KICKING UP A DUST.

SPANISH MINISTER ALARMED OVER THE KANSAS CITY FILIBUSTERERS.

'FRAID CUBA WILL BE CAPTURED

JO SHELBY'S SON MUST KEEP OUT OF THE EXPEDITION.

In Case the Marshal's Boy Takes a Hand Spain Will Have a Grievance Against the United States for Violation of Neutrality Laws.

Washington, Aug. 24.—(Special.) The Spanish minister is raising a great fog over the published report that the son of General Jo Shelby is engaged in a movement to join some hardy Missourians in the Cuban cause. He has communicated with the department of state about the matter, and, in addition, he has dispatched one of his secret emissaries to Kansas City to collect data as to the facts, and to report to the minister, who, according to diplomatic usage, will turn the information over to the department of state, which will call on the department of justice for aid in enforcing the neutrality law and crushing filibusterers.

The Spanish minister has a basket of clippings from newspapers containing accounts of the alleged organization of a band in and near Kansas City to aid Cuba, besides other clippings relating to a similar enterprise in Oklahoma. These clippings were sent to the department of state, accompanied by a statement from the minister calling the attention of Acting Secretary Adee to the situation, and asking that the usual steps be taken by the government to prevent consummation of the plan as outlined, either in Kansas City or Oklahoma.

The Kansas City case and the papers relating to it were sent down to the department of justice, together with the clippings in regard to the Oklahoma case. The Kansas City matter was presented to Attorney General Harmon yesterday, and he was very much interested. He said that it was the first instance in the trouble arising from the Cuban revolution where a native of a government official appeared as being involved, and should it be established that the son of General Jo Shelby is concerned in a movement of this kind, the Spanish government would make the matter of it a grievance against the United States over violations of the neutrality law. He gave orders that the attention of United States Marshal Shelby be called to the matter, with directions to do all in his power to prevent the organization of any body of men in his district to aid the Cuban revolution.

It was stated at the department that any dereliction of duty on the part of General Shelby in the matter would not only involve him in departmental trouble, but might prove an embarrassing predicament for the United States. Since urging payment of the Mora claim, and because of the general sympathy for Cuba in this country, Spain is watching for an opportunity to make out a good case against the United States.

MORTON'S OLD JUNK TRADE.

The Washington "Times" Ventilates the Agricultural Secretary's Latest Exploit in Wiping Out the Sugar Mills.

Washington, Aug. 24.—(Special.) Secretary Morton gets an editorial blast from the Washington Times to-day about selling for junk the old sugar machinery in Kansas and his policy of demolishing many things he found under headway in his department when he came into office. The article is as follows: "Secretary Morton, of the department of agriculture, has distinguished himself in many official tracks, which have made his name a household word wherever humor, irony or sarcasm sit at table or encircle the hearthstone. He has been some for the funny man of the newspapers, and fish, flesh and fowl for the epigrammatic pot.

"Occasionally Mr. Morton performs some trick before high heaven which if it fell to make his whilom jokes weep, must be viewed with some degree of seriousness by unimaginative mundane creatures, and of such tricks is that one lately published in the Times which tells of his sale for the price of old junk of the machinery of sugar experiment stations. It would be interesting to be informed of the authority by which even so self-sufficient an official as Mr. Morton can abolish institutions established by act of congress and which are maintained by congressional appropriations, and virtually gives away the property of the government. Mr. Morton has arbitrarily abolished many features of his department which had been looked upon as excellent and valuable by predecessors and congresses and presidents, such as the general experiment stations and the seed distribution bureau, but this last act of wiping out of existence experiment stations established for the specific purpose of developing the production of domestic sugars or oil bearing seeds are carried performances. The judgment of those who are well informed in regard to the work of these stations is that they have brought results of immeasurable value and Secretary Rusk, in his report, in his last year for the year 1888, warmly commended that work and urged its continuance. Only one explanation can be given of the secretary's erratic course, it is that he constantly thinks for notoriety, and, therefore, he looks forward with extreme glee to a formal investigation of his performances by a committee of the next house of representatives."

DOUBLE SUICIDE IN BOSTON.

Lewis Hammond and Wife End Their Troubles by Taking Chloral—Were in Straitened Circumstances.

Boston, Aug. 24.—Employes of the American House, this city, found the bodies of Lewis Hammond, supposed to have been a commercial traveler, of Des Moines, and his wife, Kate, at 4 o'clock this afternoon in a room in which they had taken supper Monday last. There is every indication that both committed suicide by taking chloral.

The couple came to the American house Monday afternoon and registered as "Lewis Hammond and wife, New York." They went up at once to their room. Mrs. Hammond did not appear again, her husband stating that she was suffering from nervous prostration and requested that she be not disturbed. He ordered supper, which he took himself next Thursday night. After that he was not seen again, and late this afternoon, when employes knocked at the room door, there was no response. The door was forced and both were found dead. The women was in bed and the man was partially dressed. A letter was found written by Hammond. It stated that both he and his wife had been taking chloral for several days and that Mr. Hammond died Wednesday morning. He continued to take the drug and resolved to end his life. The letter was written Friday morning, so that it is probable Hammond died the day before, and his wife later night. A card issued by the Iowa State Traveling Men's Association was found in one of Hammond's pockets, numbered 5,999. Hammond was about 35 years old and well dressed. His wife was about five years his senior. It is known that Hammond was almost penniless, unless even to pay his board bill. The police believe that their straitened circumstances led them to commit suicide. Both bodies are in an undertaker's, where they will remain until instructions are received from friends.

CASES AGAINST OWSLEY.

They May Be Called for Trial at Platte City To-morrow.

There is every indication that the trial of Charles S. Owsley, ex-recorder of voters of Kansas City, upon the charge of having made false certificates of election, will be called to-morrow at Platte City. There are three cases against Owsley, in which there are no demurrers. Attorney George A. Neal, for the prosecution, stated yesterday that the cases would come up Monday, if the attendance of the witnesses could be secured. In the argument of the demurrers on Friday before Judge Herndon, the defense claimed that because the fraudulent and fictitious names placed on the Second ward poll books were not set forth in full they did not know what names the state would claim were fictitious. The court, in deciding this question, said that the state claimed half of the names on the poll books of the Sixth precinct as being fictitious, and that the indictments fulfilled the requirements. This point the court took under advisement. The demurrer in the case where illegal registration is charged was also taken under advisement. If these points are decided in favor of the state by the court before to-morrow, the cases will be called for trial.

H. CLAY ARNOLD APPOINTED.

Governor Stone Makes Him President of the New Election Board—Other Members Not Named.

As was generally expected, Governor Stone yesterday appointed Henry Clay Arnold, chairman of the election board created by the new election law that went into effect yesterday. Mr. Arnold has been recorder of voters here since U. S. Crowley's term expired last January, and his appointment has been expected from the first. There has been nothing from the governor as to who is to be selected for the other places on the board that is in his hands for disposal. It pays a smaller salary than the other two, but there are several gentlemen in the city who would welcome the position, and incidentally many of them are hunting it assiduously.

The latest man whose name is connected with the position is Butler LaForce, brother of Felix LaForce. It is claimed he has been selected by the anti-Brown goldbugs and is now pushing hard for the position. Then there are others whose friends are pushing them, so that it is impossible to select the winner yet.

The Republican who is to occupy the place on the board has not yet been chosen. He will get the appointment from Mayor Davis, and it is not to be announced until Governor Stone has made both of his appointments. The governor has shipped days in which to name the men and the mayor has the same time. It is expected that the names of the three will be known inside that time.

The fact that the term of office of Recorder of Voters Arnold has ceased and that there has been no new election board chosen leaves the contest matters at a standstill. The Republican-Crowley contest has been about half finished and the work was gradually being pushed along. With the end of his official career as recorder Mr. Arnold ceased to count, and so the matter must remain until the new men are appointed and take charge of the duties of their positions.

Early in the week Mr. Arnold informed Governor Stone that he would remain in the office and retain charge of the records and papers in it until the new board was organized, but that during the time he would transact no business whatever with the public. He will maintain that position.

A LITTLE BREEZE AT TAMATAVE.

Official Statement of the Facts About Commander Perry's Refusal to Salute the French Flag.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Acting Secretary McAdoo, in view of what has been published concerning the refusal of the Castine to salute the French flag at Tamatave, Madagascar, decided to make the facts in the case public.

Commander Perry informed the navy department some time ago that he did not salute the French flag at Tamatave because of the naval regulations, and of our treaty with Madagascar, by which we had recognized that government as controlling the entire island, and that, as there was no representative of the native government at Tamatave, he could not salute that government, and hence, he fired no salute whatever.

There was a misunderstanding between the French authorities on shore and the officers on the Castine as to granting pratique. When the first boat from the Castine landed, the French military authorities on shore with a great deal of excitement attempted to prevent the officers from approaching or speaking with Mr. Wetter, our consul, and his party, saying that pratique had not been given, although Captain Perry had been so informed early in the day.

The French officers on shore became very much excited, and ordered all the Americans back on their boats, and then sent twelve Zaymasses in boats toward the Castine's boat, and calling on the gendarmes to drive off the Americans as intruders. During the incident there was great excitement on the part of the French representatives, and there might have been trouble, but it was averted by the coolness and good judgment of Ensign George R. Evans and Paymaster Dent. Commander Perry promptly demanded ample and full apologies from the officers of both of his country, for this incident. The French representatives came aboard the Castine the next day and made full and unreserved apologies for their misbehavior. Afterwards, an apology satisfactory to the consul was offered, and accepted by him. This closed the incident.

IN GOOD DEMAND.

A Number of Recent Real Estate Sales—Plans Being Drawn for Three Residences.

George F. Winter & Co., sold thirty-five lots in Winter park to E. A. Stevens for $12,000. The same firm sold a lot in Building park to David McCulloch for $750.

C. D. Parker, Durfee & Co., made three sales of real estate during the week: A lot, 40x140 feet on the south side of Longmeadow near Grand avenue to William Reisjtes for T. A. Haley for $675; the 6-room frame house No. 3016 oak street on a lot 40 feet front, to G. C. Johnston for the Alliance Trust Co., for $2,000, and the 6-room house No. 1020 Euclid avenue with 25 feet to Andy Barner for George L. Farrell for $1,750.

L. G. Middaugh, the architect, is drawing plans for three residences. One is to be a modern frame house for A. D. Workman to be located at Twenty-Sixth and Prospect avenue, to cost $3,500, and two houses of the same kind for Mr. Aiken, of the Wells Fargo Express Co., to be located at Sixth and Olive streets. The first of Mr. Aiken's houses is to cost $1,500 and the second $1,000.

FIREMEN KEPT BUSY.

They Responded to Four Alarms Yesterday and Last Night.

Four small fires called out the fire department yesterday. At 8:50 o'clock in the forenoon the department was called to the home of Mrs. Susan Patterson, 508 East Seventeenth street. The blaze was easily extinguished. It was caused by the careless handling of gasoline.

At 2:55 o'clock in the afternoon escaping steam from the furnace at 705 Delaware street caused the sending in of an alarm. Slight damage was done.

Last night at 8:55 o'clock fire was discovered in a store room on the second floor of the Karnes & Cartwright dry goods store at 1123 Main street. It was caused by the ignition of a quantity of cotton batting stored in the room. The origin of the fire is unknown. Before the blaze could be extinguished $60 damage was done.

While the firemen from No. 1 station were on their return from that call an alarm was turned in from 310 Oak street where a small blaze occurred at the home of Mrs. Pearson. It was due to the explosion of a kitchen lamp. Loss $15.

STATE BOARD OF EMBALMERS

Has Finished Its Labors in This City and Will Go to Moberly.

The state board of embalmers, consisting of G. H. Hickman, of Butler; Boyd Humphrey, of Lamar; J. W. Wagner, of this city; M. H. Alexander, of St. Louis, and J. C. Herne, of Neosho, which has been in session here since Friday for the purpose of examining applicants for licenses as embalmers, finished its work yesterday forenoon. To-day the board will convene in Moberly, the last of the four cities which make up the circuit prescribed by law. One of the board said that the averages made during the session in this city were quite high, showing that the local undertakers understand their business well and are qualified to embalm. One of these was called to Mrs. Oates, the wife of Undertaker H. W. Oates. Another was granted to Charles H. Countess, a colored undertaker. An amusing incident occurred in the examination when Countess made. It was asked, "What course should be taken to remove discoloration?" to which Countess wrote on his paper, "I never take any course. My subjects are never discolored, but remain the same color every time."

Fraker Arrested in Moberly.

Moberly, Mo., Aug. 24.—A man giving his name as "T. Hall, alias Harry George, alias Kansas," has been arrested here and is believed to have had connection with the celebrated Fraker case. He answers the description closely and is believed to be Fraker himself. He is held awaiting the arrival of New Mexico authorities. He made a strong effort to resist arrest, but was disarmed.

Meeting of Property Owners.

There will be a meeting at the Coates House club room at 8 p. m., sharp Monday evening, in the interest of the park and boulevard question. Every property owner on Broadway especially invited to be present, including ladies.

Miscellaneous.

Miss Adelaide Pribbenow, of 224 Brooklyn avenue, is visiting friends in Joplin, Mo.

The premium list of the Kansas City Interstate fair women's bread baking contest has been issued. There has been great interest manifested by the ladies in the contest.

MORE EXCURSIONS TO-DAY.

MANY PEOPLE COMING TO KANSAS CITY FROM OUTSIDE POINTS.

Henry S. Haines Chosen Commissioner of the Newly Formed Southern States Association—More Trouble Over Harvest Excursion Rates.

To-day will be another big day for the Sunday excursionists from Kansas. Many roads have announced special low rates and it is expected that 8,000 people from different points in Kansas will spend the day in Kansas City. There will be 110 carloads in all. The Rock Island will have five extra trains, of ten cars each, from its Wichita and Belleville branches; the Missouri Pacific, three extras of ten cars each, from Yates Center, Coffeyville and other points; the Memphis, ten cars from Joplin, Mo.; the Union Pacific, ten cars from Junction City and adjacent cities, and the Santa Fe eleven cars from its main line as far west as Nickerson, Kas. Since the theaters have opened their season many of the trains will be held for those desiring to attend the plays. The double programme at the ball park will also catch many of the visitors, while the cool shade of the parks will hold out invitations for many more.

HARVEST EXCURSION DIFFICULTIES.

The Central and Western Association at Variance.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 24.—Considerable friction is likely to result between the Central Traffic Association and the Western Lines Passenger Association over the harvest excursions. The roads in the latter organization made a rate of one fare plus $2 and agreed to divide the $2 with the lines of the Central Traffic Association. This does not satisfy the latter roads, however, and they have decided to have at least all of the $2 for themselves. They decided to make their rate one fare plus $2 up to the Western gateways. This action on their part will make the rate from Eastern territory one fare plus $4, but the probabilities are that three-fourths of the purchasers will not understand the arrangement and when called upon to give up the extra $2 before having their certificates executed, will raise trouble and blame the Western roads for what is entirely the fault of the Eastern lines.

HENRY S. HAINES, COMMISSIONER.

The Southern States Association Has a New Head.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 24.—The announcement authoritatively stated that Henry S. Haines, the president of the Plant system, has been chosen commissioner of the newly formed Southern States' Association, at a salary of $12,000 a year. This was done at the joint meeting of the committees of the recent meeting of the association in New York. Mr. Haines' election will be confirmed at the adjourned meeting in New York next Tuesday.

New Services Out of Omaha.

Atchison, Kas., Aug. 24.—(Special.) On Sunday, September 1, the Missouri Pacific will inaugurate additional passenger train service out of Omaha, which will be pleasing to the morning newspapers. It will leave Omaha at 5:40 a. m., and run to Plattsmouth, where an hour will be spent by the Paymaster's Dent toward the Cuban's boat, and calling on the gendarmes to drive off the Americans as intruders. During the incident there was great excitement on the part of the French representatives, and there might have been trouble, but it was averted by the coolness and good judgment of Ensign George R. Evans and Paymaster Dent. Commander Perry promptly demanded ample and full apologies from the officers of both of his country, for this incident. The French representatives came aboard the Castine the next day and made full and unreserved apologies for their misbehavior. Afterwards, an apology satisfactory to the consul was offered, and accepted by him. This closed the incident.

Spikes.

The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul for the third week in August show a gain of $2,000, an increase of $26,755 over the corresponding week of last year.

A rate of one fare for the round trip has been authorized by the Central Traffic Association for the meeting of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew at Louisville, September 22-25. Tickets will be sold September 21 and 23. They will be good for the return trip as late as September 26.

Notice was given by the Illinois Central road in Chicago yesterday that it would on August 27, make a rate of $13 from Springfield, Clinton, Pana and intermediate points, to Memphis, Tenn., from Havana, Lincoln and Mason City, to all points south of Cairo, as far south as Hammond, La., and Baton Rouge.

Atchison, Aug. 24.—(Special.) H. W. Stoutenborough, chief clerk in the office of E. M. Barnum, commercial agent of the Missouri Pacific, at this city, has been promoted to be chief clerk in the office of J. C. Philips, assistant general freight and passenger agent of the same road at Omaha. He assumed his new duties today.

PENSIONS.

Washington, Aug. 24.—The following pensions have been granted:

MISSOURI.

Original—William H. H. Oliver, Carterville; Jasper Harry Bausmann, St. Louis, St. Louis; James M. Hutsonpiller, Cowgill; Richard Mansell, Hickman Mills, Jackson.

Supplemental—William P. Christman, Ash Grove, Greene.

Increase—Amza L. Spencer, Marshfield, Webster.

Release—Adam Long, Clarence, Shelby; Allen Slater, Carthage, Jasper; Barton W. Mahon, alias George W. Rosalis, Gallatin, Daviess; Dakin Crist, St. Louis, St. Louis; Calvin J. Bullock, Kirksville, Adair; Hugh L. Dicus, Potosi, Washington; Christopher Cobb, Stratton, Greene.

Original widows, etc.—Ellen Van Campen, Haven, Reno, minors of John F. McClure, Eskridge, Wabaunsee.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

Original—William Fields, Chandler, Lincoln.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Original—Charles M. Rowlett, Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation.

Reissue—Frederick Schmalfeld, Stringtown, Choctaw Nation; Colonel S. Vrenburg, McGee, Chickasaw Nation.

Original, widows, etc.—Minor of Killihim, Attacks, Seminole Nation.

He Was From Indiana.

He came to Chicago to see the sights, and in the afternoon wandered over by the lake front. He was well dressed, but seemed to betray the fact that he was from rural parts, and carried an old yellow valise, which looked as though it would melt if set in the rain. As he sauntered down the Midway Plaisance he stopped in front of a young man who stood on the steps of a boarding house smoking a cigarette.

"Say, Johnnie," said the rurallite, "what's that yere building over yonder?"

"Hospital, I guess."

"Where they take sick people, I s'pose?"

"Yes," replied the young man, as he read much the yellow valise the name of "Silas Pooh, Kokomo, Ind."

"What's all those other big buildin's?"

"Mostly boarding houses for sawbones."

"What's a 'sawbone?'"

"Why a medical student—a doctor."

"Must be a nice place to live hereabouts."

"Nice enough, but it's as much as your life's worth to go out after night if you ain't onto the ropes."

"What you don't say."

"Yes," continued the young man, growing very confidential. "You see, there hasn't any paupers died over to the hospital for a long time, and the sawbones are getting hard up for subjects. They've got a gang out every night with bags and barrels every night now for a week, and whenever a fellow comes along that looks kind of sick they just flock out like wolves and grab him. Why, just the other day a man came down the street walkin' with a cane."

"He looked like he had the consumption, and when he got opposite the house over there two fellows jumped out and habbed him. They dragged him behind that barn over yonder and shook dice for him. The fellow came from somewhere around Pawnee, Ind."

But the farmer heard no more. He sailed around the corner and left his bags at a break-neck speed. Not once did he look behind, nor did he lessen his speed until he reached Ogden avenue, where the young man saw him mop the perspiration from his brow and board an inbound horse car.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

SERIOUS COLLISION ON LAKE.

City of Toledo and Schooner Magdalen Downing Crash Together and Many People Injured.

Toledo, O., Aug. 24.—For a second time this week it has been necessary for the tugs to tow in from the bay vessels injured by collisions. Another accident occurred in the channel this evening that will result fatally in at least five cases. About 9 o'clock this evening, as the steamer City of Toledo was returning from her regular trip to Put-in-Bay, she encountered the schooner Magdalen Downing, in tow of the tug Butler, just off Presque Isle. As the City of Toledo was coming in she signaled to the schooner to take the port side. The signals were apparently understood, for the tug at once commenced to sheer off, but in doing so gave the schooner a momentum which carried her on to a bank of mud just as the steamer was abreast of her. She suddenly slid off the bank and veered into the City of Toledo, her jib boom striking the passenger steamer just forward of her gangway and tearing away about fifty feet of her upper works. As soon as the collision occurred a panic reigned on the boat, the men acting like insane persons, the most of them taking three or four life preservers and refusing to give them up.

The officers used every endeavor to quiet the passengers, assuring them there was no danger of the boat going down, and after a few minutes succeeded in restoring order. The schooner was pulled away from the wreck and the debris cleared away.

It was found several persons had been seriously injured, while at least fifty had received cuts and bruises. A great many of the people were sitting directly beneath the boom, when it was pushed through the vessel, and those who received the most serious injuries are:

Mrs. John Sanderson, Ada, O., arms broken and injured internally; will die.

Miss Attie Zimmerman, Ada, was badly injured, her chest being crushed and has four ribs broken; injuries fatal.

Miss C. Jackson, student, Ada, O., fatally injured about the head and chest.

Miss Grace Garwood, Ada, O., chest crushed and internally injured; will die.

Miss Nellie Garwood, sister of Grace, received about the same injuries and cannot live.

Mrs. John E. Miller, Bucyrus, O., crushed about the shoulders and chest; is in a critical condition.

James Party, Bucyrus, O., injured about the lower limbs and arm; broken.

The force of the collision disabled the paddle wheel of the steamer and she was towed into the dock, where her passengers were landed and the injured ones taken to the hospital, with the exception of Mrs. Miller and Miss Nellie Garwood, who were placed aboard a waiting train and sent to their homes.

The cabins and deck of the steamer give an idea of the force of the blow. The planking was literally ground to pieces and the ironwork wrenched and twisted out of all shape. The damage to the boat will reach at least $3,000. The only damage done to the schooner was the carrying away of her jib-boom and some of her canvas.

A MATTER OF CONSCIENCE.

Some People Have the Article—But There Are Others.

She was a rather pretty girl, sunburnt as to her hands, freckled as to her nose, but, withal, good to look at. She wore a white sailor that had once in its youth been fair, but now, like its wearer, it was sunburnt, and sunburn is not as attractive in a hat as it is a girl. She sat down, pulled off her gloves, studied the menu, and when the waiter had gone to fill her order talked. And the girl that was with her, her face and hands were as white as her hat, listened.

"I always like to come here," began the sunburnt one. "I've read so much about girls who lunched on a pickle and an eclair that it's rather pleasing than otherwise to come here and see girls ordering meat and potatoes, while men, sensible creatures that they are, eat such lunches as that one at the next table is devouring. You don't see him, but I can. He's got a glass of beer and a great big piece of pie with a chunk of ice cream on top of it. Pie à la mode, I believe they call it. And, besides, one does meet such queer people here, horrid most of them, but interesting.

"Last time I was here a man and his wife, and an old man and his wife, father and mother of the younger man, sat at the same table with me. They were real old back-country farmer folks. He was that unutterable cad, that know-it-all impertinence, a farmer's boy grown up, transplanted to the city and anxious to impress his farmer father and mother with their own ignorance and his knowledge, chiefly of the world, the flesh and the devil. He was very magnificent. It was his treat. The old folks were to order anything they liked. The old man mildly suggested a steak. The young man like some chicken. The son began to bully his father. Steak would take a long time to prepare. Wouldn't this or that or the other do as well? This and that and the other were all cheaper than steak. Then what would the mother have? Would she like—? He knew very well what she would like, but he hoped to bully her into liking something less expensive. Here his wife interposed: "Mother wants chicken, and she's going to have it, too." And she did, but I longed to shake that man.

"He was dishonest, too. He took out a flashy looking gold watch. The old man asked him how it went. Not over and above well, was the answer. He swung loose on that watch. I'm going to make them put in new works for me, though. They're bound to do it." And his wife said quietly, "But, George, you can't expect to get an extra good gold watch for $4." And George glared but answered never a word. Then to his father: "Look a-here, why don't you take this off to Roseville Center with you? Lots of them. You can have this at cost. And they'd go like hot cakes there. They look like gold, you know, real handsome looking watches. I call them." You could trade one for a buggy, throw in a dollar or two, you know, and another with a trifle of cash for a horse, and another for anything else you please." But the old farmer was not to be tempted. He didn't want any more buggies and was trying to get rid of some horses as fast as he could. I call that downright dishonest, don't you?"

And the waiter returned, and the sunburnt girl lost interest in her fellows for the time being, and the other girl did most little talking was done. Finally brought out the check presented, and the sunburnt girl began fishing in her pocketbook for money, and she brought out many things that were not money. Among these were a communication ticket, of which but only one ride left on it. She passed it over to her friend.

"That was given to me by a man known to and pitied by men of his own profession as the man with the conscience—and an honest man he is, too. It was a twenty-ride ticket to Winnetka and there were four rides left on it which he could not use. So he asked me if I could. I live at Forest, you know, but he thought I could use it going cheap, because the tickets are punched so soon as we leave Chicago, and the conductor would never remember where my ticket said I was to get off. He said I couldn't use it coming in town because there was no use presenting a ticket just after leaving Lake Forest that was only good between Winnetka and Chicago, but I can use it coming in, too, for on the 6:o'clock train no tickets are punched until we leave Kenilworth, and then the conductor can't tell where I got on. So I've used up all but this one and that will take me home to-night."

And having at last found her money and buttoned her gloves she paid for her lunch and virtuously went her way.

And the girl she remembered a child's composition on birds which she once read. It was exceedingly instructive. It began: "There are many kinds of birds; some are alike and some are different." And it struck her that that proposition could be applied equally to conscience.—Chicago Tribune.

Bloomers Triumphant.

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 24.—Judge Wilson, after carefully reading the bloomer dress reform, has decided that bloomers are not an indecent dress and dismissed the case against Mrs. Noe. The defendant failed to appear in court, and a large crowd of spectators were disappointed. In his opinion Judge Wilson said women are going to ride bicycles and they were bound to have some comfortable and appropriate dress. Bloomers were just the thing.

Said to Be From Kansas City.

St. Joseph, Aug. 24.—(Special.) Miss Carrie Fox, whose home is in Kansas City, took an overdose of chloroform here to-night with suicidal intent, and will die. She was found unconscious in her room at 214 Julie street. Despondency was the cause.

Lack of Breeding.

Judge: "She certainly was a person of very poor breeding."

"Why do you say that?"

"She absolutely refused to enter into conversation while the quartette was singing."

Bloomer Effect.

Indianapolis Journal: "Woman has resolved to be no longer the one-sided creature she has been."

"Er—referring particularly to equestrianism, I presume?"

SUNDAY TIPS.

Books (new and old) bought, sold and exchanged. Glick's new location, 710 Main.

"77" FOR HAY FEVER.

J. V. JORDAN, Elberon, N. J., writes: "I have tried '77' for Hay Fever and have found it to be all that you claim. It gave me immediate relief, which all doctors have failed to do in the last five years."

HERMAN MORSE, Winooski, Vt., a victim of Hay Fever for years, says: "This year (1894) I was very ill with Hay Fever, and after two or three weeks' suffering a friend sent me two vials of '77.' The use of one and one-half vials cured me completely. Before this I never got relief until frost came. I will try it next summer, you bet."

Mrs. EDWARD STRASSLE, Westchester, N. Y., writes: "Have been troubled lately with Hay Fever. My druggist got me a small bottle of '77.' It has relieved me greatly. You will oblige me by sending another bottle."

Small bottle of pleasant pellets—fits your vest pocket; sold by druggists or sent prepaid upon receipt of price, 25c. or five for $1.00. HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO., 111 and 113 William St., New York.

WHAT BEAT THE 'SQUIRE.

His Long Term Ingloriously Ended by a Phosphate Case—Couldn't Endure the Smell.

There was no mistake about it; 'Squire Briggs was defeated. The opposing candidate for justice of the peace had received thirty-nine more votes than he, and the twelfth year of his judicial life was to be his last. Every other candidate on the ticket of his party was elected by good majorities, and he knew not how to account for his overthrow.

There were a few in the town of Macedon, however, who knew the cause. His defeat was through the influence of the women.

'Squire Briggs did not know this, and if he had he would still have been in a quandary. He would not have been able to explain why the female portion of the town should seek to cut short his public career. Even the voters did not know the reason until they were told of the trials and tribulations of Mrs. Briggs during the twelve long years of that judicial career. It had never occurred to the squire that his office brought her any additional cares. She had never told him so, and he could not be expected to learn such things by intuition.

But Mrs. Briggs had her troubles, and they were many. The fact that she was commonly known as "'Squire Briggs'" wife did not compensate her for the surrender of her dining room every few days to the use of the justice court, for on the parlor carpet caused by the many men who came to see the squire "on official business," and the work she did writing up the minutes taken in the various lawsuits. She might have continued making these sacrifices and the squire would probably have continued his services to the public had it not been for the "phosphate suit" as it became known in the Briggs family during the pendency of its case. Mrs. Briggs made the discovery that in the course of events in a justice's family there comes a time when forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and immediately following this discovery she made up her mind that her husband would not be a justice of the peace after the expiration of the term of office which he was then serving.

The "phosphate case" was without a precedent in the history of jurisprudence in Macedon. Alone it established a precedent for similar cases. It was the last case tried by 'Squire Briggs. The plaintiff was a company that made it its business to sell phosphate fertilizer. The defendant was a farmer who had been one of its patrons. The tiller of the soil had refused to pay the company's bill, because, he said, the fertilizer was under weight. The company brought suit before 'Squire Briggs and was represented by a city attorney. The village lawyer looked after the defendant's interests.

From the first Squire Briggs did not like that city lawyer. He was too assuming, he told himself, and made too many suggestions to the court. In fact, he seemed to want to fill the dual position of attorney for the plaintiff and "friend of the court," something the justice had called amiss once. At one point the man from the city wanted to prove by a witness the size of the bags containing the phosphate.

"I object," cried the opposing lawyer.

"What possible objection can you have to that?" asked the plaintiff's attorney.

"Not the best evidence," was the prompt reply. "His honor knows that the bags themselves are the best evidence, and until you have proved those bags are no longer in existence the testimony of this witness is not competent. I want the record to show that I now offer you those bags if you desire to place them in evidence."

"What does your honor say to that?" asked the man on the other side of the long table, and the justice, who showed that he thought the proposition ridiculous.

Squire Briggs stopped to think. He held the judicial head in his hand for a moment. Usually he was not a stickler on technicalities, but he was fearful of being asked to show that city man that Briggs was the court and had a mind of his own. Without thinking of the dire results, of his decision he rendered it.

"The objection is sustained. Of course the bags are the best evidence. They must be introduced in evidence."

The city lawyer said not a word. He resolved to let the case proceed under the guidance of the justice and the defendant's attorney. The latter, elated with his success upon the one important question, assumed the position of fellnman for the court and sent his client for the bags. Meanwhile the court had a recess and the squire's wife brought in doughnuts and cider for the litigants and the witnesses.

The defendant brought a wagonload of phosphate bags and lugged them into Mrs. Briggs's dining room. Court then resumed and they were introduced in evidence and marked "exhibit A."

No difference exists in the substance and characteristics of ordinary phosphate and that which lingers in the warp bags and is marked exhibit A. The odor produced in either case would make the most disagreeable odor of the stockyards seem like attar of roses. Consequently, within five minutes after those sacks were brought into the room all the witnesses wanted to be excused and notified when they were needed. The city lawyer resolved to double the fee charged his client. Both sides hurried through the case and submitted their arguments briefly to the squire, who announced he would take the case under advisement. Before adjourning, however, the village lawyer warned the court to be careful of the phosphate bags.

"They are a part of the record in this case," he said, "and your honor should be careful not to allow them out of his possession. If the court is not careful I predict they will be spirited away."

The court promised to look out for that, and in his sole care was left the record of the case, the questions of law to be decided and the phosphate bags marked "exhibit A."

The first thing to do was to take care of "exhibit A." Certainly he could not keep those odorous bags in the dining room. Mrs Briggs need not have insisted on that, although it is said, she did. He could not take them to the barn, as he remembered the caution of his friend the lawyer, and did not want to take the risk of having the exhibit stolen. He resolved on a compromise and took the offensive things down cellar.

But the odor lingered in the dining room. The family partook of supper that night and breakfast the next morning in the kitchen. After breakfast Mrs. Briggs gave the dining room a good cleaning, while the squire went down cellar to see if "exhibit A" was still intact and in place. It was. Satisfied on this point he went into seclusion to ponder on the points in contention in the lawsuit. He pondered long and faithfully.

At the same time more trouble was developing for Mrs. Briggs. She could not go down cellar and it was with a good deal of satisfaction that she sent her husband in her stead. It was not long after the phosphate bags were taken into the cellar that all the members of the family detected something wrong with the bread and butter. The squire took a good, healthy bite one morning, moved his jaws only twice and looked across the table at Mrs. Briggs. Then he looked at the slice of bread in his hand and asked: "What's the matter with that bread and butter?"

The wife reached to the middle of the table, took up the bread plate and brought it near her nose. She said just one word: "Phosphate."

The meal ended there. The squire went into the parlor to consider the matter and his wife into the kitchen "to cool off," she said. When this was accomplished she went into consultation with the magistrate.

"Have you reached a decision in that case?" she asked.

The squire confessed he had not, and then upon her solicitation explained the status of the controversy. He asked her how she thought he should decide it.

"Your decision shall be," she said with a firmness that could not be but impressive, "in favor of the plaintiff, and shall be entered as soon as that phosphate company removes the bags."

The decision was entered accordingly.

At the caucus the next week 'Squire Briggs was renominated for justice. Then Mrs. Briggs went into the campaign. She soon had the sympathy and support of all the women in the town. They told the leaders of the opposition party that if they would nominate a bachelor against 'Squire Briggs they would see to it that he would win. A bachelor was nominated and the women kept their word.

NO JOKE AFTER ALL.

They Each Thought It Was One Until They Began to Compare Notes.

From the Chicago Times.

"I went to my husband's office yesterday afternoon to get some money," said the little woman in the gray gown, as she settled back in her chair to tell her "dearest friend" the latest family joke. "I was downtown shopping, and had spent every cent I had."

"Of course," said the dearest friend. "That's the way I always do, too. Did he grumble about it?"

"No; he wasn't at his office. That's where the joke comes in, you know."

"Joke?" exclaimed the "dearest friend." "I should have thought you would have been mad enough to—to—almost swear."

"I was at first," admitted the little woman in gray. "But when they told me he'd gone home early, I got over being mad, because I knew he had come home to have a quiet little chat with me before dinner, and that he'd be as mad as a hornet when he found that I wasn't there. It made me laugh to think of him standing around the house and swearing because I wasn't home, after he'd left the office early to go to me. I didn't hurry, either. I took my time, because you know it does a man good to have these little disappointments once in a while. If he always found his wife home, he wouldn't half appreciate it."

"Was he very mad?" asked the friend, with interest.

"No; that's the funny part of it."

"I don't see what there is funny about that."

"Why, the servant told him I'd gone down town, intending to go to his office, and he said it made him laugh to think how mad I'd be when I found he had gone home. So he had just sat there and chuckled all the time until I came home."

"It was all right then, I suppose," said the "dearest friend."

"No, indeed, it wasn't."

"But you were both in good humor?"

"No, we weren't. That's the very funniest part of the whole story. When we each found that the other thought it was a good joke we were both so mad that we didn't speak for the whole evening."

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