicate with you in further exemplification of the subject.

"Prior to the passage of the act known as the tariff of '83 my firm was largely engaged in handling American-made goods, principally in contracting with mills for large lines of their products, having paid to one establishment alone over \$500,000 per annum for its fabrics. After the tariff of '83, which reduced the duties on this class of goods, we never made another contract with an American mill, and after six months from that time never bought another piece of American-made goods. The passage of that act notified us of the coming destruction of our principal business, which we had built by a lifetime of exertion (1857 to 1883). Having been for many years importers, we knew values abroad, and rather than see the whole of our business that had value swept into the hands of foreign houses, I went to England before the '83 tariff took effect and arranged to supply from there the class of goods we had been getting from the American mills.

"This I carried on successfully up to the time the act of '90, known as the McKinley bill, restoring the duties, went into operation. Since then we have not had a yard of this class of goods from abroad, except a very few pieces from previous contracts unfiled at that date. The law again destroyed our business and in order to keep in a trade that our lives have been devoted to, my firm was compelled to establish here works to reproduce the goods I had been getting made in England. The result is what the circular you allude to asserts. We are now making in the United States better goods and at lower prices than under the act of '83 we could afford to sell imported goods for."

FOREIGNERS KNOW WHO PAYS THE DUTY.

From the American Economist. That every duty levied on an imported article is added to the price paid for that article by the American consumer is one of those absurd free trade propositions religiously believed by every orthodox "reformer." And yet nothing is more untrue, as can readily be seen by consulting the opinion of any foreign manufacturer producing for export a commodity on which the United States levies a protecting duty. Evidently, if the burden of the duty falls entirely upon the domestic consumer, the foreign manufacturer, aside from any philanthropic interest he may feel in the tax-ridden people of this country, will not care a button whether we have a tariff here or not. But, strange to say, he does care—cares so much, in fact, that he is willing to contribute any reasonable amount in order to secure the success of the party committed to his interests. And the reason is not far to seek. As the Manchester (England) Courier puts it, speaking of the protective tariffs adopted during the last few years by the United States, France and other countries: "We were still able to do a large trade in spite of them (the duties). Yes, by sacrificing price in proportion to the increases of the tariffs.

"British labor has to pay for the use of every foreign market it invades, and to contribute to the revenue of every foreign state which is its customer, as well as to maintain its own."

Now, then, here we have a plain unequivocal statement from a great English journal that the British must themselves pay the duties for the sake of entering our market. What the Cobdenites will say after this confession from their own friends, we do not know. Probably, with those slippery methods characteristic of them, they will now turn about and say that it is wrong, "in conflict with the spirit of the age," etc., to make the poor foreigners do this. Their sympathy will naturally be with those across the sea. Upon the American workingman, asking no odds of anyone, but only seeking an opportunity to earn an honest livelihood on an honest way, and protesting against having his wages reduced by open competition with others who care nothing for this government and do not contribute to its support, they do not even waste a thought.

GOOD DOCTRINE.

From the Troy Chief. Here is a political platform to which we invite the attention of our readers of all parties:

Resolved, That an adequate protection to American industry is indispensable to the prosperity of the country; and that an abandonment of the policy at this period would be attended with consequences ruinous to the best interests of the nation. Resolved, That a uniform system of internal improvements, sustained and supported by the general government, is calculated to secure, in the highest degree, the harmony, the strength and permanency of the republic. Resolved, That the indiscriminate removal of public officers for a mere difference of political opinion is a gross

abuse of power; and that the doctrine lately boldly preached in the United States senate, that "to the victors belong the spoils of the vanquished," is detrimental to the interests, corrupting to the morals, and dangerous to the liberties of the country.

Now, can you tell us where those resolutions were passed, and by what party? Of course you can. You will say at once—everybody will say, republicans, democrats, people's party and prohibitionists—that they are the resolutions of a republican convention. Pretty good republican doctrine, is it not? Republicans will endorse it, but democrats, people's party and prohibitionists will denounce it as the same old doctrine of enriching the few at the expense of the many, as exemplified in the McKinley tariff.

Well, you have all guessed wrong. That is the first party platform ever adopted in the United States, and General Jackson ran on it for president in 1822. Before that time there were no national conventions to nominate candidates for president; but candidates were brought out or recommended by state legislatures. But on the 22d of March, 1832, the democratic party held the first national convention at Baltimore, nominating Andrew Jackson for president and Martin VanBuren for vice president. The convention adopted no resolutions; but the democratic members of congress and other party leaders held a ratification meeting at Washington City on the first of May and adopted the above resolutions as the party platform. After that, the framing of a platform was one of the duties of every national convention.

The last of the above resolutions was aimed at a declaration made by William L. Marcy that "to the victors belong the spoils." Marcy was a teward, for many years, one of the leaders of the democratic party. He was secretary of war under President Polk and secretary of state under President Pierce.

When the democratic convention of 1892 reaffirmed its allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by Jefferson and exemplified by the long and illustrious line of his successors in democratic leadership, from Madison to Cleveland, it was in utter ignorance of the above good republican platform, upon which Andrew Jackson was elected to his second term as president.

GOOD OLD DEMOCRATIC TIMES.

From the Congressional Record.

Joseph D. Taylor: "I can remember very well when I was a boy that the neighbors used to gather around my father's fireside and talk about their mortgages and debts. He did a good deal of business, and it was a very common occurrence for them to come there and talk about such matters. There was more poverty among the people, more property sold by the sheriff, more suffering and want in those days than I have ever seen since. Eggs sold at 4 cents a dozen, oats at 12 cents a bushel, corn at 15 cents, wheat 37 cents, and vegetables would not sell at all.

"When I was a boy we hauled wheat to the canal, a distance of thirty miles, and sold our wheat at 37 cents per bushel, and I remember the time when there was absolutely no market at all for wheat. I know that my father had a very large crop of wheat, several hundred bushels, and was absolutely unable to sell at any price, and many farmers let their wheat rot in the field. It was the same with apples and potatoes; there was absolutely no market for them. We had two large orchards on my father's farm, very good ones, too, and I remember that at one time we picked one hundred barrels of splendid apples, the choicest that we could select, and put them in new, clean barrels, but we could not sell them anywhere, and those apples rotted. I think a few of them were used for making vinegar."

A member: "Why didn't you eat them?" [Laughter.]

Another member: "Why didn't you make cider of them?" [Laughter.]

Mr. Taylor: "There was no market whatever for them. Do not talk to me about mortgages and debts. In that part of the country at that time everybody was in debt. When a man went to church on Sunday he often went in his shirt sleeves. He and his wife would ride the same horse and sometimes carry one or two of the children. I have no sort of patience with this talk about the depression of agriculture, as compared with the times when he had a revenue tariff. The farmers are having a hard time, and think they will have a harder time when wool is on the free list. But they are not having as hard a time as they had thirty or forty years ago, when the democratic party was in power."

THE TWO POLICIES.

From the New York Tribune.

Protection builds and opens factories; a low tariff will close them. Protection raises and sustains the rate of wages; a low tariff will lower it. Protection employs home labor; a low tariff will bring in what is made with the help of foreign labor. Protection cheapens prices without depriving American workmen of employment or reducing their earnings. A low tariff, if it cheapens prices, does it by throwing men and women in this country out of work, or by debasing the value of the labor.

A MERCHANT in Ohio advertises that the McKinley law has so stimulated production among American manufacturers that nearly everything in the dry goods line is sold much lower than hitherto. Foreign manufacturers have the choice of taking a lower price for their goods or losing their trade. They are therefore offering their goods, duty paid, at 10 per cent less than their former prices. As a result, the advertiser offers his wares at 10 to 20 per cent lower prices. This is not what the Cleveland party threatened the people with two years ago, when it scared them into a democratic house. As Major McKinley says, the law is old enough to do its own talking, and is doing it effectually.—New York Advertiser.

LATEST NEWS.

Condensed for Convenience of Hurried Readers.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Nettleton, has tendered his resignation to the president, to take effect December 31.

At 10 o'clock Saturday night, the republican state central committee having received official returns from ninety-eight counties of Kansas, conceded the election to Jewelling and the entire populist ticket. Anthony is defeated for congressman-at-large by about 5,000 majority.

Returns indicate that Harrison has carried Nebraska by a slight plurality. The democrats admit the election of Crook, Reuben Hunt, for governor from 5,000 to 10,000. The republicans elect two congressmen, people's party re-elect Kerns and McKelhan; the other two districts are in doubt.

Russia has been seizing more British and Canadian sealers. One of them had 700 seal skins.

At St. Marys, O., a factory has been forced to shut down on account of the failure of the natural gas supply, and it is feared the gas is giving out.

A probability is reported that General Miles and General Howard will exchange departments: Miles going to New York and Howard to Chicago.

Snow fell in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas on the 9th and 10th; coming down hard with a cold, biting wind. Delays in running trains are reported on a few roads.

A heavy shock of earthquake was felt at San Francisco at 4:45 Sunday morning, and also at numerous points throughout California. No damage was done beyond breaking glass.

Dr. H. A. Slade, the spiritualist medium, was arrested in a cheap lodging house in Sioux City, Iowa, and brought before the insanity commission, adjudged insane and ordered to the hospital. His case is considered hopeless.

There is a probability that the present agitation about the calling of an extra session of congress for tariff legislation will result in the appointment of a tariff commission to formulate a new tariff to be reported to the fifty-third congress.

D. M. Cooley, of Dubuque, Ia., judge of the supreme court of that state, died at the residence of his daughter, in New York city, of paralysis. Judge Cooley came east in September. A week ago he was stricken with paralysis. He is a brother of Judge T. M. Cooley of Michigan.

Chairman Carter, of the republican national committee, sent the following to President Harrison, November 10: "The returns show that we have been defeated by a pronounced majority. The defeat can only be attributed to the reaction against the progressive policy of the republican party."

Chairman Simpson, of the republican state central committee, still believes that Smith is elected by a small majority. He also thinks that Anthony ran about even with Smith, but thinks that it will take an official count to decide it. Chairman Breidenthal claims the election of Jewelling by 9,000.

An engine on the Philadelphia & Reading road, drawing a train of empty coal cars, blew up at Connor's crossing, near Schuylkill Haven, Pa., November 14, killing five men. After the engine was arrested the locomotive, hurrying the machinery for several squares, scattering death and destruction all around.

A street riot has occurred at Homestead, Pa., in which 2,000 of the striking population took part. A dozen negro non-union workmen were assaulted and they opened fire. After the negroes were arrested they were badly beaten on their way to the lock-up. A few flesh wounds resulted from at least 500 shots.

The wholesale and retail jewelry house of Baldwin & Co., St. Joseph, Mo., made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors, the cause of the assignment being poor collection. Their assets are \$100,000; liabilities, \$80,000. Baldwin & Co. was the oldest jewelry firm in St. Joseph, having been in business here since 1853.

It is nearly a clean sweep. The new party elects its state ticket entire, including congressman-at-large. It elects four of the seven district congressmen and has made Funston's chances so slight, that, should he get a certificate of election, a contest before a democratic house of representatives would probably ensue. This view is based upon the latest news received.

Broderick is elected in the First district by over 3,000, Funston in the Second probably, Hudson in the Third by 2,000, Curtis in the Fourth by 3,000, Davis in the Fifth by 800, Baker in the Sixth by 2,000, and Jerry Simpson in the Seventh by 2,000. The legislature will be close on a joint ballot, but republicans will probably have a few more than the populists. Chairman Jones, of the democratic committee, telegraphed Chairman Hart, claiming Kansas for Weaver by 13,000 majority and six of the eight congressmen for the fusionists.

DO YOU KNOW

That Mermod & Jaccard's, of Broadway and Locust streets, St. Louis, Mo., is the largest and grandest jewelry establishment in the world and the lowest priced house in America for fine goods? They will send you free (be sure to write or it) a mammoth catalogue of 2000 illustrations of the most beautiful things in jewelry, watches, clocks, music boxes and silverware, showing how beautiful and cheap they are. For wedding rings and presents, visiting and varding cards, and Christmas presents write to them.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various goods including CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE, FLAX SEED, HAY, BUTTER, EGGS, and various oils and seeds. Includes sub-sections for CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS.

"August Flower"

Eight doctors treated me for Heart Disease and one for Rheumatism, but did me no good. I could not speak aloud. Everything that I took into the Stomach distressed me. I could not sleep. I had taken all kinds of medicines. Through a neighbor I got one of your books. I procured a bottle of Green's August Flower and took it. I am today stout, hearty and strong and enjoy the best of health. August Flower saved my life and gave me my health. Mrs. Sarah J. Cox, Defiance, O.



THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER. ELY'S CATARRH CURE IS A PLEASANT AND EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR ALL DRUGS.

ELY'S CATARRH CURE. IS WORTH \$5.00 TO ANY MAN, Woman or Child suffering from CATARRH.

NOT A LIQUID OR SNUFF. A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

Insomnia. A great many persons suffer from inability to sleep. This is especially the case if they have taken a slight cold, they cough, roll toes and tumble, and wish that it were day, and fret and fume and work themselves into a state of exasperation. On arising in the morning they are nervous and out of sorts. When you take cold, do not delay a moment. There is no necessity for you to suffer with it. Get a bottle of Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure and take it freely before going to bed. While it contains no opiates or narcotics, it will quiet you, stop your cough and enable you to enjoy a sound and refreshing sleep. If you wake at night, take another dose. You may take the contents of an entire bottle without the slightest injury. It is this quality that renders it invaluable in the family, especially for the children. It comes in two sizes. Small size 25 cents, large size 50 cents. Get it of any dealer. SYLVAN REMEDY CO. Peoria, Ill.

DO YOU COUGH? DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM THE BEST COUGH CURE.

SHILOH'S CURE. Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

Garfield Tea Cures Constipation EARLY RISERS. The Famous Little Pills for Constipation.

MARRIAGE PAPERS. GUNNELL'S MONTHLY, Toledo, Ohio.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system.

"What makes you thing young again in love?" "He keeps saying such cynical things about women."