And makes her own dress beats all. Miss Patti more music may warble, Rose Bonheur excel her with paint She may not be half of a saint-But if she can make her own dresses And trim her own bonnet we hold -for the husband she blesses-Worth more than the others, all told.

A girl who can make her head pretty And, also, her figure look sweet, Is, either in country or city, A prize which no genius can beat; And when in addition she's able To care for the babies and cook We set her right up on the table And call on creation to look.

Hurrah for this girl and no other-We shout her unlimited praise, To win her away from her mother And wed her we're trying always By helping-as Nature ordains-

A STORY OF

WESTERN LIFE

THOMAS P. MANFORT.

CHAPTER .



EY to loan in large or time and emy terms. Apply to Solomon Scraggs, ag't." John Green read and reread this advertisement over and

over as he sat one summer evening in front of his little sod cabin in western Kansas. It was short, plain and pointed, and evidently anyone ought to have understood it at a glance. Yet John Green read it and studied it as though it was some deep problem with mysterious meaning. At last he put down the local paper in which the ad-

vertisement appeared and arising paced

to and fro across the yard with his head

bowed and a look of deep trouble on his

"I don't know," he mused, as he came back and resumed his seat near the cabin door. "Something must be done, and done at once; for, as matters stand, starvation stares us in the face. We must have food, and we must have money in order to get it; and there is but one way, so far as I can see, to get money-but one way. And yet I dislike to think of mortgaging the farm. Thave had experiences with mortgages and I dread them. They are the bane of a poor man's life, the cancer that eats in deeper and deeper until he is left destitute and homeless." John Green shuddered as he drew

this picture, for it brought back to him in all its ghastly vividness that time, but a few years before, when that vampire, the mortgage, had caten up his last dollar and turned himself and family from their loved little home in the east.

For a long time he sat in moody silence, now with his face buried in his hands, and now-looking with a sad, faraway gaze out across the endless stretch of bare, brown prairie to where the sun, like a great round ball of fire, was slowly sinking behind the edge of the earth. For an hour almost he remained thus, the shadow on his face deepening with those of evening, his eyes dimming, while ever and anon a tear stole down his rough, weatherstained cheek.

"Yes, we must have food," he resumed at last, "and we must have monev, and we must mortgage the 'claim' to get it. It is a hard thing to do, but to suffer from hunger is worse. We cannot starve, that's certain."

Just then a woman appeared in the doorway. She was a wan, sad-faced creature, plainly a victim to overwork and worry. Her once beautiful face was furrowed with deep lines of care, and her waving brown locks were prematurely streaked with gray. The fire



MARY, YOU ARE WORRYING YOURSELF

of life was gone from her eyes, leaving a pair of listless orbs that told all too plainly their story of misery and suffering. There was no trace of a smile lurking about the thin, compressed lips that had once been rosy with health and happiness. She was a perfect example of mental and physical debility-a living result of hard times and "man's inhumanity to man." She was dying,

inch by inch, of worry, want and work.

John Green glanced up when his wife appeared in the dcorway, and motioning her to a seat beside him attempted to assume a less melancholy air as he

"Mary, you are worrying yourself sick again, and you ought not do it. You

must look on the brighter side of things, wife, and never lose hope." "John, it is useless for us to try to disguise our feelings any longer," Mary

replied. "We know and understand each other too well for that, and we know that there is nothing on earth for us to hope for. I have all along affected a cheerfulness I did not feel, because I thought it helped to lighten your burdens a little, but now we perfeetly understand each other, and to dissemble longer is folly. I know what you suffer, John, for I have seen it ceive themselves, and, look at it as from the first, and I know that there is they would, the future was dark and no hope in your heart." "Mary, don't talk so," John pleaded.

"The future does look dark and blank, but it may not be so bad as it seems. We must keep up courage."

Mary shook her head despondently. and the tears she had with so much effort restrained broke loose and flowed thick and fast. John placed his arm about her and drawing her to him laid

her head on his shoulder. "Mary," he said, "I know the pros-

a way of getting through it. Mext year we shall raise good stops and have plenty, and only a few short months of privation lie between now and then."

"Yes, it may be as you say, John," Mary replied; "but how are we to live through those few months? You know we have no provisions, not enough to supply our wants for another week, and no money to buy more. There is not a particle of flour or meal in the house, and Louise has gone now to try to get some from the store. Markham has refused us credit, but surely he won't deny her when he knows that we must have it or starve."

For a little while a perfect silence reigned. Mary sobbed on her husband's breast like a heart-broken child, while John gazed vacantly out into the gathering darkness, now and then drawing his rough, soiled sleeve across his eyes. A minute or two passed so, and then John spoke. "We must have money, Mary," he

said, "to tide us over this spell. It won't take a great deal, and we must

"How can we get it?" Mary asked. "We can get it in but one way, Mary, and that is a way that I do not like. It is a way that I have fought against and hoped never to have to resort to. We must borrow the money, Mary, and give a mortgage on the farm." "Oh, John! John!" Mary cried, start-

ing up. "Don't speak of such a thing. Surely you have not forgotten what we passed through back there at the old nome?

"No, wife, I have not forgotten, and I never shall."

"Then do not talk of mortgaging the claim, for it is all we have left to us, and to mortgage it is to lose it."

is the only thing we can do to get provisions. We cannot starve." "No, we cannot starve; but it is hard to lose our home and again go into the

world penniless. John pretended to take a more cheer-

"We will not need much money, wife, and with a good erop next year we can repay it easily. Now here is an adver-tisement in this paper of money to loan on long time and easy terms. Three nundred dollars would tide us over nicely, and as the claim is worth a thousand, we can no doubt get all the time we want on so small an amount. only so we keep the interest paid. I've been thinking the matter over, and it seems to me that if we gave a mortgage for two or three hundred dollars we wouldn't have anything to worry over." It was some time before Mary made any reply to this, and when she did, she

the debt would be so easily paid off; but no matter about that, for the mortgage will have to be given, and perhaps we ought to feel thankful that we have that means of prolonging our lives. Who has the money to loan?"

"Then you will go down to-morrow and see about getting it?"

"Yes, it had as well be done at once. If we are to borrow it, there is no use to delay. I will drive over and take ed to-morrow."

money. Louise had been crying and there were still tears in her eyes when she reached her parents. "What is the matter?" the mother

asked. "What did Markham say?" Louise hesitated, hung her head and fingered her dress nervously. It was plain she did not want to relate what Markham had said. The mother repeated her question, and Louise, having no other alternative, replied:

"He went on dreadfully, mother, and

care which. I didn't cry while I was there, but I felt so hurt that I could hardly keep back the tears, and when I got out of sight I broke down and had a

"Like who?" John Green asked. only too plainly term n a way totally different from what she had originally intended.

Young as Louise was she was in love with Paul Markham, and she blushed at the mention of his name, and for fear of betraying herself avoided it as

words thankedly and decuned his profered loan with equal gratefulness, and she felt that she had done perfectly right, so there was no harm in keeping her own counsel.

to buy goods, and not a dollar of it goes to Markham-not one cent of it."

Having delivered himself thus John Green hastened to drop the subject and good, since both made a pretense of being greatly relieved.

It was a long time, though, before either John or his wife slept, though they both affected to have fallen asleep directly. In the quiet of the night the thought of that mortgage came back

on account of it. Though they tried to deceive each other they could not deunpromising.

> CHAPTER II. DISINHERITED

against the wishes of their parents. Mary's father objected to the match be cause John was not as high in the scale of life as he thought his daughter might aspire, for she was a banker's daughter and John was but a common clerk. Then, to even up matters, John's father retaliated by declaring that no son of his should ever marry into a pect is discouraging, but there will be



'NOT A DOLLAR OF IT GOES TO MARK family the head of which presumed

look down on the Greens. Having come to this kind of terms on both sides, the elder Blatchford, the banker, and the elder Green, the farmer, strutted about with as much pomposity as they could command, each doing everything in his power to show how vastly superior he was to the other, and each succeeding to perfection in making himself ridiculous in the eyes of everybody but himself.

Thus it went on for a year, the two old men passing and repassing and never speaking, or deigning to look at each other. In the meantime the two lovers met clandestinely, and enjoyed themselves fully as well if not better than they would if their parents had acted with more sense. They met, courted and married-married two or three years sooner than they would have done if they had not been interfered with, but had been allowed to continue their courtship uninterruptedly. So much for the wisdom of their parents.

John held a position at a fair salary, and had saved up money enough to buy and furnish a neat little cottage home. Here the couple settled down as happy as two lovers could be, and Mary laid aside her rich ature and easy life, and readily transformed the banker's daughter into the poor clerk's wife; and she felt none the worse by the change. She took up the duties of housekeeping and soon became quite proficient.

Banker Blatchford and Farmer Green, as soon as they learned that their children were married, proceeded forthwith to disown them. Mary made one attempt to win her father's forgiveness, but he refused her petition, saying she need no longer consider has in the light of a father, nor, indeed, in any other light save that of a total stranger.

"You have married as you wished, and not as I would have had you," he said, "so go your way and I'll go mine. You have chosen to disregard my ad-"I wish I could think your statement | vice and desires, and have tied yourself correct, John, and could believe that to a penniless wretch, and from this time forth I know you not. You must look to John Green for everything, and when poverty and want overtake you, as they certainly will, don't come to me for assistance, for I swear that you shall never have a penny or a crumb from me."

That quite settled matters between the rich, proud, old banker and his loving, tender-hearted daughter and from that time forth they were strange to each other; and though for two years they lived in the same town, and often met and passed on the street, no sign of recognition was shown by either. Poor Mary could show pride and defifrom the store, Markham having again ance enough when she was in her refused to let any goods go without | father's presence, but no one ever knew what tears she shed and what heartaches she suffered when she was at home alone. She loved her father next to John, and even after his cruel speech she would have gladly thrown her arms about his neck and plead for his 'ove and forgiveness, only she knew that he would repulse her if she did.

John's father, not to be outdone by Blatchford, notified his son never to come back home, but to consider himself disinherited and disowned. This notice did not quite crush John, since home had never been particularly pleasant, and to be relegated from it was not such a terrible blow as his father might have supposed; and as to being disinherited, well, that was little short of a joke, for the elder Green's possessions were extremely limited, consisting in the main of forty acres of poor, mortgage-ridden land, and a dozen farm animals, none of which were very

So, disinherited and disowned, John and Mary Green went to work on their own responsibility and for a time succeeded remarkably well. They brought their little home up to a point of marvelous perfection, and had a neat sum in bank to which they were regularly making additions. They were contented, and even happy, in spite of the fact that they were strangers to their par-

ents. But by and by reverses came. First, Mary took with a fever and for weeks lay in the edge of death's shadow. Then, after she recovered, John lost his position on account of the house with which he was connected failing. Months of idleness followed, for there was a business crash in the land and employment was hard to obtain, with an army of suddenly-discharged employes tramping the streets of every town and village in search of work.

The little store in the bank began to melt away, but to make short work of that the bank failed. Then John, disheartened and worn out, fell sick, and for months was unable to leave the house. In this condition they began to feel the effects of want, and having no other means of raising money to live on, they gave a mortgage on their home Other sickness and other misfortunes followed, so that John was never able to release the debt on his home, and in time, when the interest had eaten in deeply, the place was sold.

Then John and Mary, with their child who had been born to them the first year after their marriage, collected together the small possessions that were left them and joined the swarm of eastern people who were on their way to Kansas to take up claims and make nomes on the great western prairies.

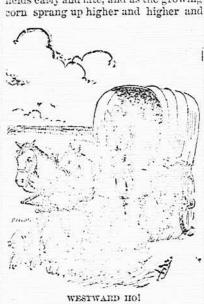
They went away out near the west line of the state before they were able to find any government land that had not been "granted" to some railroad company or other corporation, or had not been leased to some cattle king, whose right to make a fortune off publie land must be considered and proteeted no matter what became of the poor man who wanted a few acres of land for a home. At last, after driving for days and

days across the green, rich prairies infested by the eattlemen, and marked about by the stakes of different corporations, John Green, with his wife and child and their shackling old whitetopped wagon, halted on the sandy plains of western Kansas and preempted a claim in the alkali desert and settled down to combat with drought, hot winds and malaria.

When John had selected his claim and got his preemption papers all arranged, he began the construction of a sod house, and in a short time the new house was ready for occupancy. He was disappointed in the result of his trip, and he knew that Mary was also though she had never breathed a word to that effect. He felt that they had better remained east, and had ominous

deable of the descript of the mare The state of the property of the state of th But it was done, and since to petrant was impossible, he resolved to go on

and make the best of it. So he plowed the sod and planted the crops, and in time the seed sprouted and came up. Then he cultivated the fields early and late, and as the growing corn sprang up higher and higher and



the field became a sea of waving green,

John's courage returned and hope rode high in his breast.

"We shall come out all right yet, Mary," he remarked one evening as they walked out to look at the crops. "We shall come out all right, and soon have a nice home; and it will all be ours. It will only take a little time and a little patience.' "Who cares for the time, John?"

Mary replied. "I'm sure that I don't mind the waiting and the work, only so we get a home at last."

these brave pioneers, like thousands of others, submitted cheerfully to every hardship and inconvenience, and bore uncomplainingly on against adversity and misfortune. For three years they kept steadily to

their purpose, contending against drought and hot winds, which every year destroyed their growing crops and left their fields parched and brown. Then John took down with malaria, and all the spring and all the summer was unable to work, and want pressed upon them, and the wolf of hunger drew near the door of the sod house. placing them in the condition where the opening of this story found them, driven to the necessity of mortgaging the claim for food.

CHAPTER III. CIVING THE MORTGAGE

As has been stated, neither John nor Mary slept much that night after they had concluded to mortgage the farm, and so, worn out with a restless night, John was astir in the morning at an uncommonly early hour. Upon dressing and going out the first object that was a small bag of corn meal sitting on the door step.

at this, and many suggestions as to how | was fatally burned. it came there were offered by one and the other, but after due consideration they were all dismissed as untenable, and eventually they decided that old Markham had become convinced of day: having acted wrongfully and had in the night stolen over with the meal, being ashamed to let his presence be known. Louise had another and more correct opinion regarding the matter, but as in all other cases where Paul was concerned she resolved to keep quiet.

they had some corn cakes and some information, my last report of 25 per parched meal coffee, and these were cent decrease is fully sustained, and at rare delicacies in those days and had several places the decrease in produca salutary effect on John, since with a tion is placed at a much higher estifull stomach some of his old-time pride, independence and courage returned, and after partaking of that breakfast



THOSE ARE NOT SO BAD, ARE THEY?

as they went down, about one thing and another, but neither of them hinted at the matter about which they were making the trip. They grew quite cheerful after they had been out air and change of scenery.

being post office, printing office and real estate and loan office all in one and all under the control and guidance of

Seraggs. Mr. Scraggs was in his office when the Greens entered, but being deeply ngaged at the time in writing an ediorial for his paper, the Western Breeze, on the mustifarious advantages in coming to western Kansas to live and invest capital, John had to wait some time before he had an opportunity of stating his business. In the meantime he had a chance to take a survey of the office and to observe the wonder ful ears of corn and stalks of millet and wheat and oats that hung against the walls as samples of the products of the surrounding country. He was still gazing upon these magnificent specimens when Mr. Scraggs brought his "able editorial" to a finish and whirling about in his chair caught John in the act. Instantly a smile lighted up the agent's face, and rubbing his hands ogether, he said: "Those are not so bad, are they?" John recalled his gaze from the sam-

ples and, fixing it upon Mr. Scraggs, re-"No, they are not bad."

"I should say not." Seraggs went on; not bad for a new country cursed with

and try powerful hard to scare people away from here, but it won't work. We've got the soil, and we've got the seasons, and so long as we can produce such stuff as you see there, we're all right. I tell you, sir, there ain't a more productive spot nowhere on earth than you find right here in this county. And yet land's cheap here. Away down cheap. I can sell you as good land as ever lay out door for fifteen dollars an acre. It's the farm, too, that that corn

John listened to this speech in wonder. Was it possible, he thought, that when its hands pointed to the hour of said, and yet he not know it? Scraggs home-seckers gathered on the border, was a very honest, carnest-looking man, and he spoke in such a free, matter-offact way that it seemed impossible that he was not speaking the truth. After a short silence John said: "Do you say that these samples of

grain grew in this country, Mr.

"I do, certainly, and there is nothing not twenty-five. I will drive you out to look at it if you think it would suit you. What you say?"

"Why, I don't want to buy land, but just came in to see about getting a loan on a claim I have out east."

[To be continued.] Destructive Forest Fires.

CUMBERLAND, Wis., Sept. 18.-Forest ires are raging in the country immedi Several farm houses and barns, two wood vards and a large amount of other much apprenension in this city.

wiped out of existence by fire yesterday. reservations, and the greater number of At Tomaha a most disastrous fire is | boomers naturally congregated around raging in the cranberry marshes be- them. The boomers were distributed tween Valley Junction and Norway. among various starting points about as Between twenty-five and thirty square miles of marsh have been consumed, and the fire shows no signs of abatement. Thousands of dollars worth of property have already been sacrificed. PRAIRIE FIRES IN NORTH DAKOTA.

trous prairie fire has burned over a large portion of Emmons County, sixty miles south of here. Driven by a strong west gathered by the negro Colonization wind, a sheet of flame as high as the society to the number of 1500, and they house-tops swept over the country from were to move en masse to Cimarron the Missouri River past Williamsport, valley, a most fertile region, and locate which place narrowly escaped, and into the southeastern partion of the county. Details are meagre. No mail was received from Williamsport last evening. met his eyes when he opened the door The loss will be heavy, as a large area of range lands was burned over. Many farmers lost their entire crops and He and Mary wondered a great deal buildings. It is reported that one man

> Following is the report of the weath er bureau for the week ending Satur-

"The rainfall has been below the nor mal: temperature about the average amount; sunshine has been above the average. The heavy rains which completely saturated the soil, and in many places ponded, and together with the hot sunshine for the past week scalded However the meal came there, it and rusted most of the cotton crop, and proved a very acceptable gift, in fact a caused many of the immature Lolls to perfect Godsend to the Greens, for open, and has thereby greatly decreased otherwise their breakfast would have the yield. From reports received from mate.

"I give a few of the several statements of reliable and intelligent farmers, giving the condition of the cotton crop: "In Richland, Sumter, Dar-Florence and Chesterfield Counties, fully 25 per cent. below the average. Some places one-half picked out. I have traveled over nearly the entire State within the last two weeks and I am satisfied that the cotton crop is injured more than 25 per cent. I have been planting for eighteen years of a mile of border. The men, however, and have never failed in that time to average one bale of cotton to the acre. In some places there were ten and fif-If I get a half bale to the acre this year

South Carolina Postal Service. A convention of the postmasters of this State was held in Columbia on Tuesday last, the object being to discuss the condition of the service, and suggest plans for it's improvement. Among other things the following suggestions were made, addressed to the Postmaster

General. 1. Make a condition precedent to last night so that their testimony would

2. Let the regulations be so changed rate be collected for it upon delivery. 3. Have postal rates and classification

printed on the slap of all envelopes by he government, unless otherwise or-

5. That the postal note be abolished and a three cent fee be charged for money orders for less than five dollars. 6. That postmasters be allowed to open, in the presence of witnesses, all letters dropped into the office without writer may be ascertained and the let- the First National bank, James McNeil,

Cafferty, a lineman for the Western nion Telegraph company, met with a terrible death in front of the court house in the presence of one hundred spectators yesterday. McCafferty was talking to some friends, and then began the iron steps of the pole, and his head and McCafferty had received a terrible minutes before a ladder could be secured and the unfortunate man brought to the ground. He died on the way to the hos-

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 18.-A meeting of the policy holders of the New York Life Insurance Company was held here to-day. Several prominent gentlemen spoke on the subject and resolutions were offered and accepted asking that a thorough examination of the company's affairs be made, nolders of other places.

everybody who believes in the honesty and honor of the farmers of the country. It is a sound policy that the KanTHE RUSH FOR HOMES

THREE TIMES AS MANY PEOPLE AS THERE ARE HOMESTEADS.

Stampede-A Party of Young Ladies Ride in on Ponies-Lively Boom Scenes.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Sept 22.- "The land is yours." That is what every made a headlong rush over the line into the coveted country and on to the quarter sections upon which their eyes had been feasting, some for days and others for weeks and months.

The rush was a mad one and was made so by the fact that the number of home-seekers greatly exceeded the number of quarter sections available for settlement. "First there, first served," country and know what the land is. I was the motto of every racer. There was room in the new lands for about into the "assembly" and certified by 5,000 seekers, allowing 160 acres for each. There were on the border waiting to claim the available land fully 15,000 people, so that there were three persons for each section. It was no wonder that the rush was a mad one, for in this case at least the race was invariably to the switt. Like scenes have never been witnessed

before except when Oklahoma became the people's two years ago. Some of the more desperate cowboys mounted steers, and the latter, joining in the stampede, carried their riders to the interior while others were unceremoniously unhorsed or unsteered not far from the border. The boomers had ernment." gathered for the race most at Tohee on the Iowa reservation border directly east ately south and in plain sight of the of Guthrie; Langston, at the middle of city, and a strong south wind prevails, the N othern Iowa reservation border, mside the boundary of the Kickapoo reservation (which was not included in the opened lands) and at a point on the Potlawatomie border directly east of Pur-The most desirable of the lands is situated in the Iowa, Sack and Fox

tollows, at Tohee 3000, Langston 1500 negroes, and 500 whites, on the Kickapoo border 8000, and on Pottawatamie border 2000. The allotments to the Pottawamie Indians bearly exhausted the lands in their reservation, so the home seekers had little chance of locating a claim there. At Langston negroes had been in a bunch. Five hundred whites. mostly cowboys, also had their eyes on that section, and each party had made all sorts of threats of taking the land by force. A force of deputy marshals and deputy sheriffs under the sheriff of this | \$1,681,502, an increase over the previous county had been despatched there to year of \$260,740. The percentage of inpreserve order, and it is believed that crease is 18.35 per cent. The following hey will be able to maictain peace. One of the unique sights at Tohe

was a company of young ladies from Guthrie, who had formed a colonization company to proceed to the new land and settle on adjoining claims. The were mounted on Texas ponies and were ettired as near as might be in cowbo costume, armed with revolvers and equipped for camping out. They made the race in a body. So far as has been ascertained, up to the present time n serious conflict has taken place between the rival laimants, and the country has been peacefully occupied. ings of the lands soem; to have been sadly deficient. The entire government of United States troops, or two hundred men, and the forces of three United States marshals, numbering about two hundred and fifty men. Of these latter, fifty were sent to Langston to preserve

peace between the cowboys and negroes; fifteen were required at each of the three land offices, and twenty-five at Tohee. Of the regular troops, a squad of men were stationed at each of the two county seats. This left only some 300 men to patrol borders of about 200 miles in extent, or one man to every two-thirds were not stationed at regular intervals. teen men to the mile, while at others there were stretches of five or ten miles entirely unguarded. Under these conditions it might have been expected that numbers of boomers would enter before the appointed time, and they did. Two miles north of Tohee about 200 boomers had gathered on a secluded spot, knowing that the government force would be massed at the border towns. They had all set their watches three hours ahead agree it ever their claims should be conested on the ground of their being

sooners." At 9 o'clock their watches all indicated the hour of noon, and they rushed over the border and began the fray for the choice sections. The "sooners" at other unguarted portoins of the border were also very numerous, and it is estimated from all reports that the number of settlers who entered the land before

Tohee this morning was an Indian town just over the Iowa border, due east man's city of 1500 inhabitants. It fell into the hands of the Town Site company, organized here by the president of the Board of Trade, the president of ter returned for address, so that the la- and the city marshal of Guthrie. A repbor and delay of sending the same to resentative of the company returned to this place this afternoon and filed at the land office a plat of a town and county claims. He reports that an election was held this afternoon, at which McNeil was chosen mayor.

At a point five miles below Tohee quite a number of boomers were gathered to make the race. Among them was one woman whose name has not to climb a telegraph pole to adjust a been learned, whose impatience got the wire. He had reached a point beyond better of her discretion. She crossed the first cross-arm, when, with a shrick, the line before the appointed time and he fell backward. His spurs caught in one of the deputy marshals guarding the one of the deputy marshals guarding the party arrested her and forced her back over the line. Soon afterwards she again crossed the line prematurely and when the deputy a second time ordered her back she drew a revolver from her dress pocket and opened fire upon him. The murshal returned the fire, and shot her in the left leg just below the knee, shattering the limb. She was unable to make the race when noon arrived. The boomer was left this side of the border stretched under a tree unable to move. A humane hack driver brought the unfortunate woman to this place, where she is being cared for. The story of every arrival from Lang-

sten agrees that there has been rioting between negro settlers and cowboys. No tatalities are reported as resulting.

Marshall Islands, is at last cleared up. The vessel sailed for San Francisco on May 1, laden with a general cargo, and in addition to a crew of seven, had on board Capt. Lovedale's wife and three children. It is also stated that several missionaries had taken passage on the Pannonia to come to this city. The WHAT FOOLS THESE MORTALS BE."

An Astounding Swindle Finds Man7

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 20 .- One of the most astounding swindles in the history of the country has just been brought to light here by federal detectives, who have arrested Henry Ash and George W. Rose, two of three ringleaders. Robert F. Lively, the man who time; lece on the border of the lands eriginated the scheme, escaped to the opened to settlement today proclaimed mountains, but a posse is after him.

Some weeks ago these three men orthe country could be such as 'craggs' noon. Simultaneous with that hour the ganized at St. Albans, this country a branch of what was alleged to be the National Assembly," said by the conspirators to be a patriotic order, having for its object the relief of the national government. It was proposed to put nto the possesion of the government the gold coin hoarded up by the people, to the end that the government might be enabled to meet its obligations and be sayed from national repudiation. The Treasuary Department, it was explained, had plenty of paper money and had agreed that for all the gold coins paid officers, there would be paid five times the sum in paper currency. Nothing less than \$200 would be accepted from any one.

the "assembly for the relief of the gov-

the tring about a week ago, and today the arrest were made. The excitement over the swindle is great. It is estimated that the swindlers obtained over \$50,-000 from their dupes, many of whom are left penniless.

morning lying in the rear yard of a small unoccupied residence. A vial label d "potson" and a Smith & Wesson revolver were found beside them. Investigation showed that Montgomery first shot Miss Adams in the left temple and then turned and fired a shot through his own brain. Miss Adams was the daughter of L. B. Adams, who represented this County two terms in the Legislature. Montgomery was a son of Judge Montgomery of Stockton. The supposition is that the murder and suicide were the result of a refusal on

the part of the lady's parents to permit

"The Old Reliable."

their marriage.

From the office of the railroad commission it is ascertained that the total income of the South Carolina Railway for the year ending June 30, 1891, summarized from its monthly reports, was figures show the total earnings of this

1886	1000	n ioi tu	e pasi	ten yea	21 990 976 (
1884     1,271,077.       1885     1,888,9442       1886     1,139,861.       1887     1,131,202       1888     1,256,587.       1889     1,279,691.       1890     1,425,261.					51,223,010.0
1885     1,888,944.1       1886     1,139,861.       1887     1,131,202.       1838     1,256,587.       1859     1,279,691.       1890     1,425,261.	1883				
1885     1,888,944       1886     1,139,861       1887     1,131,202       1838     1,256,587       1889     1,279,691       1890     1,425,261	1884				1,271,077.
1886       1,139,861.         1887       1,131,202.         1888       1,256,587.         1889       1,279,691.         1890       1,425,261.					1,888,944.8
1887.     1,131,202.       1888.     1,256,587.       1889.     1,279,691.       1890.     1,425,261.					1.139,861.3
1888     1,256,587.       1889     1,279,691.       1890     1,425,261.					1,131,202.
1889 1,279,691. 1890 1,425,261.					1,256,587.
1890					1,279,691.
* ***					1,425,261.5
Closing Greenville's Bars.	GP	EENVILI	E Sen	t. 18.—S	pecial: Ti
Greenville, Sept. 18.—Special: To					

or of J. B. Brown & Co, of Baltimore, for \$419; There is also a mortgage on ted-up affair, and the fixtures are said to have cost more than any saloon in the State. The s doon is the third one closed by the sheriff in a week. Senator Butler's Daughter Dead.

be carried to Edgefield to-morrow via this place for interment on Wednesday. She was twenty years old The Bailey-Lebby

COMPANY. 213 Meeting St., Opposite Charleston Hotel,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Attention mill men! We are now offering the best and latest improved

---AND---Grist Mills.

## FERTILIZERS! PIEDMONT GUANO CO.,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, & DEALERS IN

Safest, High Grade, and Guaranteed Kainit, Blood Acids, Dissolved Bone, Solubies, and Ammoniated Manipulated. Handled by Mr. M. Levi, Manning, S. C.

Hay and Grain, AND MANUFACTURERS OF GRITS & MEAL

Opp. Kerr's Wharf, and 23 Queen St.,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

BOLLMANN BROTHERS. Wholesale

> 157 and 169, East Bay, CHARLESTON, S. C.

[Successor to C. I. Hoyt & Bro.] Largest and Oldest Jewslry Store in SUMTER, S. C.



A very large stock of Britannia ware, the very best silver plated goods made. 550 Gold Rings on hand. Fine line of Clocks. Wedding Presents, Gold Pens, and Spectacles. A big lot of solid coin silver just received, at lowest prices. My repairing department has no superior in the State. Try around first and get prices, then come to me. You will certainly buy from me.

L. W. FOLSOM.



The celebrated Royal St. John Sewing Machine, and Finest Razors in America, al ways on hand. Repairing promptly and neatly executed by skilled workmen

I have in stock some of the most artistic pieces in this line ever brought to Sumter. Those looking for

Tasty Wedding Presents

will do well to inspect my stock. Also on hand a magnificent line of Clocks, Watches, Chains, Rings, Pins, Buttons, Studs, Bracelets, in solid gold silver, and rolled plate.

L. E. LEGRAND,

SUMTER, S. C.

LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CICARS, and all kinds of smokers' articles. My sa-

loon will be managed by a first-class tender, who will prepare all the latest in fancy drinks at the shortest notice. I have also gone to considerable expense in preparing a

filled with the very best the market affords, and this branch of my business will be under the supervision of one who has served as chief cook in several fine restaurants. The trade of my

is respectfully solicited. Come to see me, take a drink of something good; and then sit down to a meal that will serve as an invi-

NOTICE OF REGISTRATION.

COUNTY OF CLARENDON. allowing persons coming of age since the last general election to register, and to attend to any other business pertaining to my

J. M. THOMAS S. THOMAS, Jr.

WATCHES Spectacles, Eye Glasses & Fancy Goods. 2-5 Watches and Jewelry repaired by

ompetent workmen. 257 KING STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.

-DEALERS IN-

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE AND FANCY GOODS No. 251 King Street,

IGHH GRADE LIQUORS.

Manning Shaving Parlor.

experience in several large cities, and guar antee satisfaction to my customers. Parlor

She makes a man happy forever While those who, alas, are too clever, But add to his troubles and pains.

"But, Mary, we must live, and that

ful view of the situation, and it is probable that he managed to delude imself to some extent. Anyhow, his voice resumed a little of its old-time ring and his eyes grew brighter as he

"Scraggs."

you with me, so that the papers can be made out and the business all complet-Soon Louise returned empty-handed

he made me cry." "What was it he said?" "Oh, lots of things. He said he wouldn't sell us any more goods without money, and that he was not so rich that he could feed paupers, and he wasn't going to try. We would have to pay money or go hungry and he didn't

long cry. Oh, how I wish old Mr. Markham was like-like-" "Like-like you, pa," said the girl, inating her speech

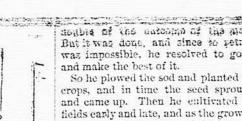
much as possible. She did not tell her parents how Paul, having overheard her interview with his father, had followed her away from the store, and came to her out on the prairie where she stopped to cry; nor how he had spoken such consoling and cheering words, and, better still, offered to loan her a portion of his small sum of money. She had accepted his kind

"Well," said John, breaking a long pause, "Markham has shown what sort of man he is. It was bad enough to deny us a little favor after all the money we have spent with him, and he might have spared himself the trouble of adding insult to injury. Because we have had misfortunes and are poor it does not follow that every one has a right to speak of us as paupers. To-morrow we shall have money with which

take up one more pleasant, and for an hour he and his wife talked about the future, drawing pictures of prosperous days and happy situations, as though good times and prosperity were assured facts. No doubt the full intention of each was to delude the other, and, however well they succeeded, each retired to bed that night feeling that the game had been productive of much

in full force and they were troubled

John and Mary Green had married



grew on.

Scraggs?"

remarkable in it to us who know the daresay you have heard wild stories about this section and are ill prepared to believe what I tell you. However, ask our farmers and they will tell you the same story. As I said, I can sell you the best farm in the county for ifteen dollars per acre, and it's worth more than that to-day, and in a year from now it will be worth twenty if

property has been burned. Men are now fighting the flames, and there is The village of Perley was almost

BISMACK, N. D., Sept. 18 .- A disas-

Our Depleted Cotton Crop.

shall do well.

mailing, that every piece of mailing metter shall bear the return card adthat the unpaid matter can be forwarded to points of destination and double

dered by the purchaser. 4. That an elastic band bearing name of mailing office be placed on all fourth- the legal time was fully 3000. class parcels.

the dead letter office may be avoided. A Terrible Fate. CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 16 .- John Mc-

rung downward. A telephone wire nad fallen across an electric light wire, oltage in his body. His face and arms urned black, and he hung fully three

and inviting the co-operation of policy THE Alliance farmers of Kansas have not taken the advice that was given them to repudiate their mortgage indebtedness, but are paying it up as fast as they get the money for their crops. The statistics recently collected on the subject are encouraging to all holders of farm mortgages, and pleasing to

The thing took in a surprising way. The country was scoured for gold. One man paid \$1,200, another \$800, and scores gave \$200 to \$500 for the worthless "certificates" of the swindlers. The Chesapeak and Ohio Railroad Company paid its employes in gold, and a large sum of this money went into the coffers of Lively and his pals. Poor men borrowed, begged and morigaged, that they might raise gold, and many a dollar of hard-earned savings went into

The postoflice authorities got wind of

W. Montgomery were discovered this

"White Man's Bar," of which M. Sherman is the proprietor, was closed to day under attachment by the sheriff in rayforce was composed of two companies the saloon which was a gorgeously fit-WALHALLA, S. C., Sept. 21.—Miss Elise Butler, daughter of Senator M C. Butler, died at Highlands, N. C., this morning at 6 o'clock after a lingering illness frem fever. Her body will

Manufacturers' Agents.

SAW MILLS, ENGINES AND BOILERS,

Mill Supplies. State agents for THE SCIENTIFIC GRINDING MILLS AS Send for our new illustrated catalogue and lowest prices. Agents wanted in every

CHARLESTON, S. C.

WM. BURMESTER & CO.

Grocers,

Successor to F. H. Folson & Bro. SUMTER, S. C. DEALER IN



Repairing of all kinds will receive prompt and careful attention.

I have opened a first-class liquor saloon in the city of Sumter, in the Solomons building on Liberty street, where I will keep the choicest brands of

First-class Restaurant in the rear of my saloon. My tables will be

Clarendon Friends

tation to call again. WOLKOVISKIE & CO., Sumter, S. C.

State of South Carolina, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVIS ions of an act of the General Assembly ratified on the 9th day of February, 1882, I will be in the court house in Manning, in the office of the clerk of the court, the first Monday of each month, for the purpose of

official duties. S. P. HOLLADAY, Supervisor Registration Clarendon Co. P. O. Address: Panola, S. C.

Stephen Thomas, Jr. & Bro. JEWELRY, SILVER & PLATED WARE,

ESTABLISHED 1836. Carrington, Thomas & Co.,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

199 Meeting st., CHARLESTON, S. C.

next door to Manning Times.
E. D. HAMILTON.

WATCHES.

James F. Walsh, WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER.

HAIR CUTTING ARTISTICALLY EX ecuted, and shaving done with bes razors. Special attention paid to shampooing ladies' heads. I have had considerable

And thus contented to work and wait.

been a very meager affair. As it was, | correspondents, and from other reliable

he felt that he could face a great deal | dresses. more trouble than he then had, and come off victorious. Breakfast over, John harnessed up the two horses to the old wagon, and he and Mary drove off to the little town where Scraggs kept his office. The day was warm and clear and the roads dry, and the trip, though embracing ten miles each way, was not a disagreeable one. The two talked a great deal

awhile, owing, no doubt, to the fresh Arriving at the town, which, by the way, was called Paradise Park, though there was nothing resembling a park within a hundred miles of it, and it is safe to presume that it bore little enough resemblance to paradise, with its one street and four or five shackling old board buildings half buried in the sand and alkali drifts-arriving at this young metropolis of the west. John Green and his wife had little difficulty in finding Solomon Scraggs' office, for it was the most prominent building in the place,

drought, hot winds, grasshoppers and all that sort of thing. Ha! ha! They pect, and it will redound to their adtell terrible stories phont this country, Auntage at once and hereafter.

Want an Investigation.

ery surrounding the schooner Pannonia, so long overdue at this port from

schooner was wrecked on a reef to the

Machinery, Supplies, Oils.

Iron, Steel, Pipe, Nails, Fitting, Belt-Lacing, and a full line of Phosphate and

All on Board Perished. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.-The mys-

Murder and Suicide. WOODLAND, Cal., Sept. 17 .- The lifeess bodies of Miss May Adams and J. tion. L. E. LeGrand's Jewelry Store,