

ISTAKE.

EDGEMOOR is a grand old place. Round about it smooth lawns undulate, dotted here and there with fine trees, while gay flowers and dancing fountains add their quota to the general beauty.

is wealth, through the Mr. Crolius has come to Ed—who bears her mother—Charlotte. She stands in a library window, holding a heavy brocaded hangings slender hand, while she looks with a sad, mournful expression on her soft eyes. All unno-Charlotte, as she stands with her hand on the door, some entered, and is gazing at her with a look of pity and yearning in her eyes.

is so lonely!" she sighs. "I am alone, and the names themselves sound in words, she turns; but as her eyes fall on the manly, dark-browed, face, the sadness vanishes as though by the touch of a wand.

the one word reveals more dreams, and the next more clasped in strong arms, her voice she has never yet about a secret thrill, says eagerly: "I am more than glad! Oh, you must have known—you help seeing my love for you come back! I should have before, had not my poverty, to your wealth, kept me from something your father said when I was with him, the very day he died, has made me not and hesitation to the Lottie, he said he knew I and he would wish no lot for you than to be my

glow suffuses the sweet looks up at him. "You knew father respected you, Eaton." "Yes, yourself, Lottie?" "Then head droops shyly as she says: "I am more than like you; I—love when the year of mourning by custom is ended, they fled. Months have passed and Char-cream of happiness seems to her too perfect to continue. One husband was engaged to dine party of gentlemen friends the afternoon, but was to re- the evening to escort his wife

afternoon wears away, and it is k, and, all robes for her ex- festivity, Charlotte, while for her husband's coming, herself in getting his things in as. She opens the glove-box and lifts the ivory-tinted pair on the top. As she does so,

ED ROBS BURST FROM HIS LIPS. out of one of the gloves falls a what has every appearance of her husband's writing. Glance- usually at it as she lays it on the she sees the address—"Miss Graham."

name is not unfamiliar to her, she has not yet met her. She then heard Miss Graham men- as one of society's most bril- belles. Charlotte stands for a nt hesitating; then a wave memory passing through her brings with it some a friend had said to shortly before her marriage: "So have out out the beautiful Miss am? I heard she was once en- to Mr. Eaton Wolcott."

kept you waiting. I tried hard to get away, but could not."

There is no answer, the room is empty; upon the lounge lies the snowy silken robe his bride wore at the altar the day that made them one. But no Charlotte bounds to meet him with the love-light in her face that makes every home-coming a thing to look forward to. On the dress- table, conspicuously placed, where he cannot help but see it, is an open note. Pencilled upon the envelope are these words:

"EATON—I know all; that it was not Charlotte you wanted, but Edgemoor, though to obtain one you were forced to take the other. Oh! why did you deceive me so cruelly? I go from you with a heart torn and lacerated, and with such grief as I hope you may never know. Farewell!"

He reads it, his head drops into his hands, and convulsive, labored sobs burst from his lips.

It is six years later; in the sitting-room of Mrs. Trevor's country residence, at Tarrytown, are three ladies. One is middle-aged, the others are her daughter and the companion who has made her home with them for the past three years.

The marrow is Miss Evelyn's birth- day, and, to celebrate the occasion, a fair—the proceeds of which are to be given to a neighboring hospital—is to be held under Mrs. Trevor's auspices.

"Miss Merle, could you not take Miss Martin's place and be the fountain nymph?"

"Certainly, Mrs. Trevor. I would do more than that to show my appreciation of the many kindnesses I have received at your hands."

The eventful afternoon has come, and the spacious grounds of Elmhaven are the center of a brilliant scene. In a secluded nook, surrounded by vines and over-arching trees, is the grotto formed of rocks and paved with shells, in the center of which, in the midst of tropical foliage and plants, is the lemonade fountain. The afternoon is waning, and the visits to the grotto seem to have ceased, and, feeling somewhat wearied, the girl, going behind the fountain, seats herself to rest upon a rustic bench. A few moments later, voices entering the grotto fall upon her ears, and one which with a wild heart-throb she recognizes.

"Ah, the nymph of the fountain has deserted her post," Mrs. Trevor says, laughingly. "I suppose she despaired of any more customers."

And then they talk—for a while on impersonal topics—until at length the lady says, gently and a little hesitatingly:

"You must forgive me, Eaton, if I cause you pain by what I am about to ask; but I am so anxious to know. Have you found any trace of her—your wife?"

The answer is low and troubled.

"No."

"Eaton, have you any idea as to what could have led her to take such a step?"

"My dear friend, I know you are prompted to speak as you do, solely through your affection for me, and I will requite that interest by confiding to you the facts; they have never before passed my lips. My own life's happiness, and what is still more precious, my little Charlotte's have been wrecked solely through a mistake.

"You may know that I have, living in California, an uncle—my father's youngest brother, who was but five years old when I was born. It was his boyish lips that gave me the name he bore himself—Eaton. One season in society he met a young lady from Lawrence, Mass., who was visiting friends in New York.

"He saw her often, and became desperately in love with her, and soon discovered that his affection was reciprocated. He is handsome and of extremely fascinating manners, and her parents at first seemed pleased with his attentions to their daughter; but when, upon inquiry, they learned that he was possessed of a very moderate income, their affability changed to coldness.

"As the time went on, the young lady had cause to suspect that her letters were intercepted, and told her lover as much. Knowing I intended to visit Boston and Lawrence, and that I would probably meet his lady- love, who was much admired in society, my uncle wrote me, asking as a favor, to take charge of his correspondence, and see that his letters reached Miss Graham by giving them to her myself.

"I did not tell my wife, for, knowing her strict ideas of right and wrong, I feared she might think that I had better not interfere.

"One of those letters, signed of course, 'Eaton Wolcott,' my wife found and read. My uncle's handwriting and mine are very similar, though a close observer would see a number of slight differences. But poor little Charlotte believed that I loved another, and had married her for her wealth. I have searched un- wearily, and never till I die shall I cease that search, but I fear it will be fruitless."

A cry starts the air.

"Oh, Eaton, my husband! Your own lips have vindicated you! Your wife has heard and believes!"

It is Charlotte's voice, and there, before his dazed, incredulous eyes, a slender figure is kneeling at his feet; the long, golden tresses, floating away from her waxen brow, sweep the shell-paved floor, as, with head thrown back and great, luminous eyes uplifted to his face, she cries: "My husband; do you not know me—your little Charlotte?"

BRIGHT YOUNG GIRL.

A WELLESLEY COLLEGE STUDENT WHO TALKS TARIFF.

An Example to Be Encouraged Among Students in Other Colleges—Women Should Understand What Involves the Labor of the Men.

In the gymnasium of Wellesley college, March 17, 1894, the debating society called the Agora, which is composed of select members of the three upper classes, and of which Miss Laughlin was president, held an open meeting which was largely attended. The society resolved itself into the United States senate, the vice-presi- dent, Miss Elva H. Young of Spring- field, Mass., in the chair, and transacted business after the manner of that dignified body. Taking up house report 5,564 (the Wilson tariff bill as it then stood), its provisions, and incidentally the tariff question in general, were discussed by Miss Cecilia Dickie, '95, of Truro, Nova Scotia, who was recognized as "the senator from Wisconsin," and by Miss Bertha C. Jackson, '94, of Westborough, Mass., "the senator from Indiana," on the democratic side, and by Miss Annie Hamblin Peaks, '96, of Dover, Maine, "the senator from Massachusetts," and Miss Gail Hill Laughlin, '94, of Portland, Maine, "the senator from Rhode Island," on the republican side. All of their speeches would have done credit to the senators whom they assumed to represent. The speakers used no manuscript and scarcely referred to notes, and all of them spoke with fine elocution.

The speech of Miss Laughlin attracted far more than local attention, and won commendation from tariff experts and distinguished men. Miss Gail H. Laughlin was born in Robbinston, Maine, May 7, 1868, and is of Scotch and Scotch-Irish descent. In 1871 she moved to Pembroke, where her father died when she was only 7 years old.

In November, 1876, she moved to St. Stephen, N. B. Her stay there was a series of word-battles on behalf of the advantages of her native land. In August, 1880, she moved to Portland, her present home. The campaign of that year marked the beginning of an intelligent interest in politics and a real knowledge of party-issues.

In 1886 Miss Laughlin graduated from the Portland high school with first honors. Within a week after graduation she was at work both for her living and for the money to enable her to secure the college education for which she longed. After four years, during the last year of which she was head bookkeeper for Charles E. Jose & Co. of Portland Miss Laughlin entered Wellesley. One of her first acts there was the formation, in connection with her friend, Miss Maud Thompson of New York, of a political club, now the Agora, before which the following speech was delivered. Of this society Miss Laughlin has been president throughout her college course. Dur-

ing that time the society—the center of progress and independent thought—has grown to be the largest and most influential one in Wellesley. Miss Laughlin intends ultimately to study law.

In the course of her remarks Miss Laughlin said: "The great mistake of the democratic party is dividing the people into consumers and producers. We are all consumers, we are all producers. The farmer consumes the product of the manufacturer, the manufacturer consumes the products of the farmer. Republican policy was crystallized in the McKinley bill. True to the principles of the protective tariff, this bill admits free all products which can not be produced in this country, except luxuries, and puts a duty sufficient to measure the difference in the cost of production on all articles which are or can be produced to this country. Nor is the McKinley bill a return to the old war tariff. Those who claim it is are guilty of the grossest ignorance or the most culpable perversion of fact. The average rate of duty in the McKinley bill is lower than that of any other protective tariff act in this century except the compromise tariff of 1832, lower than the free trade tariff of 1846. The McKinley bill puts on the free list 55 per cent of our imports, puts an average tariff of 45 per cent on the remaining 45 per cent, making an average duty on all imports of about 21 per cent. The Walker tariff put a duty of 25 per cent on 88 per cent of our imports, making an average duty on all imports of about 25 per cent. [Applause.] The rate under the McKinley bill is lower on an average, but the principle is different."

Nor has the McKinley bill created a Chinese wall about the country. During the first year of its operation both exports and imports increased. It has protected labor. The reports of the labor commissioners of New York, Massachusetts and Indiana have proved this. It

did not increase the cost of living. The report of the senate committee of investigation showed this. It has created new industries."

Industrial Progress of Chile. Through the bureau of American republics of the department of state we learn that the Chilean government has vigorously taken up the question of industrial progress and seeks the co-operation of the local agricultural, mining and manufacturing societies. In order to augment the productive manufacturing power of Chile, the Society for the Promotion of Manufactures has suggested to the government that the sum of \$800,000 be disbursed annually, for a number of years, as premiums for the establishment of certain industries, to be divided as follows:

To	Amount.
Ironworks capable of producing a certain number of tons of iron per annum.....	\$200,000
Cotton mill.....	50,000
Linen factory.....	50,000
Nitrate of potash factory.....	25,000
Superphosphate factory.....	25,000
Glass factory.....	50,000
Earthenware factory.....	50,000
Sack factory.....	50,000
Hat factory.....	25,000
White paper factory.....	25,000
Match factory, wax or wood.....	25,000

This attempt to foster and develop the production of manufacturing enterprises in Chile is to be supplemented by extensively advertising the possibilities of that country in these several directions. To the manufacturers in the United States it opens up a prospect for further competition, especially in South American trade, which is of equal interest to both labor and capital.

The Prodigal's Return. While the lamp holds out to burn the vilest sinner may return. Against American Cheese. The editorial staff of the New York Herald has begun to write school-boy essays on the tariff, brought about by the possibility of the editors being unable to enjoy such luxuries as English Cheshire cheese or choice Dutch Edams as cheaply as they can buy wholesome American cheese. Their lament is that the specific duty together with the transatlantic freight in one of the foreign steamship lines, for which Mr. James Gordon Bennett is always endeavoring to secure freight at the expense of American shipping, will prevent the general consumption of English Cheshire cheese and choice Dutch Edams, because they "will be far too high for the pocketbooks of most Americans." This very fact, preventing their general consumption here, will naturally create a greater demand for American cheese among cheese eaters. Consequently, while it is true that "the government will derive but a trifling revenue," it is not true that "the American farmer will derive no benefit." Any tariff that prohibits the importation of foreign goods increases the demand for similar American goods, and this is the aim and object of a protective tariff. The theories of the Herald's schoolboy economist are not as good as his appetite for English Cheshire cheese and Dutch Edams. We can hardly blame them for this appetite for foreign delicacies, as it is the result of the teachings promulgated by Mr. James Gordon Bennett in his anti-American paper.

Where the Farmer Feels It. A single year of the threat of free-trade caused a falling off in the consumption of corn from 30.33 bushels per capita of our population down to 23.66 bushels, a loss of 6.67 bushels. This decreased the total demand for corn by 450,225,000 bushels and the farmers know well that they got less money for their corn in 1893 than in 1892. When people are busy and factories are running there is more hauling of goods and more work for horses. A teamster earning good wages can feed his horses well but when he is barely able to feed himself he must cut down the rations of his horses. Protection means prosperity to the teamster and consequently to the farmer.

A decrease of \$184,101,226 in the value of our domestic exports in a single year is a serious thing. But this is what happened in 1893, as compared with 1892, and shows what took place during the first year's threat of free trade.

How the Supreme Court is Opened. To begin with, there is a degree of dignity and stately bearing about the court and its members, which permeates even to the most humble attache. There is a quiet in the court-room which recalls the Sabbath of the Covenanters. When one enters, the involuntary feeling comes on that the room is set aside only for the contemplation of the sober side of life, and woe to him who gibes or jokes in the august presence of the court. The court is opened about this fashion: At 12 o'clock (noon) the Justices come in from the consulting-rooms and take their seats on the bench. Away to the left of the chamber is seen a youthful officer, whose business is to catch the first glimpse of the advancing Judges. Then comes three raps with a ponderous gavel by the same officer. This is meant as a signal for the audience to rise. Then, with the Chief Justice in advance, the Judges enter from the right of the chamber. To the rear of the Justices' seats is an aisle. In the center is an arched entrance for the Chief Justice. Through this aisle the Judges file and take positions on the right and left. None enter until the Chief Justice emerges from the center entrance. After all have filed in, the Chief Justice makes a graceful obeisance to the standing audience. Then the Justices take seats, a stroke of the gavel is made, and the audience seats itself. The opening of the court falls upon a youthful official. It is after the old English form, "Oh, yes; oh, yes," etc., and concludes with the words, "God bless the honorable Supreme Court." The court is now ready for business. All the Justices are clad in black silk gowns with an ecclesiastical cut. In the dispatch of business the Chief Justice is quite expeditious. He is always ready with a reply to a question, and eminently satisfactory. The Justices on the bench assume different attitudes. Justice Miller sinks down low in his chair, and but little can be seen of him but the top of his head. So also does Justice Bradley. The Chief Justice sits erect most of the time when not hearing an argument, busy in consulting the calendar.

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Wire Shafting. From a recent published estimate of the strength of the proposed wire shafts for steamships it appears that in this important respect the most satisfactory result is realized. When made in five sections, with a total length of 100 feet and 15 inches in diameter, the shaft will weigh 25,000 No. 7 steel wires, each 25 feet long, with 50,000 fastenings, and as each wire and each fastening will sustain a load of 500 pounds without rupture or injury there is thus exhibited a total inherent strength of some 37,500,000 pounds, or an amount 25 times greater than the continuous force of an engine of 5,000 horsepower, which is indeed a significant showing.

THE PRIESTS OF FALLAS. Grand Parade, Tuesday, October 2. The Priests of Fallas at Kansas City will parade this year Tuesday evening, October 2, and the people who witness it are assured of seeing the grandest procession of the most beautiful floats ever produced. This popular organization can always be depended upon to furnish entertainment that will fully repay all the people who may visit Kansas City upon this occasion.

The subject chosen this year is one of unusual interest, affording an excellent opportunity for brilliant, artistic effects, and the Priests and their large corps of artists have been made for this occasion by the Union Pacific System, good October 1 to 8, from points in Kansas within 250 miles of Kansas City, and Nebraska points within 200 miles, and many special trains will be run. Carnival Krewe parade on Thursday, October 4th, afternoon and evening. See your nearest Union Pacific agent for rates, tickets or homeseekers' guide, or for full description of lands, climate, etc., or for steamship tickets to or from all parts of Europe, call at Wabash office, 1502 Farnam street, or write G. N. CLAYTON, N. W. P. Agt, Omaha, Neb.

THE HIGHEST AWARD.

Royal Baking Powder in Strength and Value 30 per Cent. Above Its Nearest Competitor.

The Royal Baking Powder has the enviable record of having received the highest award for articles of its class—greatest strength, purest ingredients, most perfectly combined—wherever exhibited in competition with others. In the exhibitions of former years, at the Centennial, at Paris, Vienna and at the various State and Industrial fairs, where it has been exhibited, judges have invariably awarded the Royal Baking Powder the highest honors.

At the recent World's Fair the examination for the baking powder awards were made by the experts of the chemical division of the Agricultural Department of Washington. The official report of the tests of the baking powders which were made by this department for the specific purpose of ascertaining which was the best, and which has been made public, shows the leaving strength of the Royal to be 160 cubic inches of carbonic gas per ounce of powder. Of the cream of tartar baking powders exhibited at the Fair, the next highest in strength thus tested contained but 133 cubic inches of leavening gas. The other powders gave an average of 111. The Royal, therefore, was found to be 20 per cent. greater leavening strength than its nearest competitor, at 44 per cent. above the average of all the other tests. Its superiority in other respects, however, in the quality of the food it makes as to fineness, delicacy and wholesomeness, could not be measured by figures.

It is these high qualities, known and appreciated by the women of the country for so many years, that have caused the sales of the Royal Baking Powder, as shown by statistics, to exceed the sales of all other baking powders combined.

Rye For Winter Pasture. Rye sown for fall and winter pasture and then given over to the hogs in the spring will pay in almost any locality. Rye does not exhaust the land so much as wheat, and on low, wet lands where wheat will not grow at all, it will thrive. On clay lands that will not raise anything else we have secured a fair crop of rye. As a "nurse" for grass crops we recommend rye, as it does not have as dense foliage close to the ground as wheat or oats.—Prairie Farmer.

Make Your Own Bitters. Steketee's Dry Bitters. One package of Steketee's Dry Bitters will make one Gallon of the best bitters known; will cure indigestion, pains in the stomach, fever and ague. Acts upon the Kidneys and Bladder; the best tonic known. Sold by druggists or sent by mail, postage prepaid. Price 50c. for single, or two packages for \$1.00. U. S. stamps taken in payment. Address GEO. G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The police of New Orleans discovered an opium-smoking den in the city, and arrested the Chinese proprietor. The place is said to have had customers who were well-dressed women.

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine. The original and only genuine. Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Cold Sores, Etc. C. G. Clark Co., N. Haven, Ct.

We cannot sow bad seed and reap a good harvest.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve." Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

Borrowers of trouble never have to go far to get it.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth. Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Wiselov's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething.

It never pays to do wrong, no matter how much pay is promised.

The first glass is the one the devil is most anxious for a young man to take.

PIERCE'S CURE

OR MONEY RETURNED.

For all chronic, or lingering, Pulmonary or Chest Diseases, as Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Severe Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pains in Chest and Sides, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a sovereign remedy. In Asthma it is specific.

To build up both flesh and strength, when reduced below the standard of health by pneumonia, or "lung fever," grip, or exhausting fevers, it is the best restorative tonic known.

E. B. NORMAN, Esq. of Anson, Ga., says: "I think the 'Golden Medical Discovery' is the best medicine for pain in the chest that I have ever known. I am sound and well, and I owe it all to the 'Discovery'."

THE PLAN OF SELLING MEDICINES ON TRIAL IS PECULIAR TO PIERCE'S

Burlington HARVEST EXCURSIONS

SEPT. 11th, SEPT. 25th, OCT. 9th

On these dates Round-Trip Tickets will be sold from Chicago, Peoria, St. Louis, and other stations on the C. & N. W. R. R. to the principal cities and farming regions of the Northwest, West and Southwest

AT LOW RATES

Many connecting railways will also sell Harvest Excursion Tickets, on same terms, over this route. The undersigned or any agent of the Burlington Route, and most ticket agents of connecting railways east of the Mississippi River, will supply applicants with Harvest Excursion folders giving full particulars.

P. S. EUSTIS, Gen'l Pass' and Ticket Agt., CHICAGO, ILL.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Board. 37 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, 45 since.

PISSOURE CURE FOR Consumption and Cough who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Pisco's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It is not bad-tasting one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere.

W. A. U. Omaha—19, 1894. When answering advertisements kindly mention this paper.



WHILE THE LAMP HOLDS OUT TO BURN THE VILEST SINNER MAY RETURN.

Against American Cheese. The editorial staff of the New York Herald has begun to write school-boy essays on the tariff, brought about by the possibility of the editors being unable to enjoy such luxuries as English Cheshire cheese or choice Dutch Edams as cheaply as they can buy wholesome American cheese. Their lament is that the specific duty together with the transatlantic freight in one of the foreign steamship lines, for which Mr. James Gordon Bennett is always endeavoring to secure freight at the expense of American shipping, will prevent the general consumption of English Cheshire cheese and choice Dutch Edams, because they "will be far too high for the pocketbooks of most Americans." This very fact, preventing their general consumption here, will naturally create a greater demand for American cheese among cheese eaters. Consequently, while it is true that "the government will derive but a trifling revenue," it is not true that "the American farmer will derive no benefit." Any tariff that prohibits the importation of foreign goods increases the demand for similar American goods, and this is the aim and object of a protective tariff. The theories of the Herald's schoolboy economist are not as good as his appetite for English Cheshire cheese and Dutch Edams. We can hardly blame them for this appetite for foreign delicacies, as it is the result of the teachings promulgated by Mr. James Gordon Bennett in his anti-American paper.

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THE PRIESTS OF FALLAS. Grand Parade, Tuesday, October 2. The Priests of Fallas at Kansas City will parade this year Tuesday evening, October 2, and the people who witness it are assured of seeing the grandest procession of the most beautiful floats ever produced. This popular organization can always be depended upon to furnish entertainment that will fully repay all the people who may visit Kansas City upon this occasion.

The subject chosen this year is one of unusual interest, affording an excellent opportunity for brilliant, artistic effects, and the Priests and their large corps of artists have been made for this occasion by the Union Pacific System, good October 1 to 8, from points in Kansas within 250 miles of Kansas City, and Nebraska points within 200 miles, and many special trains will be run. Carnival Krewe parade on Thursday, October 4th, afternoon and evening. See your nearest Union Pacific agent for rates, tickets or homeseekers' guide, or for full description of lands, climate, etc., or for steamship tickets to or from all parts of Europe, call at Wabash office, 1502 Farnam street, or write G. N. CLAYTON, N. W. P. Agt, Omaha, Neb.



ing that time the society—the center of progress and independent thought—has grown to be the largest and most influential one in Wellesley. Miss Laughlin intends ultimately to study law.

In the course of her remarks Miss Laughlin said: "The great mistake of the democratic party is dividing the people into consumers and producers. We are all consumers, we are all producers. The farmer consumes the product of the manufacturer, the manufacturer consumes the products of the farmer. Republican policy was crystallized in the McKinley bill. True to the principles of the protective tariff, this bill admits free all products which can not be produced in this country, except luxuries, and puts a duty sufficient to measure the difference in the cost of production on all articles which are or can be produced to this country. Nor is the McKinley bill a return to the old war tariff. Those who claim it is are guilty of the grossest ignorance or the most culpable perversion of fact. The average rate of duty in the McKinley bill is lower than that of any other protective tariff act in this century except the compromise tariff of 1832, lower than the free trade tariff of 1846. The McKinley bill puts on the free list 55 per cent of our imports, puts an average tariff of 45 per cent on the remaining 45 per cent, making an average duty on all imports of about 21 per cent. The Walker tariff put a duty of 25 per cent on 88 per cent of our imports, making an average duty on all imports of about 25 per cent. [Applause.] The rate under the McKinley bill is lower on an average, but the principle is different."

Nor has the McKinley bill created a Chinese wall about the country. During the first year of its operation both exports and imports increased. It has protected labor. The reports of the labor commissioners of New York, Massachusetts and Indiana have proved this. It



wages can feed his horses well but when he is barely able to feed himself he must cut down the rations of his horses. Protection means prosperity to the teamster and consequently to the farmer.

A decrease of \$184,101,226 in the value of our domestic exports in a single year is a serious thing. But this is what happened in 1893, as compared with 1892, and shows what took place during the first year's threat of free trade.