Chase

County

the event of Mr. Parnell's effecting a re-

Ar Geneva, Switzerland, recently, a train

while ascending the Rigi Mountains fell

into a ravine and killed one person and

ALEXANDER AIKENS, ninety years of age, was found murdered near Stratford,

Ont., the other day. His head was nearly

Kong. Her port side was stove in and she

was run on the beach, where she filled. Twenty-three hundred and forty-four tons

of her cargo consigned to America is mostly unfit to be forwarded.

Advices from Warsaw say that the

Jewish inhabitants of that city are greatly incensed at the action of the Russian Gov-

THE English Privy Council on the 22d

rendered its decision in the appeal case of

Louis Riel, the Canadian rebel, dismissing the petition of the condemned man, which

requested a commutation of the sentence.

THE English Farmers' Alliance has

adopted a resolution stating that to avert

the ruin of the present race of farmers,

land owners must forthwith reduce the

rents of farms and the Government must

formulate a measure which will prevent

the raising of rents on the improvements

THE other evening the Montreal authori-

ties discovered a very pest hole of small-pox in Notre Dame street. In one room

eight children of one family were found

suffering from small-pox. In an adjoin-

ing room, separated only by a thin parti-

tion, three other cases were found and one

THE Burmese Envoy at Paris banded the

British Ambassador a note stating that he

had sent a dispatch to King Theebaw ad-

THERE were five deaths from cholera

among the crew of the United States vessel

MR. ROSHIDA, formerly Japanese Minis-

ter to the United States, has been ap-pointed Vice Minister of Agriculture and

JUDGE DELNEY, ex-United States Consul

A NATIVE of Albania recently made an

that he was a member of a conspiracy

formed against the frontier dominion com-

General and leader of the anti-foreign

THE Chinese Government has decided to

maintain a standing army of 600,000 men

to be increased in war time to 1,200,000.

THE LATEST.

colored man who is well known in Lamonte

was run over by a freight train near that

place early yesterday morning. The train

was stopped and the injured man was taken

to Lamonte, where he died in about

three hours. At the time of the ac-

cident Gray was attempting to cross a cattle guard, when one of his feet became fastened in the rails and before he

could extricate himself from his predica-ment the train came thundering along.

Seeing that he could not get out of the way

and the engine passed over his leg, almost severing it from his body. After being re-

moved to Lamonte physicians were called who, amputated the wounded leg, but the

patient never revived after the operation.

LABAMIE, WYO. T., October 24 .- The

Boomerang in its issue to-day publishes the

following: The powers that be must soon

become ashamed of watching with United

States troops starving women and children

at Rock Springs. It is a well-known

fact that contributions have been sent to the unfortunate families of

Rock Springs to prevent absolute suffering. One merchant at Green River

contributed 2,000 pounds of flour and sev-

eral hundred dollars in money have been contributed by the hard-hearted working-

men along the line of the railway. We have failed to note, however, that any re-

duction in freight has been offered on con-

tributions which have been sent over the

Toledo, O., October 24.—Coroner Hel-

lister is not satisfied that the death of Lizzie

McCarthy, who died from the effects of an

overdose of morphine last Monday morning,

was suicide, and he will exhume the body

and hold a post mortem examination. It is

stated that Lizzie and her sister Agnes

were from Memphis, Tenn. They were

left orphans when quite young and lost \$18,000 of property in a lawsuit. When

the suicide of Lizzie occurred Agnes was

sent for and it was learned that she had

found. The matter is causing much talk

CINCINNATI, O., October 24.—The argu

ment in the injunction case before Judge

Buchwalter relating to the issuance of

certificates to the Democratic candidates for

Senator in Hamilton County continued

throughout yesterday. Thomas McDougall

finished his argument in support of the in-junction, and was followed by Hon. John M. Foliett, who spoke in favor of dissolving

it. The court took the matter under ad-

until Monday, when substantially the same

questions will come ap before the Circuit Court. Clerk Salton was, by agreement, permitted to send the official vote on the

constitutional argendments to Columbus last

ment, and may not announce a decision

disappeared, and no trace of her can be

railway.

and excitement.

The funeral will take place to-day.

threw his body outside of the rails

SEDALIA, Mo., October 24 .- Ward Gray, a

party in China, died September 4.

Four iron clads have been ordered.

dead body.

vising arbitration.

Ossipee at Japan.

Commerce of Japan.

166 the week before.

mission.

ernment in closing their schools.

frightfully injured twenty-five others.

storation of the Irish Parliament.

severed from his body.

Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE, LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY.

VOLUME XII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1885.

NUMBER 4.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

AT Washington, on the 21st, Secretary Lamar heard argument on a motion for a review of Secretary Teller's decision in the Michigan land case of Ross vs. Wymer, in the Charquette land district. Ex-Senator McDonald was among the counsel. SECRETARY BAYARD has been asked to

interfere in behalf of Sven Britz, who was arrested in Alexandria, Egypt, two years ago and imprisoned for a long period. Sven Britz lived in Philadelphia for twelve years and then went to Alexandia. While in the Arab hospital in Alexandria in February, 1883, he was arrested, accused of the murder of two women in Nicolaeff, Russia, and taken to Odessa and locked up in a filthy prison, where he endured many hardships and was finally discharged. He wants compensation from the Russian Government.

THE Fortifications Board adjourned on the 22d subject to the call of its President. The members, except Secretary Endicott, left Washington to visit the large steel works of the country including the Otis works at Cleveland, the Cambria Iron Works at Johnstown, Pa., and the works at Pittsburgh.

SECRETARY MANNING has requested the resignation of Assistant Secretary Coon,

THE Second Comptroller of the Treasury is making a thorough investigation of the accounts of the Indian agents, which are reported to be in a very bad condition, and has already referred about a dozen cases to the Solicitor of the Treasury for suit to recover balances due the Government.

THE EAST.

MALCOLM HAY, ex-First Assistant Postmaster General, died at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 20th of consumption. He was borr in 1842.

WALT WHITMAN was reported seriously sick at Philadelphia on the 20th.

Four miners were killed and twelve others fatally injured recently by an explosion of gas in the mine of the Delaware & Hudson Company at Plymouth, Pa.

MORTON C. WARREN, importer of laces at 49 Green street New York, has assigned. The liabilities are upwards of \$300,000,

mainly due in Europe. Assets unknown. JUDGE VAN BRUNT in the New York Supreme Court dismissed the complaint in the suit of Mrs. Mary Maud Watson, granddaughter of the late John Anderson, the millionaire tobacconist, to establish her claim to more of her grandfather's money than she was awarded by the will.

Two New York customs inspectors have been suspended; one for wearing a coat with a large open pocket in which a passenger from abroad was seen to drop two guineas; the other for receiving money for expediting goods through the customs

CHAS. A. DANA presided the other night at New York over a large meeting of the Irish National League, held for the purpose of raising money to aid Parnell in Ireland.

Ar Boston, on the 21st. United States District Attorney Sanger brought two suits against Hon. George B. Loring, lately United States Commissioner of Agriculture, to recover money improperly expended by him while in office.

THE widow and other heirs of Rober Treat Paine, who, by his will, gave \$50,000 to Harvard College to found an astrono mical professorship, have filed an appea against the clause on the ground that Mr. Paine was not of sound mind.

THE City of Boston did official honors to the memory of General Grant in the Tremont Temple on the 22d. Rev. H. W Beecher was the orator of the occasion.

THE other evening, near Bedford, Pa., a boy aged thirteen years, son of Joseph S. Smith, started to the woods for cows. In the morning his dead body was found in the skirts of the mountain nearly devoured by some wild animal, supposed to be a panther, which had been seen at various

AT a meeting of the directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company at New York, Dr. Green was re-elected President, and General Eckert General Man-

EIGHT THOUSAND persons were said to be present at the Republican ratification meeting held at the Madison Square Garden, New York, on the 23d.

A FARMER of Wayne County, Pa., named John Howell, the other afternoon, killed four of his children and then committed

A LARGE herd of cows owned by R. Satenstein, a dairyman in Westchester County, N. Y., were recently discovered to be suffering from pleuro-pneumonia, and sixty-five of them were killed.

THE WEST.

THE United States Court at St. Louis has issued an order for the sale of the St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk Railway. The sale will take place December 8.

EVIDENCE of election frauds was pre sented at Cincinnati during the inquiry on the 19th. One man was alleged to have voted seven times.

Two HUNDRED Peoria (Ill.) coopers went out on a strike the other day because of a 20 per cent. cut in wages. The distillers were relying on Indiana manufacturers for

THE wife and daughter of John Conway, milkman, were brutally murdered in their home on East Eighteenth street, Kansas City, recently. The heads of mother and child were horribly beaten in with a coupling pin. It was thought the murder was due to an attempt at rape and that the culprit was a negro.

THE action of the Montana citizens in petitioning Lieutenant Walker to have the Flathead Indians ordered back to their reservation for committing so many depredations outside their bounds was suc cessful, and the Indians have been ordered to the reservation.

THE St. Louis police recently claimed to have discovered an infernal machine placed upon the street car track, which they alleged was done by strikers.

By the collapse of a frame building in Wabash avenue, Chicago, recently, three men and a woman were buried. One of the men was killed and the other persons were seriously injured.

A LARGE number of the employes of the various lumber mills at Marinette, Wis., have signed the petition asking the mill owners to resume, and it is possible that all the mills except those which would have shut down at this time if the strike had not occurred will resume.

GOVERNOR WATSON SQUIRE, of Wash ington Territory, has sent a special report to the Secretary of the Interior upon the anti-Chinese agitation in the Territory. He did not believe that an outbreak was imminent, although there was much slumbering discontent.

W. P. DUFF, postmaster at Fort Lyon, Col., was arrested recently, charged with being short in his accounts.

THE canvass of the votes of Hamilton County, O., was completed on the 22d, and the total footings (unofficial), excluding the precinct of the Eighteenth Ward, show Hoadly's vote 34,527 and Foraker's 33,928a majority of 599 for Hoadly.

A mob attacked a section house near

Rock Springs, Wyo., on the night of the 21st. The Chinamen were driven out half naked, and they sought refuge in the neighboring hills, nearly perishing from

SIXTY Chinese cigar makers in the factory of Koenigsberger, Falk & Meyer, San Francisco, struck work the other day because the firm refused to discharge their white workmen. It was learned that the Chinese union had ordered the strike. Two men were killed and one fatally in-

jured by gas in a Chicago sewer recently. WHILE taking down the large front stairway of the State House at Springfield, Ill., recently, an arch gave way, precipitating a gang of workmen among the crumbling walls. Patrick Flynn's skull was crushed, killing him. Seven others were injured, but not fatally.

A MEETING of citizens of Stockton, Cal., the other night adopted resolutions for the removal of Chinatown from the city limits and containing a pledge to vote against all nominees at the city election who were not pledged for the removal of China-

A SEWER excavation, twenty feet deep, caved in recently at South Bend, Ind. Four masons, Thomas O'Brien, Charles Deroke, and John and Mat Williams, were in the sewer at the time. O'Brien and Mat Williams were killed, the other two escaped.

GIANT powder was exploded under street car on the Washington avenue road, St. Louis, recently. No one was injured, but the passengers were terribly frightened. The car was considerably shattered. No clue to the perpetrators.

THE annual report of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad shows a falling off in receipts of \$225,000 as compared with those of the previous year.

A DARING and well-laid scheme for revolt and escape from the convicts' camp in Whitley County, Ky., was recently brought to light and frustrated by the arest at Frankfort of Mrs. Jennie Clark. Her husband was one of the convicts, and she had carried revolvers with her each time she visited her husband. It was found that twelve of the convicts were thus

THE convicts employed in the coal mines in Whitley County, Ky., succeeded in overpowering the guards and escaping, on the 20th, notwithstanding the fact of the

previous attempt being frustrated. THE contract for stone masonry on the Federal building at Louisville, Ky., has een awarded to Oman & Stewart, Nashville, Tenn., at \$43,107.

ROBERT JOHNSON, colored, attempted to save a little girl from death by an approaching train near Centerville, Miss., recently, when both were struck and instantly killed. TWENTY Mormon elders from Salt Lake

City arrived in Chattanooga, Tenn., the ther day. They were the first of the large number who will be brought South to make proselvtes. There are now 100 elders in the South.

Two miners were killed recently by an explosion in the Clover mines, Chesterfield, Va.

In the Democratic State Judicial Convention held at Little Rock, Ark., to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Eskin, B. B. Battle, of Pulaski County, was nominated on the first ballot.

AT Darlington, S. C., recently, fire caused loss of \$60,000, distributed among the folfowing business men: J. A. Pierce, J. C. White, A. Nochman, S. Marco and M. Hin-

THE village of Leander, Tex., was totally destroyed by fire the other night. Leander was a station on the Austin & Northwestern Railway in Williamson County and had 100 inhabitants.

C. S. WEST, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas, died at Galveston suddenly on the 23d from apoplexy, aged fifty-nine.

GENERAL.

A GREAT fire broke out in Moscow, Russia, recently and caused enormous losses. Seven persons were killed and four injured.

In consequence of the ending of the strike of the cotton operatives at Oldham, Eng., the mills at Ashton-Under-Lyne have resumed on full time.

HERR ESTRUPP, the Premier of Denmark. was shot at by a youth named Rasmussen, a printer, in Copenhagen, on the 21st. One of the bullets struck a button, the other missed the Premier altogether. The youth was hurried to prison. An intense feeling of hatred was reported working up all over Denmark against King Christian and his unpopular Ministers, originally due to the King disobeying the wishes of the Danish Parliament and taxing the people against

KANSAS STATE NEWS. JAMES STEPHENS recently issued a manifesto in the shape of a public letter to Mr. Michael Davitt. The ex-Fenian leader de-

In the United States Court at Leaven mands that the Irish National Democracy worth, John Anderson, the colored poster at the post-office, was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. He pleaded of both Ireland and America be united in one confederation, with a view to enabling Irishmen to unfurl the flag of revolution in guilty to stealing a registered letter comtaining five dollars.

THE Missouri Pacific Railroad has bought seventy acres of additional land joining their right of way near the fair grounds at Atchison, which, in addition to thirty acres already owned in that vicinity, will be used as a site for new shops, foundry and ear works, which it is proposed to build at once. The present shops, which are nearer town, will be torn THE British steamer Glenfruin, Captain Norman, has been in a collision at Hong down to give room for additional yards, and the plant moved to the new site. The present shops now employ 300 men the year round, but it is proposed that the new ones shall give employment to 2,000 men and will be not only the largest railroad shops in Kansas, but the largest along the line of the Missouri Pacific Road. They will cost \$250,000,000. It is stated that when Jay Gould inspected the site offered at Atchison he at once gave orders to buy it, and its purchase permanently fixes Atchison as the base of the Missouri Pacific operations in the Northwest. Beside the shops, orders have been given for a \$25,000 hospital, to

be erected in the vicinity of the shops site. ONE afternoon recently the barn on P. H. Butler's farm, near Silver Lake, was destroyed by fire together with its contents, including three horses. Two of the animals were ordinary work horses, and the third a racer, named Wyandotte, valued at \$1,500. There was considerable hay in the barn, and the loss is estimated at \$3,000. Insurance, \$1,000.

MRS. GARRETT, who recently disappeared from her home at Emporia, was found some time later at Wycoff, a small station about fifteen miles southeast of that city. She had become temporarily deranged while hunting a house to rent and wandered off.

J. W. MILLARD, ex-postmaster of Wa Keeney, Trego County, died at the City Hospital in Kansas City the other day. He had gone to that place several days previous, and was stricken with an epilep-

tic fit on the street. Post-office changes in Kansas during the week ended October 17th: Established, Byers, Meade County, John M. Byers, Postmaster; Dalton, Sumner County, George W. Doughty, Sr., Postmaster; General at Shanghai, has accepted the po-State Line, Cheyenne County, John W. sition of foreign adviser to the Corean Government at a salary of \$1,000 per Cole, Postnaster. Postmasters appointed, Caldwell, Sumner County, Othniel Beeson; Great Bend, Barton County, Mrs. Hattie BUSINESS failures during the seven days ended October 22 numbered: United States, P. Bain; Marion, Marion County, Charles Hardcastle; Jewell, Jewell County, Robert 153; Canada, 24; total, 177; compared with

THE charter of the Enquirer Printing and Publishing Company of Topeka was attempt to shoot the Montenegrin Minister | recently filed. The purpose is to publish a of War. The attempt was unsuccessful. daily and weekly Democratic newspaper, When arrested the man coolly avowed and to carry on a general printing and publishing business. Capital stock, \$15,000. Directors for the first year: John Martin, W. N. Allen, M. E. Matthews, B. R. Wilson Too Tsung Tong, the celebrated Chinese and W. C. Allen.

THE Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. refused to remove the Grand Secretary's office to To-

AT the late annual session of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., held at Topeka, the following officers were chosen; J. S. Codding of Pottawatomie County, Grand Master J. C. Welsh, of Wyandotte, Deputy Grand Master; J. T. McMillen, of Wichita, Grand Warden; S. F. Burdette, of Leavenworth, Grand Secretary (his twenty-fifth term); L. Mayo, of Leavenworth, Grand Treasurer; G. W. Jones, Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge, and Dr. Stewart of Clay Center, Medical Director. The Grand Master appointed the following: Grand Chaplain, Rev. J. H. Bright, Ellsworth; Grand Marshal, W. A. Gormany Fort Scott: Grand Guardian, A. L. Vorhis, Russell; Grand Conductor, A. W. Hayes, Topeka; Grand Herald, W. P. Webb, Lar ned; Grand Messenger, D. E. Shurtell; Grand Instructor, C. W. Krebbs.

On the 23d the Postmaster General ap pointed the following fourth-class postmasters in Kansas: At Webster, James McComb; Larkin, Robert C. Sweeney; Lancaster, John B. Henderson; Beament, A. Edgar; Andover, Archibald O. Burton; White Hall, Mrs. Minnie R. Hall; Hallowell, C. A. Gibbs: Chard, Charles E Breckenridge; Stilson, A. S. Foster; Culver, L. W. Dawson; Cedar Point, W.

Doughty. AT a recent public meeting in Leavenworth L. T. Smith made a proposition that for \$25,000 and the right of way through the city, he would build a standard gauge road from Leavenworth to the Kaw River. The proposition was unanimously adopted and a committee of five appointed to lay the proposition before the County Board.

THE Kingman fair was reported an im mense success. The exhibit was good in all departments, and in many instances was worthy of a much older county. The stock display exceeded expectations, and the agricultural display was good.

THE population of Cherokee County at present is represented to be over 25,000. The acreage of corn last year was 117,000, averaging thirty bushels per acre. Wheat averaged twenty bushels per acre, some pieces yielding as high as fifty-six bush-THE other day Cavanough Moran, a

plasterer, applied at a Topeka drug store for liquor. Being refused he abused the druggist, who ejected him from the store. Picking up a large stone Moran hurled it through the large plate glass, worth \$100, demolishing the same. One of the firm shot twice at Moran as he fled, but failed to hit him. RECENTLY two children of George Garr,

of Chautauqua, were taker, ill with diphtheria. When found to be dangerous Mr. Garr started for his father, Dr. L. P. Garr, but before returning one of the children was dead and the other died soon after.

ABOUT \$7,000 has been raised already toward the erection of a monument to General Grant at Leavenworth.

KANSAS LIQUOR LICENSES.

Commissioner Miller of the United States Revenue Service, Instructs Collector

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., October 23 .- For some time past Colonel N. F. Acers, Collector of Internal Revenue for Kansas and the In dian Territory, has been beset by parties for the purpose of getting copies of form eleven, in order to ascertain the names of the housand and fifty-five persons holding retail liquor dealers' stamps. Of these about nine hundred are druggists and fite balance sell liquor in defiance of the State law. Collector Acers, having refused many of these applicants, alleging that it inter-fered with the work in his office, they threatened to appeal to Commissioner Miller. In order to settle the matter, Colonel Acers asked Mr. Miller for instructions, and

is in seccipt of the following letter:
N. F. Acers, Esq., Collector of Internal
Revenue, Kanses: Leavenworth, Kan.
WASHINGTON, IX C., October 9, 1885, -TREAS-

Revenue, Kansae: Leavenworth, Kan.
Washington, It C., October 9, 1825.—TREASURY DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF INTERNAL
REVENUE.—Sir: Your letter of the 1st instant has been received, regarding efforts of
persons who are interesting themselves in
the enforcement of the laws of Kansas
against she sale of intoxicating liquors to
procure from the papers and records of your
office evidence to support indictment under
those laws.
You say: "These people frequently write
me demanding certified copies of form 11 on
file here. In special cases they have demanded full lists of parties holding tax paid
stamps as R. L. D. and R. M. L. D. in certain
towns, in certain cities, in certain cowaties,
and for the entire collection district.
You are hereby directed not to furnish certified copies, or any copies whatever, of returns on Form II, filed in your effice, or any
lists of persons holding special tax stamps
as retail liquor dealers, etc., in your district,
and, in answer to a subpeen duces teeum,
you will decline to produce those papers or
other records, and you will request the
United States District Attorney to appear on
your behalf and state to the court your reasons therefor, to-wit: That these papers and
records come to your knowledge and possession in your official capacity only; that they
relate to the business of your office and
are intended by law to aid you in the collection of internal revenue; and that they are
privileged from disclosure on the ground of
public policy.

The list of special taxpayers to which secpublic policy.

The list of special taxpayers to which sec-

tion 3,240 revised statute refers is required by the statute to be placed and kept in your office for public inspection. It must, there-fore, not be removed therefrom even upon a

office for public inspection. It must, therefore, not be removed therefrom even upon a subpena duces tecum.

Section 3,240 reads as follows: "Each Collector of Internal Revenue shall, under regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, place and keep conspicuously in his office for public inspection, an alphabetical list of the names of all persons who shall have paid special taxes within his district, and shall state thereon the time, place and business for which such special taxes have been paid."

The words "under regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue," relate merely to the placing and keeping of the list for the purpose of public inspection, and do not warrant any objection of the public in the examination of the list, if they make use of their privilege in a reasonable manner, so as not to interrupt the work of the Collector's office. While this section was, as you suggest, enacted solely to aid in the discovery of persons who, without complying with the law, are or have been engaged in business for which special tax is required to be paid, there is no way for you to prevent those who inspect the list from making use of the knowledge thus gained for other purposes. I should not advise you to prevent those who inspect the list from copying names, etc., therefrom if this does not interfere with the proper performance of the work of your office. Respectfully,

JOSEPH S. MILLER,

Commissioner.

A POOR HOUSE ROMANCE. A Farmer Picks Out an Unfortunate

Widow, and They are Married Forth-HONESDALE, PA., October 23.-Jacob Lewis, a well-to-do farmer of this county, having been left a widower some months ago, had great difficulty in getting a house-keeper who would suit him. A few days ago he was in Monticello, and an acquaintance there told him he might be able to get a good woman to take charge of his household at the Sullivan County poor house. He went to the poor house. Mrs. Mary Fitch, a comely but unfortunate widow, was working at the wash tub in the laundry, After watching her for a few min-utes Lewis told Superintendent Osborne that if she was willing he would be suited with the woman at the wash-tub. The superintendent spoke to Mrs. Fitch, and told her what the farmer's errand was. She stopped work, looked at Lewis a moment, and then wiped off her hands and arms with her

apron and said she would marry him. Esquire Hunt was summoned, and in the presence of other inmates of the institution he married Mrs Fitch and Farmer Lewis The two then drove to Monticello and had dinner. The bridegroom bought his bride a new dress and other articles, and then the two returned to his farm. Mexican Politics. CITY OF MEXICO, October 23 .- The Lib-

eral Deputies in opposition to the Government have got a vote through the Lower House requesting the Government to render an account of the recent sales of national lands. The Minister of Public Works ap peared and presented a written statement

of the contracts made, and i immediof Deputies declared the House adjourned. The Opposition Deputies protested. Tuesday the police had to clean the galleries of the excited supporters of the Opposition. The crowd made such a noise they interrupted the proceedings of the House. Leading Opposition Congressmen say they will consent to have the demonstrations of applause stopped. They demand a verbal explanation of the recent land sales. Much excitement is, felt in

political circles.

WASHINGTON, October 22.—The Post-master General has appointed the following fourth-elass postmasters: In Iowa—At Wadena, C. Merralding; at Hepburn, George D. Robbs; at Allison, J. K. Winsell; at Geneva, Newton Wilder; at Gregg, John Wondrocks In Texas-At Jacksboro, Thomas F.

In Missouri-At San Antonio, Joseph H. Taylor; at Dumpville, Andrew Hangl; at Im Grove, E. H. Young; at Gaston, John F. Meys. In Arkansas-At Akron, Petway C. Conn:

at Russell, W. C. Barclay; at Layton, J. D. In Kansas-At Altamont, Andrew J. Gerst; at Coal Vale, Arthur Vale; at Ack-

ley, Joel Edwards; at Almena, Mrs. Jennie Chord; at Lenape, William B. White. In Nebraska—At Barnston, C. L. Smith; at St. Bernard, Bernard Shroeder; at Wayland, Frank D. Hodgkinson.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The Department Report for October Sims, lar to the Previous Month's Report.

WASHINGTON, October 21.-Colonel J. R. Dodge, Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, has made his October report showing the returns of the department correspondents throughout the country as to the condition and yield of wheat, corn. cotton, petatoes, buckwheat and tobacco. Concerning wheat and corn Colonel Dodge says:
"The indications are essentially the same as those of last month, pointing to about three headred and fifty millions, possibly a trifle more, the exact figures of the final record." record of estimates depending on the pre-else ascertainment of the area harvested, a point of greater difficulty to determine this year than in almost any previous year. The final record, after the verification of areas and tests of results harmonize, will not probably differ materially from former indi-cations, which have a range of only 12,000, 00% bushels in the fluctuations of condition 00% bushels in the fluctuations of condition from June to October, or a third of sue per

centa The

WINTEN: WHEAD DECAINE in April and May, from a loss of resown area, unfavorable, and a clearer realization of the extent of the real injury, was 56,000,000 bushels. The results of June and July were favorable, and in several States the considerably larger than was outcome was considerably larger than was expected on June 1, notably in Michigan expected on June 1, notably in Michigan and Texas, the outcome being at the rate of twenty bushels per acre in the former State, a larger yield than has been previously reported. There are some heavy yields in New England. Some fields in Caledonia County, Vermont, have produced fifty bushels per acre, if the estimate of our correspondent is correct. The reports from the middle States of the results of threships. correspondent is correct. The reports from the middle States of the results of thrashing show in many cases a better product than the appearance of the grain indicated. The central wheat bett suffered most of all. Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee averaged only about five bushels per acre, when the normal yield is more than twice as much. Missouri and a belt of one degree of latitude north of the Ohio is nearly as badlatitude north of the Ohio is nearly as bad as that south of the Ohio. The corn crop is made, with very little injury from frost, and with a yield slightly above an average. The general average of condition is the same as last month, 95, a figure not attained since 1500. The yield average are said. since 1879. The yield per acre will be re-turned next month, but present indications point to fully 26½ bushels per aere through-out the country. Nebraska stands highest. Only Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Vir-ginia, North Carolina, Arkansas and the Pacific coast fall below 90. The amount of small corn will be small. The

DAMAGE BY GRASSHOPPERS.
is mainly in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas. They were probably Caloptenus femur-rubrum and C. bivittatus. The State agents of Missouri return the following notes: Early September was marked by a drought over a large area of this State that was broken about the middle of the month. The hardened condition of soil and continuous rains caused wheat to be planted late this fall. That sown in the middle of September is now up and looking very fine. The month has been one of about even temperature and unmarked by frosts, thus favorable for corn. With drought at one end of the State, too much wet in the central part and grasshoppers in the northern, the crop has be kept below the average.

COUNTING THE VOTE.

The Official Count Interfered With by the Granting of an Injunction.

CINCINNATI, O., October 22.—The official count has occupied the attention of the candidates and others all day. It has been closely watched by both parties. During the day the Judges of precinct F, Ninth Ward, came in to complete their returns. Those which the Clerk found when he came to canvass that vote, consisted of a blank tally sheet and a Duckworth Club blank tally sheet and a Duckwith the election return blank with the vote filled in. Ex-Governor Noyes, acting for the Republican candidates, protested against permitting an ame return being received. The Clerk, how-ever, received the return and Noyes said the matter would be brought before the Court. When precinct D, Nineteenth Ward, was reached ex-Governor Noyes protested against its being received because the count of votes did not begin until Wednesday night, twenty-nine hours after the polls The protest was noted and the precinct was canvassed. A protest was also made by Noyes against precinct F, Nine-teenth Ward, because one judge and one clerk refused to sign the returns, on the ground that the box had been removed to a station house and the ballots tampered with. The protest was noted and the count proceeded. Late in the afternoon Deanson Wilson, attorney for the Republicans, gave notice to the canvasser that he would apply for a restraining order forbidding the counting of the precincts in the cases where protests. had been made and also forbidding the is-suing of certificates of election to the Democratic candidate for Senator. The clerk requested his attorneys, Messrs. Follett and ordan, to represent him. The application was made before Judge

Buckwalter and a temporary injunction granted as asked. The motion to make it permanent will be argued to-day. This, of course, will prevent any official appour

Terrible Double Murdez

KANSAS CITY, Mo., October 22.-A double murder, the most horrible and most boldly executed that has ever shocked the people of Kansas City, was committed yes-terday afternoon at 410 East Eighteenth street by some unknown fierd. tims were Catherine Conway and her eleven-year-old daughter, Kittie, and child of John Conway, a well known dairyman. The bodies of mother and child were found lying across each other on the bed, their heads terribly beaten in with a coupling pin, which was found covered with blood lying outside, where it had been thrown down. John D. Conway, the thrown down. John D. Conway, the getting his supply of milk. Various theories exist as to the cause of the crime, the general opinion being that it was an attempt at rape, and that a negro was the culprit.

The police last night arrested a negro named George Meyers, on East Third street, with marks of blood on his dress, and he was identified by a witness as having been seen near the house at the time of the murder. Great excitement exists.

Chase County Courant W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS - KANSAS

THE SCHOOL-MARM.

I met her by the salt sea wave. A maiden who, both gay and grave, Could flirt or talk on science; the smiled on me as doth a flower Upon a bee who to her bower Comes bent on an alliance.

She painted roses and blue sky.
She sketched some cat-tails and a fly.
She sang a high soprano;
She gathered grasses by the brook.
She fished within a shady nook,
She played on the piano.

"Til flirt with her to while away
This pleasant prosy time of play,
This idle summer weather,"
I sa d. and seught the maiden's side;
And through the fields we wandered wide;
We sang and rewed together.

And then, forgetting wisdom's part,
I asked the maiden for her heart,
With gentle condescension,
She said, with a superior glance
That pierced my bosom with the lance
Of sudden comprehension:

"I'm sorry if I cause vou pain, But really, sir, you ask in vain, And I inust soon forget you; For, though you may not be aware, I promised Mr. Millionaire Before I ever met you."

Those sweet and quiet country days,
Where rocks the waters dash on.
Her eyes had lost their lov -looks shy,
And I resolved no more to hie
Where school-marms are the fashion.
Harper's Bazar.

MY INSANE LOVER.

The True Story of the Wreck of the Mystic.

Never yet have I told any one the true story of the Mystic.

The day after the accident the evening papers contained full details, reasonably accounting for the disaster. They described graphically the fatal collision, the sinking of the little boat, my rescue from what was so nearly a watery grave, and the fruitless search for the body of Leonard Sparling. The industrious reporters faithfully performed their task. They gave all the facts, so far as it was possible for them to learn them, but the whole truth no one in the land of the living could have supplied but myself, and I, though alive. was as good as dead to all that transpired around me. Importunate news-gatherers, sympathizing strangers and suffering friends, were alike unable to obtain one coherent sentence. My partially paralyzed, only semi-conscious brain either refused to act at all, or, failing to comprehend that I had escaped impending calamity. caused the organs of speech only to whisper pleadingly: "Don't! Oh, whisper pleadingly:

In a few days there was a great change for the better. Full consciousness returned, but I was too weak to speak. While in this state I overheard snatches of the conversation of those eager ones who watched lovingly about my bed, and learned the expected explanation of the awful tragedy that had produced such bitter grief in one family and so much suffering in another. It was then that I formed the resolution I have so sacredly kept, that for the sake of the dead my own version of the dreadful affair should not differ from that already so well known. Whether I did right or wrong it is not for me to say now; the only apology I have to offer is that I then believed it for the best; that aching hearts would not break if I buried the real truth deep in my own

But you have a right to know all. It is my duty to share this secret with you. We are sailing out of port together in a new ship; we are to traverse the unknown seas; the sky is clear, the breeze favorable, the surface of the ocean of life as far as the eve can reach is unruffled, and before us there is a full promise of a pleasant and successful voyage. Shall we not, before we cross the harbor bar, unlock our treasury of secrets and inspect the contents? There may be some there that are worth sharing and keeping, and some that we had better drop overboard and sink forever out of

sight and memory.

This incident of the Mystic is one. There should no longer be any mystery

shout it. Of course you remember Leonard Sparling. We went to school together and studied together in the same class. Even in our school days he was a gallant lad. He used to carry my books for me after school, and in many a storm we shared the same umbrella. After his return from college we met again, and soon became as firm friends as ever. I had no suspicion that he loved me then. His whole being seemed to be wrapped up in his mother first, then his boat and his studies. I always supposed I came last in his thoughts until he declared that his chief object in life was to make me his wife. I told him he was jesting, and refused to believe that he meant what he said. I think he was pained when I told him afterward that I believed he loved his boat more than he could ever love any woman on earth. You know what a sailor he was. He knew his craft as thoroughly as an old sea captain, and could go anywhere along the shores of the lake or bay, in the dark, without rowing or paddling a stroke. I knew I was safe on the water with him, for while he was fond of practical jokes he never ran any foolish risks, yet I was always in a state of nervous terror while sailing. And he was never happier than when he had me in the bow, with the Mystic flying through the waves before a stiff breeze, or pitching and tossing like a cockle shell, and driving me half wild with fright. He hoped in time to make a sailor of me, but I never got over my horror of the water, and oh how I dread it now!

That fatal evening Mr. Sparling was in his happiest mood. He had invited me to go for a sail, and I had consented without a single objection or expression

"I am more than ever fond of you tonight, Mary," he said, as we walked down to the little wharf where he kept his boat. "You are getting to be just as brave as a good woman ought to be."

Then he told me again of the altera-

tions and improvements he had had in the Mystic, and continued to speak on his favorite theme till we reached the others to hear us. It is of no interest to bay. There lay before us the chief joys of Leonard's life—the wide expanse of bay and lake gleaming in the golden radiance of the setting sun, and the Mystic in all the glory of a new sail and paint, the swiftest and prettiest of the little craft that skimmed those

"She is indeed a perfect gem," I exclaimed when I caught sight of her. Leonard stared at me in wonderment, I had never said so much in admiration of anything nautical before. He did not speak for some time, but the expression of his face was a revelation. He helped me into the boat with more than his usnal care, and seating me in the bow, stood for an instant gazing steadily to-ward me as if he would read me through and through. The scrutiny was not un-satisfactory. I saw that he attributed the expression of pleasure with which I had received his proposition to sail, and the compliment I had paid to his boat less to love of the water than a desire

to please him. "You will soon be a sailor, Mary," he said, as he trimmed the sail to the breeze, "and then we will live together on the water, won't we!

"I can't promise you all that, Leonard." I replied, smiling, "but I mean to fight my fears until I overcome them."

A cloud passed over his countenance, but the hopeful expression quickly resumed sway over his features.

"If you have a clear head and a strong arm at the helm, Mary, you may east away your fears. I am always on the water, and have never had an accident yet. You trust me, don't you?" "Indeed I do, Leonard. You are a grand sailor. Whom could I trust as I do you?"

"Then you are not afraid now?" he said, inquiringly.

"Oh, yes, I am—a little." At that moment the boat gave a sudden plunge before a gust of wind, and I screamed

with fright. There was really no eause for alarm, and Leonard reassured me with many tender words. "I have perfect faith in you as a skill-

ful navigator," I said, "but here is the boat and the sail, and there is the wind and that ever-treacherous water. Oh. how I wish I could see the bottom,' and I peered over the side. "If I could only see land down there, and knew that I could wade ashore without wetting my skirts-" Leonard laughed ironically. "You

are as timid as a hen, Mary, and I am losing all hope of you." "Then let us turn about and go

home," I responded.
"Oh, no, not yet," he said, with a strange emphasis; "I came out for a long sail to-night."
"It is almost dark, and I am growing

very nervous," I pleaded.
"But I am not afraid; there is nothing to be afraid of; and you trust me."
I still begged him to turn the boat, and finally began to cry.

"Why, Mary, what a goose you are."
"No, not a goose, Leonard," I replied, trying to smile, "you know a goose is at home on the water."

The day closed with all the glory of a harvest sunset. A beautiful and pro-longed twilight ushered in the night. One by one the stars peeped out from the grand old dome above us and the turbulent lake, now softened to a gentle swell, reflected the silvery rays in shivering streams of light. We were miles from the shore. The sail of the Mystic flapped languidly against the mast as the boat rose and fell with the heaving surface of the water, but not a breath crossed our path to propel us onward or homeward. We were becalmed.

Leonard was in ecstasy. I was in tears.

As the night advanced and darkness deepened, I earnestly and tearfully prayed Leonard to turn shoreward, but in vain. In this hour a startling change had come over him. He was no longer the ardent admirer, the tender lover, but like a tiger crouching within sure and certain reach of his already wounded prey, and watching with grim satisfaction its fruitless efforts to escape, he retained his place in the stern of the boat heedless of prayers and tears, laughing unnaturally at my fears and wringing my heart with ridicule.

A thick, cold, clammy mist gradually crept around us, shutting out the light of the stars and enveloping every hing in impenetrable gloom. A light shawl afforded little protection, and I was soon chilled to the bone. My teeth chattered. I could not keep them still. Leonard laughed, a hard, heartless

I could not comprehend the meaning of his behavior towards me. He had always been so very kind. In the early part of the night he was tenderness itself. Now his conduct was positively cruel. I felt convinced most of the time that he had some great surprise in store for me, and that his apparent heartlessness was necessary to the success of his joke. He was very fond of surprises. But here we were away out in the lake in darkness and fog, with no wind, no possibility of escape, for there was not the semblance of an oar or paddle cn board. Then what surprise had he in store for me?

"Mary," he said, after a prolonged silence, during which he seemed wrapt in thought, his voice now changed to its natural tone, "I am sorry you are cold. I would take you home quickly if I could, but I am powerless. Here, take my coat, and wrap yourself in it—and pardon my cruelty, I am not feeling well to-night. Let us hope that a breeze

will spring up soon."

Here was the explanation I had so

long waited for. You are not well, Leonard, I know," I said. "Keep the coat, you will need it. Be sure I am grateful," I added, fearing that he might misapprehend my meaning. "I should be sorry to force you to risk a serious illness by depriving you of the protection now more than ever required."

He urged me strongly to take it. asserting that he was not in the least cold. and I extended my hand for it, for I was suffering keenly; but I failed to get it. For some reason he had changed his mind, and muttering something unin-telligible to me, he laid the coat beside him on the seat

"I have something that I must say now," he remarked, after a brief silence. The harshness of his voice had returned.

any but ourselves."

He paused a moment, during which
he fumbled his coat, and I heard him place some hard, metallic article upon

the seat near him. Then he went on: "Four years ago I registered a solemn vow that I would some day ask you for your hand and heart, and I would not brook refusal. I swore that if you rejected me you should never be the wife of another, for I would kill you.

He spoke the words with great deliberation and emphasis, but quickly changing his manner he continued in an earnest, suppliant tone:

"Mary, I have already twice asked you to be my wife. I have offered you all that I have to give-my fortune, which is ample for us both; my home, of which in times past you have often expressed admiration, and the devotion of a heart that has never wavered in its love for you. You won't refuse me this time, Mary, will you?'

"This is quite unexpected, Leonard," I answered. "You must give me time to consider." "I have already waited months, I can

not wait an hour longer." "Wait till we get home," I pleaded. He made no immediate reply. The metallic noise, before referred to, again came from the seat beside him. Remembering that he had sworn to take

alarmed. "I must have your answer now, Mary,

my life if I refused him, I was intense-

Say you will be my wife."

"Oh, Leonard," I cried, "how unlike yourself you are to-night. You are ill. Have patience and all will be well. Let me think over the matter. It is not kind-it is most ungenerous to treat me thus. If you loved me you wouldn't be so cruel."

"Here are two pistols, Mary. One for you, and one for me." I shrieked with terror.

"Shall they be discharged harmlessly into the lake, or shall they dispatch our souls simultaneously into eternity? It is for you to say."

The truth was now before me. I was alone and powerless with a madman. He, a strong man, nerved by the insane conviction that he was right and pos-sessed of the right to kill, and armed with deadly weapons. I, a woman, with woman's nerves, beyond the reach of human assistance and benumbed with cold. What would I do? What could I do? What would any other woman similarly situated do? I shrieked again and again, and the sound of my voice fell dead upon the waters. Click, click.

"Oh, Leonard, if you love me, don't!" Click, click. I dropped upon my knees in supplica-

"There is not a moment to lose," he said coldly. "Your life is in your own hands, to keep or lose, as you deter-

I begged for mercy. With all the earnestness of despair, for the love of God, for his mother's sake, for his peace and happiness in this world and his hope of salvation in the next, I pleaded

with him not to stain his hands in blood.
"Decide!" was his only response.

I barely heard the word. My brain whirled, my heart stopped, my tongue refused to move. I tried to speak. vain I tried to utter the word "yes," to say that I was willing to yield rather than he should sacrifice himself and me in his madness. No sound escaped my lips.

He moved. Dimly through the gloom I thought I discerned the shadowy form right arm rise until it pointed directly at me.

There was a sudden flash of light --shout from the clouds above us-a great black shape swept over and down upon our little craft between me and the man whose arm was raised to slay. An awful rush of waters, then the floor of the Mystic, on which I still knelt, sank down, down, down! Then there was a sensation of suffocating, and I knew I was drowning. My brain became confused then cleared again. Various scenes of my life, many of them quite forgotten, passed before me, and the events of the night were repeated over and over again in all their agonizing reality.

Had I been shot? Where was Leonard? Why was I in the water? These and other questions I tried to answer, but in vain, and at last I sank into unconsciousness.

You know the rest. The schooner Mermaid, under full sail, moving slowly before the rising breeze, had come upon us imperceptibly, till her sharp prow struck the Mystic amidships, and the weaker craft went under. It was her light that flashed, her lookout that shouted, and it was her black hull that came opportunely between me and death. The Mermaid was a good friend to me. She saved my life, and she did more than that, for which I shall ever be sincerely grateful. She saved Leonard Spalding from the crime of murder, and ushered him into the presence of the Great Judge without the stain of blood upon his hands.

the Mystic .- T. H. Osmoore, in Inter-

Clean Heads and Good Health.

A clear head is rarely found beneath an unclean scalp; but a clean head and good health are, generally, associates. A distinguished physician, who has spent much time at quarantine, said that a perevery day rarely took contagious disbut, when the hair was allowed to become dirty and matted, it was hardly possible to escape infection.

Many persons find speedy relief for nervous headache by washing the head thoroughly in weak soda water. Cases are reported to have been almost wholly cured in ten minutes by this simple remedy.

Some persons find that it relieves "rose cold;" the cold symptoms entirely leave the eyes after one thoroughly washing of the hair. The head should be thoroughly dried afterward, and one should avoid draughts of air for a little while, - Youth's Companion.

-If you will notice, you will find that water and placing them in a cool place; the man who affirms that this world is The water should be changed every two a fraud and a humbug does what he can ir three days - Indiana State Journal. "Mary, I have brought you out here | to make it so. - Boston Transcript.

POTATO SCAB.

The Causes Accountable for the Blemished Appearance of the Tubers.

A good deal of discussion has been elicited by this subject, and various theories have been presented to account for the blemished appearance of the tubers. I have expressed my belief that the potatoe was gnawed by worms. I had been so informed by many potato growers, and a casual glance at the tubers seemed to support their views. But I began to doubt this theory, and on close inspection I arrived at the conclusion that it was not correct. I subjected a section of the potato to a high magnifying power, and found that the liquid portion was swarming with liv-ing organisms. A section of a perfect-deliberate job of it. Large bodies move ly smooth skinned potato, taken as a test, showed none of these. The scabby potato was then diseased. It was afflicted with microbes, e ther as a cause or effect, a point not yet determined. Of the appearance presented by the tuber thus diseased I presume all are familiar. The surface is more or less deeply indented with broken pits, and sometimes the surface is entirely covered. If we take growing tubers we can with a little search find all stages trace the disease from the beginning of its cause. At first a minute discoloration is seen beneath the cuticle which rapidly extends, by the disorganization of the substance of the root. The cuticle at length cracks, draws apart, and a pit is formed surrounded by eroded walls, and partially filled with the products of the decayed part. If the dis-ease extended to the whole tuber it would be called the rot, and the diffe ence between the two diseases is of intensity rather than of kind. It will be found that the tuber affected by the seab will have discolored spots in its interior which are really points of decay and swarm with microbes. I began the investigation with the substance of the root immediately in contact with the diseased surface, which I found teeming with m nute organisms. I then examined the juice taken from an apparthen examined the juice of the vine it was scarcely less teeming with mi-crobes than its roots. With a magnifying power of sixty thou and the fluid was tremulous with the incessant vibrations of those forms of life. As in all forms of disease the vitality of the potato plant is first injured by applied manures or climatic conditions. applications of green manures is almost cer ain to in ure if not ruin the crop. It has been found that salt is a preventive, and well rewards the grower for his labor in its application. Clover sod usually produces perfect tubers, but not always. The commercial fertilizers are not protective. In general terms it may be stated that the soil, fertilizers and culture which give the most vigorous health and growth, are to be relied on to give, not only the largest yeld but also the mo t perfect tubers. The potato plant like all other forms of life, is environed by countle-s swarms of microbes, ready the movent its vitality weakens to take advantage and multip y in its juices. Hence only by preserving vitality at its most v gorous

Trees and Electricity.

point can diseased action be avoided .--

Cor. Western Eural.

be struck by lightning is that they are bad conductors of electricity. The suggestion that oak trees are struck because they contain iron is both erroneous and absurd. If oak did contain iron, it would, in all probability, increase its concueting power and act as a preservative. If oak contained an estimable quantity of that metal, the wood would turn black on exposure to air, on account of the tannin which is present. This blackening may be seen surr unding the iron nails in any oak fence. The contour of the ground, nature of the soil and the presence or absence of water have more in uence n deciding the locality of an electric discharge than the height of a ties. Add to this the difference in conductibility b tween various woods and we have at once an explanation of the apparent peculiarity of tall trees escaping un armed while shorter trees are destroyed."

Blanching Celery with Charcoal.

Some of our farmers are blanching better than earth, sand, bark or leaves. A. W. Harrison, of the Penn ylvania Horticultural Association, says of this mode: "Charcoal drains perfectly; no insect or slug will harbor in it; it retains solar warmth wit out overheating, absorbs enriching gases, does not rust the stalks, is easily washed of and may blood upon his hands.

This is the true story of the wreck of being planted on level ground, wide boards are set on edge and held by upright stakes so as to form a box around the plants, and the whole space in the box and around the plants filled in with coarsely pulverized charcoal. Cinders from the smoke-stacks of woodburning locomotives are just the thing. The boards will keep longer if coated with gas tar or soaked with crude ietroleum. If not high enough to reach son whose head was thoroughly washed may be added."—N. Y. World.

> -A scientific writer says that to discover how an insect breathes, "take, say, a wasp or hornet." He may mean well, but we shall not take either a wasp or a hornet. The person who takes either a wasp or hornet to see how an insect breathes is preity apt to do some very rapid and vigorous breathing himself before he proceeds far with the investigation. Better take an insect that doesn't violate the law against carrying concealed weapons.-

-Lemons may be kept fresh for a ong time by putting them in cold water and placing them in a cool place. A STATELY CEREMONY.

How the Doors of the Famous London "Tower" Are Locked.

Excess of ceremony was the old exedient for making power venerable. In these more practical days it oftener makes power ridiculous. A good deal of form and etiquette, however, are doubtless necessary in official places; at all events there is likely to be a good deal, especially under Imperial governments-and the poor fellows who hold ments—and the poor fellows who hold the places, and whose duties are chiefly be a hotel porter in Pittsburgh, and traditional, must do something to earn prepared himself for college while in traditional, must do something to earn their salary. It is no very great affair for a smart man or boy to lock the doors of a building, but the Government slowly.

Few persons are aware of the strictness with which the Tower of London is guarded from foes wit out and from treachery within. The ceremony of shutting it up every night continues to new work ent tled. "Storm Signals." be as solemn and as rigidly precautionary as if the French invasion were actually afoot. Immediately after "tat-too" all strangers are expelled, and the gates once close I, nothing short of can with a little search find all stages such imperative necessity as fire or sudof development, and thus be able to den illness can procure their being re"I wish." he observed, "the tax colopened till the appointed hour the next morning. The ceremony of locking up is very ancient, curious and stately. A few minutes before the clock strikes the hour of eleven-on Tuesdays and Fridays twelve-the head warden (yeoman porter), clothed in a long red cloak, bearing in his hand a huge bunch of keys, and attended by a b. other warden carrying a gigantic lantern, appears in front of the main guard-house and calls out, in a loud voice:

"Escort keys!" At these words the Sergeant of the Guard, with five or six men, turns out, and follows him to the "Spur," an outer gate, each sentry challenging, as they pass the post:

"Who goes there?" "Keys.

barred—the warden wearing as solemn ently healthy port on and found the same microbes though less in number. possible—the procession returns, the sentries exacting the same explanation from the same hill and discovered that and receiving the same answer as be turned to its author, is that of Robinson

Arrived once more in front of the main guard-house, he sentry there gives a loud stamp with his foot, and the followine for the plucky publisher. He main guard-house, he sentry there gives Row, MDCCXIX." lowing conversation takes place bemade a profit of one hundred thousand tween him and the approaching party: pounds out of the venture.—N. Y. "Who goes there?"

"Who e keys?" "Queen Victor a's keys."

"Advance, Queen Victoria's keys, and all's well." The yeoman porter then exclaims:

"God bless Queen Victoria!" The main guard devoutly respond: Amen.

The officer on duty gives the word: "Present arms!"

The firelocks rattle; the officer kisses the hilt o' his sword; the escort fall in among their companions, and the yeoman port r marches ma estically across the p rade alone, to deposit the keys in the Lieutenant's lodg ngs. The ceremony over, not only is all egress and ingress totally precluded, but even within the walls no one can stir without being furnished with the countersign; and any one who, unhapply forgetf !. ventures from his quarters unprovided with his talisman, is sure to be mad: the prev of the arst sentinel whose post Mr. Percy Smith writes to the Lon he crosses. All of which is pleasant y ton Times that "the most probable absurd, and reminds us of the stately cause of the liability of certain trees to manner in which the crown was caried about when the White Tower was on fire .- Youth's Companion.

CHANGE OF BARBERING.

Customers Practice Studied Neglect, and Anybody Can Be a Barber Now.

"Do you want your hair dressed?" asked a barber on Broadway a day or two ago after he had finished showing his customer. "Yes, of course," said the customer.

"You will excuse me for asking,"

said the barber, "but I suppose you

know t e style has changed now so that the barber ng business ain't what it was by about eight hundred percent. Our swell customers don't have their hair dresed at all. They simply run a comb through it, make a half-way part, and let t lie as it will. It looks kinder careless and distinguished you know, and not as though gotten up for the occasion. A few of our customers have their hair brushed dry and parted accurately, but they are in a very small minority. As for oil, we no longer keep it in the shop, though we have a little grease constantly on hand for the celery with charcoal, believing it to be o.d-fashioned customers who like t. As near as I can unders and from what our swell custome s say, they hate to smell as if they'd come irom a barber shop. A good many club men who come here just have the razor passed over the face once, and do not have bay rum put en the chin or on the hair. It looks pretty well, too, to my mind, because people wear their hair cut short now, and if the har is cut short and allowed to grow as it will, it is apt to give the appearance of the head a better outline than if the hair is oiled and plastered down solidi. "It is the same way with men who

wear beards. Only a few years ago customers always had a little something put on their bea ds to make them say right, and they took kindly to a spray of perfume after the work was done. Nothing of that sort goes now, how ever. Beards are usually trimmed close and brushed dry. It's a big difference from what it was when I went into the business. At that time customers kept bottles of lavender water at the shop, u ed grease, cosmet es and coloring matter. insisted on being shaved close to the chin, and when they went out of the shop and walked abroad anybody knew where they'd been f he didn't come within ten feet of them. Any man could be a barber nowadays; but it took an artist to arrive at any eminence in his profession when I started in."—N. Y. Sun.

-"An emeute is looked for in Madrid," says a recent cablegram. We had one, too, the other day, but the co k worked out be ore we were ready to use it. It oug t to have had a little sugar in it anyhow. - Newman IndePERSONAL AND LITERARY.

-Colonel J. Armoy Knox. one of the editors of Texas Siftings, is said to smoke twenty eigars daily. That's what makes him so funny. -N. Y. Times.

-The late Emery A. Storrs could not save money. His annual income was twenty-five thousand dollars a year, but he left no personal estate .-Chicago News.

-Rev. Moses A. Hopkins, recently that employment. -Pittsburgh Post.

-Oscar Wilde has written a poem about his baby, beginning with these lines:

"O baby boy! thine eyes are like mine own, As blue as heaven, as tender as the dove."

-Mr. Spurgeon has at length completed "The Treasury of David," which he commenced to write twenty-one years ago. He has also in the press a

-They tell a funny story in Hartford. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, speaking of the length of her residence in that city, said: "I don't remember when I came; I do not live by years." lector would adopt that principle.

-Calvin E. Stowe was a fine scholar, the first in his class in college, of great wit, a most attractive speaker and once very prominent before the world. But the fame of his second wife—author of "I nele Tom's Cabin"—became so great that he seemed to fade all out, and was finally only known as "Mrs. Stowe's husband."—Every Other Saturday.

-Robert Bonner is past sixty and worth \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000. No man is better satisfied with his paper, his fortune, his Presbyterianism, horses an i himself. And he ought to b, having begun as a type-sette, without friends or influence, and having achieved his present position by un-The gates being carefully locked and flagging energy and perseverance. -N.

-Perhaps the most notable example of a story which was offered to publisher after publisher only to be re-Cruso. It was at last "printed for W. Taylor, at the shop in Pater Noster Tribune.

-Mr. Spofford, the Librarian of Congress, recently to'd a correspondent that literary activity in the United State: is on the increase, and that about one thousand more copyr ghts have been granted during 1885 than at a corresponding time in 1884. This increase is largely due to the great number of articles copyrig ted by newspapers and magazines. Of his "American Almanac."

Mr. Spo and said: "It has not a very large circulation. The library edition reached last year about eighteen hundred, and seven thousand of the paper edition were sold, the last, however, at so cheap a price that they barely paid the cost of publication."—N. Y. Post.

HUMOROUS.

-A "duck of a girl" must be very closely watched, or ten to one she'il go off and marry some quack. - Chicago Sun.

-Rufus Hatch says that the farmer is boss of the s tuation. So he is, but still the boys well get away with the apples occasionally. - Phe adelphia Call.

-The great advantage of being rich is that a man can wear od clothes without exciting remark. There are other trifling advantages, but not worthy of mention just now. - Toledo

Blade. -"I can't make head nor tail out of this letter from George," remarked Mr. Porcine to hs wife." "I'm not sur-Porcine to hs wife. prised," returned t at estimable lady, George stutters so badly, you know. -Chaggo hamber.

Passenger-Oh, Captain, is there any cure for seasickness? Captain-Oh, yes; sure cure. Passeng r (as steamer pitches and rolls)-Give me some quickly. Captain-Only cure I know of is to lie on your back on green grass and look at the stars. -Phila-

de phia call. -A dry-goods advertisement says: "Everybod knows that Faille Francaise is crowding hard upon gros grain s lk." We beg leave to differ with the statement. There are no doubt a dozen persons right here in this town who are not aware that such a momentous occurrence was eventuating .- Norristown Herald.

-Wife (at a late hour) - Well. where in the word have you been? Husband—To tell you the (hic) truth, m' dear, some of the (hic) boys at the o his gone 'way on this yeartions, y'know, an—an shorthanded, hones' truth, m' dear, s' help me. Wife—You seem to have filled the vacancy pretty full.

-Materfamilias (to Tommy, who is helping himself liberally to current jam at the supper table)—Tommy, after the solemn warning I should think you would not eat so much preserves. Tommy--What solemn warning, mamma? Matertamilias - The death of Jumbo; he died of too much jam. you know. - Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegra, h.

-A Useful T mepiece: Si Jackson. from the Del Valle settlement, came to Austin not long since, and his first call was on a watchmaker. "Dis heah watch has gotten sumfin' de matter wid hit." The watchmaker examined it carefully, and asked how long since it had been running. "Hit hain t be n running for moah den a yeah." "Why didn't you bring it sooner?" "Bekase I couldn't get along widout it." - Texas

-Erudite grocer (balancing a can of peaches in his hand)-My dear madam, did you know that we really knew nothing about canning fruit and vegetabies until the ruins of Pompeii were uncovered, and splendid specimens re-covered, canned over twenty centuries ago? Snappish lady customer No. I didn't know it. But I did know your canned goods were very old. How long before you will have your stock from Pompeii worked ol? — Chicago

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

KINDNESS.

How softly on the bruised heart
A word of kindness falls,
And to the dry and parched soul
The moistening teardrop calls.
Oh! if they knew, who walked the earth,
Mid sorrow, grief and pain,
The power a word of kindness hath,
"Twere Paradise again.

The wealthiest and the poorest may
The simple pittance give,
And bid delight to withered hearts
Return again and live.
Oh! what is life, if love be lost,
If man's unkind to man;
Oh! what the Heaven that waits beyond
This brief and mortal span.

As stars upon the tranquil sea
In minic glory shine,
So words of kindness in the heart
Reflect the source divine.
Oh! then be kind, whoe'er thou art
That breathest mortal breath,
And it shall brighten all thy life
And sweeten even death.

Phrenological Journal.

A TIGHT SQUEEZE.

An Ex-Rebel's Adventure Within the Union Lines.

When General Meade fell back from Mine Run, in the fall of 1863, he went into winter quarters between the Rapidan and the Rappahannock, on his old grounds. This was about December 1. On the 15th of the month I received orders to cross the river, penetrate his camp and pick up all possible informa-

It was understood that he was sending troops off West, and I was particularly charged to discover if there was any foundation in the report.

I left the rebel cavalry outpost at ten o'clock one night, being on foot and wearing a blue uniform throughout. There was about a mile of neutral ground between outposts, and when I had crept down the highway almost to the Union videttes I took to the fields and flanked 'em. I knew every rod of the country, and passing the vidette was a matter of no trouble.

It was when I reached the first line of sentinels that I had to go keerful. It was now midnight, and winter had set in. There was no snow, but the wind was cold and the ground frozen. It so happened that I struck a part of French's corps. Knowing that Lee was going into winter quarters, and knowing that a strong picket was out, the sentinels were not over watchful. I crept up until I located two, and both were muffled up against the cold and thinking more of keeping warm than of looking for spies. While I was waiting for a chance to skulk in, the two came together and stood talking, and this gin me the show I wanted. I riz up from the cold ground, bore off a little to the right, and entered the gap without being seen. In ten minutes more I was among the tents and

shanties. I must find a place to pass the night. It was too cold to go prowling 'round, saying nothing of the danger to be incurred. I walked up one street and down another, looking for a place to stow myself away; and bye and bye I saw a soldier come out of a tent and go off. I reasoned that he was on guard, and had come to his tent on an errand, and I was probably right.

It was half-tent, half-shanty, with a fireplace in it. I crept in at the door and found a fire going and three men asleep under the blankets. There was a heap of wood at hand, and the best I could do was to stir up the fire and hover over it. I didn't mean to fall asleep; that is, I was bound and determined to keep awake, but I had no sooner got fairly warmed through than I went off to the land o' Nod, and the next thing I knew it was daylight.

None o' the chaps under the blankets were awake, and I slipped out without disturbing 'em. Everything would have been all right 'cept for a man in a tent across the street. He had come out after wood, and was standing there as I appeared. As both tents belonged to the same company, and as all the men in each company knew each other, it was only natural that I, a perfect stranger, should attract his attention. Further, it was jist as natural that he should suspect me of being a thief. He was a sour-faced, beetle-browed chap, and the minit I looked into his eyes I knew we would have a row.
"Ah! I caught you!" he growled as I

faced him. "At what?" I coolly asked.

"Stealing, of course!" "You are wrong. I went in there to

git warm." 'Who be you?"

"George Smith."

"What regiment?" "Sixth Maine."

I was answering at random. I knew that the Sixth Maine was in the fight at Rappahannock Station about a month before, because I had talked with some

prisoners.
"Where's your regiment?" he asked.
"That's what I'm looking for," I replied. "I was took by the rebels fifteen days ago, and have just escaped and come in."

I answered him so promptly, and told such a straight story, that he could have no suspicions, and I might have got away but for an accident. He had brought out his coffee-pot, and in mov-ing away I fell over it. He was aching for a fuss with somebody, and that was a good excuse. He jumped for me without a word. I returned his blow, and then we clinched and fought up and

down the street. I was getting the best of him, when we fell upon and wrecked a tent and began to draw a crowd. In five minutes there were fifty men around us, and pretty soon an officer comes up, separates us and asks:

"What is this row about?" "I caught that chap stealing," sings out my opponent.

"Who are you?" asks the officer. "Private George Smith, of the Sixth

··Where's your regiment?''
'Don't know, sir. I was captured by the 'rebs,' got away and am looking for

"When did you come in?"

"Last night."
"How did you pass all the outposts and sentinels?"

He had me there. I had as good as betrayed myself by that one answer.
"I'll see to your case!" he growled, and he called the guard and had me marched off. The guard-house was a log stable, and as soon as he reached it I was stripped and searched. The next move was to hunt up the Sixth Maine and discover that I did not belong to that regiment. I was then taken to

corps headquarters and questioned.

I changed my line of defense, claiming to be a deserter from the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New York, who was voluntarily coming back to his regiment, but the next day the Colonel of that regiment came to look at me. and he pronounced me a liar and an impos-

Next day when a court-martial was convened, I had no defense to offer. They tried me as a spy, and while nothing could be proved, I was condemned and sentenced to be shot. I was given to understand that, but I reckoned that some of the officers were not quite satisfied. Instead of carrying out the sentence right away, the findings were sent to a higher court for approval.

What I am telling you in a minute consumed about two weeks. I was pretty comfortably fixed in the barn, but so zealously guarded that there was no possible show for escape. The papers had been sent off, and I was daily expecting to hear their approval, when one night just before dusk, the chaplain of a Pennsylvania regiment came in to console me. He was about my size and age with the same colored hair, and the minit I saw him I grasped at a plan. When we had talked a little I asked

"How did you git in?" "Why, I showed my pass to the guard," he answered.

That was all I desired to know. He talked for about a quarter of an hour. He advised me to give up all hope and make my peace with God, and I gave him to understand that I might be more

contrite on his next visit. I tell you, thus next day seemed a week long. I had a plan, and it promised success. When the day did begin to fade away I was so nervous and excited that I could not keep still. The chaplain came in just at dark, and, as

he grasped my hand, he said: "The papers have come back and you mast prepare to die!"

"Pray for me!" says I.

He knelt right down, and he had skeercely uttered a word when I had him by the throat. It was so sudden, and I had sich a grip on him, that he skeercely kicked. I didn't want to kill him, but I choked him until he was like a rag. Then I off with his coat, vest and pants, and was into 'em before he showed signs of coming to. It was too soon to go out, and I choked him some more.

Poor man! I felt powerful sorry to do him sich injury, but my life was at stake. In about twenty minutes I felt it was safe to go out. I dragged him into a corner, set him up on end, and then knocked at the door. It was opened at once, and as I squeezed out the guard

shut it without even glancing in.
"How is he, chaplain?" asked the guard as he locks the door. "Resigned, poor man," I answered,

and off I goes. As I afterwards learned. I had a good hour's start. I didn't head for the river, as might be expected, but for the North, and it was over a month before I saw Lee's lines again. A Washington paper had a long story about my escape, and it said I would have been shot next

PARIS FASHIONS.

Fancles That Will Find Their Way Across the Atlantic.

Pointed bonnet brims are still to be worn, and the crowns are of all shapes, as the back hair is now worn in many different ways; velvet or plush strings are added to render the bonnets warmer and more comfortable looking. Some of the brims are slit across the top, and the pointed ones are filled in with plaiting of double velvet. Coronet fronts extending from ear to ear, and always becoming to large faces, are likewise made. Bonnets for ordinary occasions are of felt and of silk webbing, the former being trimmed with wool lace, clusters of fancy feathers and long quills. Chenille lace and applique velvet figures, such as dots and palm leaves, are to be seen on felt bonnets. A new combination consists of narrow strips of telt interwoven with straw of

Woolen dresses being in such favor. and the fashion of wearing bonnets to match the costume still obtaining, a number of woolen fabrics have been manufactured especially for millinery. There are woolen laces in the piece embroidered with chenille, metal and beads. cloth with boucle loops, and even Astrakan cloth—all now used for bonnets. Fancy plushes in stripes, plaids and beaded, and velvet embroidered with tinsel of various colors will be worn later on.

The ribbons have picot edges, and the rough, shaggy effect given to dress ma-terial is also shared by them, for many ribbons are entirely of frazee velvet, others have boucle stripes of silk or wool, and some are of curled plush; even wool ribbons, that look like Astrakan bands, are to be seen. Faille ribbons have boucle borders, some are partly of either moire or velvet, the wrong side being satin. High loops of ribbon are arranged in front of both bonnets and hats, intermixed with slender wings or quills, powdered with

There is no diminution in the popularity of beads. Small plomb and jet beads strung on wire are mounted into galons, crowns, brims and entire bonnets, and lined with scarlet crepe or wool; large faceted beads in rows form brims, the crowns being richly embroidered velvet. Rosary beads in carved woods of natural colors and in green and blue are the greatest novelties. In colors, sphynx-blue, which inclines to pomp or lead, heliotrope, asparagus green and beaver brown are among prominent.—N. Y. Herald. the most

-Napoleon mastered enough law during ten days' confinement in a guard house to last him a lifetime.

"SUCKERS."

Why Illinoisans Are so Called-Origin of

For many years the inhabitants of Illinois have been called "Suckers" and numerous explanations of the origin of the term have been given. The one most commonly quoted is found in Wheeler's "Vocabulary of the Noted Names of Fiction," taken from the Providence Journal, and is as follows.

"The Western prairies are in many places full of holes made by the 'crawfish' (a fresh-water shellfish, similar in form to the lobster), which descend to the water beneath. In early times, when travelers wended their way over these immense plains, they very pru-dently provided themselves with a long, hollow tube, and, when thirsty, thrust it into these natural artesians, and thus easily supplied their longings. The crawfish well generally contains pure water, and the manner in which the traveler drew forth the refreshing ele-ment gave him the name of 'Sucker.'"

This is very plausible, and the "downeasterns," no doubt, accept it as an historical fact, but, as the old settlers of Illinois never heard of such a thing until they saw it in print, the statement is, to say the least, rather doubtful.

Stephen A. Douglass, in a speech made at Petersburg, Va., during the Presidential campaign of 1860, offered

the following explanation: "About the year 1778 George Rogers Clark applied to the Governor of Virginia, and suggested to him that as peace might be declared at any time between Great Britain and the Colonies it would be well for us to be in possession of the Nortewest Territory, so that when the Commissioners came to negotiate a treaty we might act on the wellknown principle of ulti possidetis—each party holding all they had in possession. He suggested to the Governor to permit him to go out to the Northwest, conquer the country, and hold it until the treaty of peace, when we would become possessed of it. The Governor consented, and sent him across the mountains to Pittsburgh. From there he and his companions floated down the Ohio on rafts to the falls, where Louisville now is. After remaining there for a short time they again took to their rafts and floated down to the Salines, just below the present Shawneetown in Illinois. There they took up their march across the country to Kaskaskia, where the French had an old settlement, and by the aid of a guide reached the Oquaw River and encamped some little distance from the town. The next morning Clark got his little army together and took up his line of march for the French town of Kaskaskia. It was summer, and a very hot day, and as he entered the town he saw the Frenchmen sitting on their little verandas quietly sucking their mintjuleps through straws. He rushed upon them, crying: 'Surrender, you suckers, you!' The Frenchmen surrendered, and from that day to this Illinoisans have been known as 'Suckers.'

Mr. Douglas spoke in a humorous vein and did not expect his listeners to think he was reciting history. The following account, however, is vouched for by early settlers as being correct:

"For a number of years after the ppening of the lead mines at Galena, Ill., the majority of the miners, who lived in the southern part of the State and in the settlements on the Mississippi, were in the habit of going to their homes in the fall and returning to the mines in the spring. One day in the autumn of 1826 an old Missourian, who was watchng a number of Illinois n board a southern-bound boat at the Galena wharf, asked them where they were going. They replied: 'We are going down home.' 'Why,' said he, 'you put me in mind of the suckers; they go up the river in the spring and in the fall go down again. He had reference to a fresh water tish of the carp family, which has the habit mentioned. The nickname 'sucker' was at once applied to Illinoisans and has stuck to them ever since. In the spring the miners who had remained at the mines during the winter would say when the shoals of suckers were seen ascending the river: 'In a few days we shall see the real suckers come up the river.' "-Chicago Tribune.

A Most Unique Lawsuit.

A Russian paper gives an account of the circumstances which have led to a most unique lawsuit. A rich lady at her death placed her pet dog Gypsy in the hands of a friend, with the request to provide for her with the annual interest on one thousand rubles, set aside for that purpose in her testament. The other day Gypsy died, and the lady who had charge of her took it for granted that the money was now her own. Another lady, however, appeared on the scene, who owned a son of Gypsy, and who claimed that her dog was heir to the income of the one thousand rubles, since nothing was said in the testament regarding the disposal of this money after the death of Gypsy. The result of the trial will be awaited with interest.— N. Y. Post,

-A boy in a California school remarked that the teacher had red hair. acres to put in your eye." He was whipped to make him retract, but he insisted that he could not tell a lie, and he had the utmost confidence death unless he changed the word from red to auburn, and he abused his conscience to that extent, but afterward took the case to the trustees, who sustained him and dismissed the bright-headed punisher .- N. Y. Sun.

-Lady Customer-"Have you any book devoted exclusively to the negro race?" Bookseller-"I don't think there is any such work published." Lady Customer—"What is the best thing you have in that line?" Bookseller-Well, we have a number of books on racing and nearly all contain colored illustrations. Take your pick, madame, here's half-a-dozen."—N. Y. Independent.

-The finest opals are now found in Hungarian mines. When first extracted the gems are soft, friable and easily broken; so it is necessary to exposethem to the air and light for a few days that they may become hard, and then their colors begin to appear.

BROWN'S EXPERIENCE.

The Punishment He Received for Deceiving His Wife.

I went to the skating rink the other night. I didn't tell anyone I was going. not even my wife. I knew if I did she would want to go, too, and as I intended to try skating I preferred to make my debut unattended by my friends and relatives. So I told Mary Ann-that's my wife-that I was going to prayermeeting. She looked rather surprisedfor I am not generally a regular attendant-but at once laid aside her sewing and announced her intention of accompanying me. I saw that wouldn't do, and so when she appeared a few minutes later with cloak and bonnet I assumed an annoyed tone and said: "I declare, Mary Ann. I have a pressing busines engagement for this evening which had entirely slipped my mind. However," seeing her countenance fall, "I'll go round by the church and leave you at prayer-meeting." She looked rather grieved and disappointed, and altogether was so innocent that I almost repented and mentally called myself a brute for deceiving the dear little woman so, but I had determined to go to the rink, so I quieted my conscience by registering a solemn vow that just as soon as I had learned to skate I would take her along with me-to look on. Well, after leaving my wife at the church door, I brought up at the skating rink in due time. I somewhat timidly took my place among the skaters on the floor, but as I watched their graceful evolutions, and noted the apparent ease with which it was performed, I boldly struck out. I immediately—if not sooner—struck something else, too. It was the floor. Yes, I sat down a little more "forcible than elegant." My head lew back and my jaws snapped together like a turtle catching at a fly. The sudden concussion set my brain in a whirl, but after two or three vain attempts, and graspings at the empty air, I righted myself. By this time the perspiration was starting from every pore, but I wasn't going to be discouraged by one fall; so, after relieving myself of my coat, I cautiously started in again. I thought this time I would go slow and easy like till I got accustomed to the motion; but, bless you, the moment those rollers got the least little encouragement to start away they went like chain lightning, and you either had to keep up with them or you would be most unceremoniously left behind. I got left. So did several other fellows. At about twelve o'clock that night I reached my own door. With the assistance of a policeman and a cane I had managed to hobble there from the dector's office, despite his earnest entreaties to call an ambulance. My wife -unsuspecting little woman-is in a constant state of worriment lest I have another attack of acute inflammatory rheumatism. I don't think I shall-not this fall.—Detroit Free Press.

RUINED BY MELONS.

A Watermelon Crop That Carried Away a Prospercus Plantation.

"This year has taught me sad experience in the watermelon business," he remarked as the boat left Memphis. "Have you been shipping?" asked the tourist from Ohio.

"Not a ship. I live over thar on the Arkansaw bottoms. I heard so much about the watermelon bizness—the motion, and equalizes the strain upon profit which could be made—that I the walls of the gun. To accomplish was a bad move."
"Didn't the seed come up?"

rope and tackle on 'em." "And the melons grew?"

weather. That was the trouble-they growed too large. "Couldn't be handled?"

"Not without the help of two niggers and a yoke o' steers, that was too expensive. When you git an eight hundred pound watermelon on a side hill you've got to leave it thar. The steamboats won't handle 'em if you git 'em

down to the landing."
"You don't tell me that you had melons weighing eight hundred pounds!" "Oh! those were the little ones. The

big ones cum nigher a ton. I hadn't no scales, but all my neighbors are mighty peart on guessing." "And what became of them?" "That's what occasions my grief, stranger. Them melons threatened to

roll down and do me damage. I drew logs to prop 'em up, and I started for town to git some dynamite to blow some of the biggest to pieces. While I was gone the calamity took place. You see before you a ruined man." "Wh-what calamity?" gasped the

"Why, them ere melons broke loose and rushed down hill in a body. House, barn, corn cribs and orchard were clean

"You don't say!" "I'm serious, stranger-very serious. I might have recovered from that, per-haps, but one o' them melons rolled into the creek, dammed up the water, and the inundashun carried the sile off my farm clean down to the rocks. There wasn't

'nuff dirt left on one hundred and twenty "Well, that is tough, and I pity you." "Don't, stranger—don't talk to me that way! I kin face hurricanes, in his judgment of color. The woman cyclones, airthquakes and sich as brave declared that she would beat him to as a lion; but when anybody pities me when soft words of sympathy are shot into my soul by a total stranger—it breaks me down, and I have to shed the childish tear. Stranger, excuse me

while I cry real hard.' The Ohio man considerately withdrew from that sacred spot, and the water-melon man wrestled with a broken "We heart.-N. Y. Sun.

-Dr. George R. Elliott was the microscopist employed by General Grant's physicians. In the early stages of the malady bits of the throat were clipped off for examination. It was published that the microscope had proved the can-cer to be epithelial, but the physicians did not divulge the fact that every stage of its progress was watched through lenses so magnifying that a scrap of flesh became as big as a plate to look at. Eighteen of the prepared slides were kept by Dr. Elliott. He has now had a cabinet shaped for them, and on it stands bust of Grant .-- N. Y. Tribune.

SWIFT PROJECTILES.

Moving at the Rate of 20,080 Feet Per Second-Seven Thicknesses of Boiler Iron

A little man with a dark moustache, who stood in the sand at Sandy Hook, dived one hand into his coat pocket suddenly and fished out a metal cartridge two inches long. It was packed with powder, and had a hole through the center from end to end.

"If you lit that," he said, "it would fizz away harmlessly, just like a Fourth of July flower-pot. Watch what it does

when I let it off in this gun-barrel." A common smooth-bore, breech-loading gun-barrel, that the man had bought in town for two dollars, lay in the sand. It was just four feet long, and had a bore five-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. In front of it, resting right against the muzzle of the barrel, was a little square target. It was made of nine sheets of boiler iron screwed together tightly. Each sheet was one-quarter inch in thickness. The little man fitted the cartridge in the breech, and right ahead of it laid a thin rod of tempered steel. It was nine inches long,

and weig ed nine and one-half ounces "There is nine-tenths of an ounce of powder in that cartridge," he said as he got into a bomb-proof on the sands,

and here she goes. He yanked a string that was attached to the gun-hammer. There was an explosion and then a thud. The little man came out from the shelter of the bombproof and picked up the little target. He got a hammer and a wedge and pried it apart. The steel rod had been forced straight through seven thicknesses of the boiler iron, then it had been through and broken off been turned upward and broken off. The broken piece was wedged between the last two boiler plates. The topmost inch of it had penetrated the fiber of the iron perpendicularly. The little man gazed at the ruin of the target in admiration.

"That beats the record all hollow," he cried, exultantly. "The best that anybody has been able to do heretofore with a cartridge of that size is to drive a steel projectile through an inch of boiler iron. It would burst the gun to put it to such a test with a cartridge of

ordinary make."
He dodged behind the bomb-proof again and tried it with an ordinary coarse-grain cartridge. There was a big explosion when he yanked the string, and through the peep-holes of the bom oproof the spectators saw the gun barrel blown to flinders. The little man fished up another of the new-fangled cartridges from his pocket, and said:

"This thing was invented by the man who invented the multicharge gun. The idea consists in the character of the powder used and in the boring of a hole through the middle of it after it has been packed in the cartridge. The superiority of the cartridge over anything that has heretofore been gotten up in the same line is the immense power it imparts to the projectile and the great reduction of the strain usually caused upon the gun by the force of the explosion necessary to fire a projectile. These results are secured by arranging the powder so that the force generated at the moment it is ignited will be comparatively small, and will increase continually until the whole charge is consumed. This arrangement starts the projectile gently at first, and then imparts to it gradually increased planted a hull side hill last spring. It this, the powder, which is of very fine was a bad move." "Come right up as if somebody had a tral hole, so that when it is ignited by a primer it will throw a stream of fire downward through this perforation. "Growed like a mud hole in wet The stream of fire ignites the powder along the internal walls of the perforation, and, as this perforation is comparatively small, the volume of gases generated at first is correspondingly small; but as the combustion proceeds the fire surface continually increases until the entire mass of the powder is consumed. By properly proportioning the size and shape of the powder cake relatively to the projectile to be used, and to the length of the barrel through which it is to be driven, the force exerted upon the projectile by the powder may be reguated practically at will, and so as to do the most effective work in any given case.

"Can this principle be applied to cannon as well as to small arms?" was

"Certainly," the little man replied. 'All that is necessary is to pierce the solidly packed powder longitudinally with a number of holes instead of one, and then make corresponding holes in the head of the shell, and arrange the head so that the holes can communicate with each other. This can be secured by the introduction into the powder-cake perforations of a number of tubes projecting rearwardly from the cartridge head, so that they will rest against the breech lock of the cannon, and leave a space between the lock and the cartridge head. The construction insures the instantaneous and simultaneous ignition of the powder perforations at their head. It is essential that the powder-cake be hard and dense, so that the fire can not penetrate into it, but will burn only on its surfaces-that is, as distinguished from cakes made of granular powder, which, though solid in form, are granular in structure, and burn in all directions through their mass. This method will maintain the maximum pressure uniform all the way to the muzzle, and overcome the inertia of the projectile, instead of applying a maximum pressure suddenly before the inertia of the heavy projectile is overcome, and suffering a reduction of velocity

"We haven't tested the cartridge in a cannon yet," the little man said, "but with small arms we have propelled a projectile 20,080 feet per second, and that heats the record for speed, as the perforation of the boiler-iron plate beats the record in overcoming resistance."-N. Y Sun.

-The United States stands third in the list of beer-producing countries, Great Britain at the last general estimate brewing 1,000,000,000 gallons.Germany 900,000,000, and the United States 600,000,000. Last year 18,000,000 barrels were produced in this country. - N.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

-The upper classmen of Princeton have formed a law and order society to prevent the hazing of freshmen .- N. Y.

-An agitation to change the name of the Methodist Episcopal Church South is likely to result, it is thought, in a choice of Episcopal Methodist.—Chicago Herald.

-Father Knox, for fourteen years a Roman Catholic priest in New Brunswick, was recently received in the Episcopal fold at St. Louis as assistant rector of St. John's Church .- St. Louis

-The child is "father of the man," and the inverted scriptural text, parents obey your children, is accepted in a spirit of such religious resignation on the part of many fathers and mothers that their only privilege in matters of education is reduced to the one of duly paying the bills. - Boston Herald.

-The largest Synod in the Presbyterian Church is that of Pennsylvania, which reports this year 146,146 communicants. New York reports 139,048. Ohio comes next, with 71,039. New Jersey is fourth, with 48,870, and Illinois fifth, with 46,890.

-Reports from the colleges that have opened their fall terms indicate that the freshmen are above the average in hysical strength. That is the opinion, at least, of the professor of athletics at Harvard, and he looks for an exceptionyear in sports.-N. Y. Times.

-The Russian Government has issued a decree making the Greek Church the established religion of the Baltic provinces. Protestantism will only be tolerated. Children born of mixed marriages are to be trained in the Greek Church. The decree excites great discontent among the German settlers.

-A Canadian medical authority has given the following as being safe periods of quarantine, which teachers should exact of pupils, who have suffered at-tacks of the diseases mentioned, before their return to school. Scarlet fever, eleven days; measles, sixteen; epidemic roseola, sixteen; chicken-pox, eighteen; small-pox, sixteen; mumps, twenty-one; whooping-cough, twenty-one; diphtheria, ten.

-A preacher at a camp-meeting fervidly said, when a proposition was made to shut the gates on Sunday: "Brethren, there are souls that will be damn'd if you don't hold over Sunday. They are almost persuaded by Saturday. Sunday will bring their convictions to a crisis. O! brethren, let us save them! sands, too, will come then that will come at no other time." The Christian Advocate makes the report, and its editor adds that by personal investigation he found out that the urgent speaker owned the refreshment stand.

-The Women's Temperance Christian Union of Boston has been instrumental in procuring laws in fourteen States for compulsory education in the effects of liquor on drinkers. The society now seems to feel the responsibility of indicating what the lessons ought to be. It has been decided that, in Massachusetts at least, children shall be instructed that alcohol is never desirable as an article of food; that any considerable indulgence in it is sure to be correspondingly injurious to the body, and that mental and moral ruin is bound to result from excess .- Boston Journal.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-The Moon would be a good name for a quarterly magazine.

grade, is packed in the shell in a solid mass, and then perforated with the centake a big thing to wind up that con-

cern .- Lowell Courjer. -It is easy enough to tell what you know about everybody else, but hard to tell what everybody else knows about you.—Denver (Colo.) Journal of Com-

-The sleepy boy's thought: "The Pilgrim Fathers! Where are they?"
The shouting schoolboy said,
While the sleepy boy in the corner replied,
"I think they must be dead!"
—Chicago Sun.

-First Hen: "There comes the wo-man to drive us out of the garden." "Yes, and she's picking up a stone, too! Let's fly out, quick!" "No, no, stay here." "But she's aiming right for us." "Yes, and if we move we might get

hit."-N. Y. Sun. -A catastrophe-Going into a drygoods store to flirt with the salesladies. and meeting your wife, who takes advantage of the situation by persuading you to look at those lovely silk dress patterns, which are so cheap, you know. -Boston Post.

—"Is today your birth-day, Mr. Gingerbread?" asked Johnny of the young man in the parlor. "No, Johnny. Why do you ask?" "Sis is going to make you a present. She said so." make you a present. She said so."
"Indeed. What did she say?" "She said you'd been coming here long enough, and that she give you the mitten to-night."-Chicago Tribune.

-It was a Boston girl who, having received a written invitation, out West, to ride a "burro," wrote him as follows: "I am invited to ride a 'burro.' This is a funny country. It is almost as strange to ride on a bureau, as it is to spell it that way, but these people are very unconventional, and do not care much for education."—Oil City Derrick.

-A New Yorker in looking for rooms for winter quarters struck a good-look-ing landlady on Shawmut avenue, and after terms were arranged for "board and lodging," remarked that he wanted something hot for supper, and was met with the reply that they always had it. On taking his seat last evening, with a slim-looking spread before him, he re-marked to the girl that he expected something hot, when Bridget said: "Fot's the matter wid the tay?"—Boston Globe.

-"Clarence," said Miss Penelope Waldo, a Boston young woman, "didn't I hear you say that every time you go to the races you return home on Shank's horses?" "You did," said Clarence gloomily. "Well, don't you think, Clarence," continued Miss Penelope quietly, "since Mr. Shank is so kind that he would let you have his horses occasionally to take me for a drive?" And Clarence groaned in anguish as he reflected how modest and retiring Miss Waldo is and how utterly impossible it would be for him to disclose the identity of Mr. Shank. - N. Y. Life.

Democratic County Ticket.

Fo	r Treasurer, W. P. MARTIN.
**	Sheriff,J. C. Scroggin
**	Clerk,J. L. COCHRAN
	Register of Deed, J. A. MURPHY.
**	Surveyor, John Frew
**	Coroner, Dr. J. H. Polin

Commissioner..W. J. DOUGHERTY.

Democratic County Platform.

We, the Democrats of Chase county, in convention assembled, renewing our faith in the principles of the Democratic party, do hereby endorse and ratify the Democratic platform as adopted by the National Democratic Platform and the return of the Democratic party into power; and it is, therefore,

Itsource, That we regard the policy of President Cleveland as a return to sound Democratic principles and approve of his honest at:empts to enforce all laws; that we remember, with pride, the magnificent body of lands acquired under the Democratic administrations of the past, and we deplore the fact toat, under Republican rule, so much of this vast territory was allowed to drift into the hands of monopolists; therefore, we congratulate the people on the fact that the present Administration is endeavoring to wrest this land from these monopolists and restore it to actual settlers.

RESOLVED, That in our opinion, it would-be detrimental to the best interest of the West to demonitize sliver.

RESOLVED, That we congratulate the people on the fact that all the commercial agencys are reporting a general prospect of a better condition of all business, and that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the Republicans of Chase county, in their loud wall for bread, and that we hope their true love of country will soon dry up their tears, and that they will join in the national rejoicing at a return to an honest administration of the governmental affairs.

RESOLVED, That, with profound sorrow, we lament the death of the inflexible patriot and invincible soldier, U. S. Grant, of whose illustrious career we recognise the fluting crown and consummation in his dying invocation of peace and good will between the heroes he led and the heroes he conquered.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY PLATFORM.

We, the Republicans of Chase county, in

We, the Republicans of Chase county, in convention assembled, do adopt the following platform of principles:

1st. We heartily endorse the Republican National Platform, as set forth at Chicago, at it e last National convention.

2d. Resolved, That the present President hold his seat through treachery, deceit and falsenood.

3d. Resolved, That the Administration has set forth no fixed policy, business is paralyzed, labor crying for bread, and the Ship of State, like a rudde lees bark, drifting upon an unknown ocean.

4th. Resolved, That we condemn the turning out of office those who saved the Nation, and putting in those who did their best to destroy it.

5th. Resolved, That the Democratic party has subverted one of the fundamental principals of our Government, viz: The right of every man to cast one untrameled vote.

5th. Resolved, That we sympathize with the bereaved family, the soldiers, the Nution an i the world, in the loss of the greatest soldier and Stateman of this or any other age.

RESOLVED. That we, the members of convention do pledge ourselves to stand e nominees of this convention, to vote the and use our influence for their elec-

Read the Democratic and Republican platforms at the head of this col-

The Babyland for October, published by D. Lothrop & Co., of Boston, Mass., subscription fifty cents a year, a nice little monthly is a good word) "to have the lead. His is on our table.

Pansy, excellent little monthly him. His well known temperance township and range; and the vacation magazines, for October, published by D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, Mass., at \$1 and 75 cents, respectively of the county, while his selection was not granted.

The Wm.Tomlinson and G.A.Gauvey roads, Falls township, and W. L. Grands, Falls township, and W. Grands, Falls township, and tively, are on our table.

A man who will leave the Republican party for the sake of whisky is too contempible to notice.—Leader.

What about the party organ that will

Resolved, That the Administration has set forth no fixed policy, business is paralyzed, labor crying for bread, and the Ship of State, like a rudderless bark, drifting upon an unknown ocean.—From the Republican Platform.

And yet all the commercial agencies are reporting that business is brightening up in all branches.

As the Republican organ has failed to publish the "platform of priciples" adopted by its party, in convention assembled, in this city, on the 3d instant,

to prevent such a burial and to disprove that there is any such thing as "a common country." - Courier Jour-

Now, this is a new departure in American polities; but then, what the Chase county Republicans, in convention assembled, can not find out is scarcely pinion that only naturalized or native born citizens are allowed to yote; in fact, we have heard that foreigners who wanted to vote the Democratic ticket in this county, one time when the contest between the two parties was expected to be very close, had to go into a much stronger Republican county than this to be naturalized, so that if they should happen to get to vote there, it would not effect the Republican majority in either county.

A vote for the Democratic ticket a vote to sustain the Democratic plat-form.—Leader.

And, as far as knowing from the Leader what that platform is the people have been kept in ignorance; but if the Leader's hypothesis is correct, a vote for the Republican ticket is a vote to sustain the Republican platform, which says "that the present President holds his seat through treachery, deceit and falsehood," which state of affairs was left for the Republicans of Chase county, in convention assem bled, to find out; however, in view of this fact, does it not look as if the Republican organ was trying to elect its party ticket, "through treachery, deceit and falshood" by withholding this part of his party's platform from its readers; but then when it is taken into consideration that it failed to publish the resolution which says: "We, the members of this convension do pledge ourselves to stand by the nominees of this convention, to vote for them and use our influence for their elections," the question arises: "Does it not look as if the editor of the "organ" was using a little "treachery, deceit and falsehood" to, in part, endorse the Democratic platform?

"THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK." Under the foregoing head the Strong City Independent has this to say about the different candidates before this people for election on next Tuesday, and we shall make our comments on the same as we proceed: "The clouds hang low in the political sky, and but few" (yes, but few) "are willing to even express an opinion as to the outcome;" which is a fact, as the race, throughout, is going to be very close.

"For Sheriff, Mr. Griffis seems" (that success during the past two years has won the support of some" (very few) r, 6, to where the J. P. Park road Our Little Men and Women and "who, at that time, worked against crosses the north line of sec. 28, same of deputy (deputies would have sound- Cottonwood township, were established better) "will, no doubt, give an increased support to Mr. Scroggin." Yes; and there are other things that will add to Mr. Scroggin's increased vote, and awarded the contract to furnish the neglect to publish its party's platform, and thus try to keep its readers ignorant of the principles advocated by its party candidates?

In seroggin's increased vote, and that is, that two years ago, when he was a candidate, as he now is, for the same office, it was never imputed to him, although a Democrat, that lise the him and the contract to furnish the country with coal. 2 car loads Osage City shaft, best @ \$4 pert ton, 1 car load Cannon City. Col., coal @ \$7,65 per ton, to be delivered in cellar of Court-house, and for coal for paupers with coal and the contract to furnish the country with coal. 2 car loads Osage City shaft, best @ \$4 pert ton, 1 car load Cannon City. Col., coal @ \$7,65 per ton, to be delivered in cellar of Court-house, and for coal for paupers with coal and the country with co quor of any kind was used on Middle creek or anywhere else, on election deem lots 21 and 22, block 21. Emslie's day, to secure his election; but how addition to Strong City, at \$1,12 each does this thing stand with Mr. Giffis? and the County Treasurer be credited And right there is where the rub is on with \$16 on the same, said tax being this particular point; because hot and

old comrade, Mr. Massey," (that is, John C. Talbott, Wm. White and some of them are) "and everything"

John Smith were appointed to appraise

(with the exceptions) "goes to show a portion of sec. 36, tp. 21, r. 6, school that he will remain in the Clerk's of- land fice during the next two years." Mr. we republish, in full, the resolutions Massey's competitor is a working man adopted by that convention, so that a carpenter by trade, and one who is voters may not be kept in ignorance well qualified to fill the position, and or change, that the principal petition

stand, coming as it does from a journal in this particular case and give the PROCRAMME FOR TEACHERS' which with its party and its associate majority to Mr. Murphy, Mr. Gandy's organs, has done and is doing all it can opponent: who knows?

tent surveyors. To make a success in beginning at 1, o'clock, p. m. this office a man should have a comthis office a man should have a com-Resolved, That the Democratic party has subverted one of the fundamental principles of our Government, viz: ness. Messrs. Frew and Johnson are trameled vote.—From the Republican many friends; but Mr. Frew is recogPlatform.

both energetic young men, and have many friends; but Mr. Frew is recogson for nized, by all who know him, as the best surveyor in the county." Here, again, is an admission on the part of two independent Republicans who, no worth knowing; however, we are of the doubt, weighed well their words before speaking, that Mr. Frew is the man who should be elected County

> Surveyor. "The Commissioner will be badly scratched. Although Mr. Tuttle has been Commissioner in this county, Mr. Dougherty is a very popular man, and as the north part of this township is entitled to the Commissioner this time, he will, no doubt, poll a large vote."

"Little excitement is shown over Coroner, and each party, with a few exceptions, is standing by its own candidate. Dr. Polin is a popular young man, and will take some of the strength from the old Doctor in this part of the county." Which is another admission strongly in favor of another candidate on our county ticket; and thus it is shown that it is very generally admitted that the Democrats have the best ticket in the field; and, as a natural consequence, if the people show the same discretion in employing their public servants that they do in engaging a clerk, book-keeper or farm hand for their individual work, they will all be elected, and that, too, by respectable majorities.

COMMISSIONER'S PROCEED-INGS.

The Board of County Commissioners were in session, October 19, 20 and 21, 1885, all the members present, and transacted the following business: It was ordered that the E. M. Cole road be re-advertised.

Viewers were appointed on the following roads, as follows:

J. A. Crawford road, Cottonwood townsnip, R. F. Riggs, H. C. Varnum and A. Veburg, viewers. J. H. Dye road, same township, W. Harris, W. Drummond and Wm. Sullivan, viewers.

Jas. R. Fent road, Bazaar township, Wm. Cox, Henry Wagoner and W. T. Hutson, viewers. Isaac Alexander road, Falls township, Jas. Austin, A. B. Watson and J. H.

Scribner, viewers. J. R. Stearns road, Falls township, G. K. Steams road, Falls township,
G. W. Yeager, P. B. McCabe and
F. V. Alford, viewers.
W. A. Smith road, Toldeo township,
A. J. Crocker, H. Murdock and J. H.
Martin, viewers.
W. A. Smith county-line road, same

viewers. Peter Harder road, Falls township. Wm. Prather, Chas. McDowell, Jr., and Robt. Cuthbert, viewers. The C. Hobart county-line road, was

established, provided Marion county established same.

The Aug. Houke road, Diamond creek township, was established from the southwest corner of sec. 19. tp. 19.

The E. A. Hildebrand road, Falls

L. C. Rogler, W. T. Hutson and J.S. cold blowing does not suit every ene. Mitchell were appointed to appraise a "The soldiers are standing by their porition of sec. 16, tp. 22, r. 8, school

It was ordered that all petitions presented to said Board for any new road or change of road, where the public is not directly benefitted by said new road

ASSOCIATION.

ogramme for the next meeting of "Many counties have lost large sums to be held in the school-house in Matof money by the mistakes of incompelield Green, on Saturday, Nov. 7th, 1885,

Miss Anna Billingslæ. Discussion on the same subject, introduced by J. E. Perry, Miss Flora Hopkins and O.

2d. Class exercise in language: "Lesson for beginners." Mrs John McCabe.
3d. Select reading,—Miss Mabel

5th. Recitation,-Miss Mary Leo-

6th. Duties of school officers,—J.C. 7th. Select reading-Miss Edith Park.

"Why should physiology and hygiene be taught in common schools? -Dr. John Carnes. 9th. Class exercises in U. S. constitution,-Frank Spencer.

tution,—Frank Spencer.

10th. Query Box.

11th. Miscellaneous business.

The Director of School District No.

43,M. T. 'one', vill preside at the meeting. School officers and all persons interested in education are invited.

J. C. Dayis, Secy. ex-afficio.

THE CASH WILL BUY o. 1 two-horse farm wagon \$57.50. A No. 1 buggy with leather top \$120. A No. 1 corn sheller \$8 00. North western barbed wire 5cts. And lumber for less money than any place in this county.

ADARE HILDEBRAND & Co. Strong City.

NOTICE. From and after this date, orders for coal must be accompanied with the money; when not, it will be collected before it is unloaded, unless satisfac-

tory arrangements are made. As money for coal is collected same as freight I must do the same. J. P. Kuhl.

FOR SALE,

At a bargain, if taken soon, an improved farm of 120 acres, 4 miles from Cottonwood Falls; price \$2,600; some cash; ballance on long time.

jy30-tf JAMES P. McGRATH.

STOCK HOGS FOR SAEL. 150 head at my farm at Cedar Point; thrifty and healthy. O. H. DRINKWATER.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Notice is hereby given the tsea'ed bids will be received at the onle of E. A. Kinne, 'ity Clerk of the City of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Knesas, for the construction of an archede at vra across Browdway street, south of the National Bank.

Plans and secifications can be seen at the office of the City Clerk.

Bids will be received until noon, November 4th, 1885.

Contractor to give a bond to the city, in the Contractor to give a bond to the city, in the sum of \$600.00. The City Council reserves the right to reject By order of the City Conneil.

E. A. Kinne, City Clerk.

Election Proclamation

STATE OF KANSAS. | 88. To all whom these presents may come,

greeting: Know ye, that I, J. W. Griffis, Sheriff of Know ye, that I, J. W. Griffis, Sheriff of Chase county, Kansas, do by this proclamation, give public notice, that on the Tuesday succeeding the first Morday in November, A.D.1883, there will be a general election and the officers to be chosen are as follows, to; wit: One County Treasurer.

One Sheriff

One Sheriff
One County Cierk.
One Register of Deeds.
One County Surveyor.
One Coroner
Also, the votes of the electors in the Second
Commissioner District will be received for
one member of the Board of County Commistioners.

oners.
Also, the votes of the electors on the propo-ition to build a bridge acroos the Cottonwood iver at Patton's ford, near Clemen's, as set orth in the County Clerk's notice herewith forth in the County
following.

And the votes of electors for said officers and
bridge proposition will be received at the
polls of each election district in said county.

In witness whereof I have her unto set my
name, at my office, in Cottonwood Falls, in
said county and state, this 12th day of October,
1885.

J. W. GRIFFIS, Sheriff,
Chase county, Kansas.

Bridge Election Notice.

Chase County.

Chase County.

Office of County Clerk, Oct. 7, 1885.

To the Voters of Chase County:

Whereas, a petition has been presented to the Board of County Commissioners of Chase county, Kansas, praying for the creetion of a brilge overthe Cottonwood river, at what is known as Patton's ford or crossing, at or near Clements station, on the A., T. &-S. F. railroad.

near Clements station, on the A., T. & S. F. raiiroad.

Therefore, it is ordered by the Board of County Commissioners of hase county, that the proposition for building of said bridge be submitted to the people of Chase county, to be voted upon at the general election to be held on Tuesday, November 3d. 1885.

Those in favor of the bridge will vote: "For the bridge." Those opposed to it will vote: "Against the bridge."

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

J. J. Massey.

County Clerk. [L S.]

ROAD NOTICE.

acapted by that convention, so that voters may not be kept in ignorance of our county politics; and, to tell the truth about this matter, the Courant is the only paper in the county, that is the only paper in the county, that satisfactorily executed, as we firmly plaished the Bepublican platform in full, or that published the Democratic platform at all.

**Resolved, That we condomn the turning out of office those who saved, the Nation, and putting in those who did tieft heat to destroy it. — From the Republican Platform.

**For instance the rebel Generals Mahone, Riddlebarger, Longstreet, Mose by Keys, and infinitum, who were appointed to office under Republican Providents; while, under President Republican Providents; while, under President Regulation.

**Providents; while, under President Cleveland, Gen. Black, of Illinois, Gen. Regers, of Kansas, T. B. Johnson, of Middlebarger, Longstreet, Mose based adaily to the payment of the same.

**These who are acquainted with Mr. Breese have been swarded with Federal appointments.

**Twenty years from now, when personal animosities and pride have been buffeld, the statesman of the new South will are some laminosities and pride have been buffeld, the statesman of the new South will are common country. "Chicago Independent paper that Mr. Breese buffeld, the statesman of the new South will are some laminosities and pride have been buffeld, the statesman of the new South will are common country." "Chicago Independent paper that Mr. Breese buffeld, the statesman of the new South will are common country." "Chicago Independent paper that Mr. Breese will get but few yotes where he is un-two deals of the payments of the same shaded in lifting the old flag to wave over a common country." "Chicago Independent paper that Mr. Breese buffeld, the statesman of the new South will be provided and the seventy throughly and the proposed read in money the proposed read in the propose

M. A. CAMPBELL DEALER IN

HARDWAREI

STOVES, TINWARE, Iron, Steel, Nails. Horse-shoes. Horse-nails; a tuit tine of Wagon and Buggy Material, Iron & Wood

Pumps, a complete itae of STEEL GOODS

FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS, HOES, RAKES & HANDLES.

Carries au excellent stock of

Agricultural Implements,

Consisting of Breaking and Stirring Plows, Cu tivators, Harrows Wheelbarrows, &c., and is Agent for the well known

Wood Mowing Machine, and best makes of Sulky Hay Rakes

Glidden Fence Wire. Sole agent for this calebrated wire the best now in use.

Full Live of Paint & Oil on Hand. A COMPLETE TINSHOP I have an experienced tinner in my employ and am prepared to do all kinds of work in that line, or short notice, and at very low prices WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS

THE SCHOOL EXAMINATION

Pace-Public schools of the county.

Persons-anxious mother, investigating teacher and intelligent scholar.

Teacher-"What is a bargain?" Scholar-"An agreement to seland buy."

T -"Correct. "What is a good bargain?"

S .- "When buyer and seller both make a profit and are both satisfied. T .- "Right again. Can you tel

me where good bargains can always be made?" S .- "Mother knows pretty much

everything, and about all the stores and sho always tells me at E. F. Holmes; says she never had a bad bargain there, and was alway treated well, and got her money's worth.'

T .- "How can E. F. Holmes give so much as he does for the money? S.-"He makes a specialty of the Clothing and Gent's Furnishing business; buys his goods at the lowest cash prices in the best East ern markets, and can, therefore. sell at low prices. Father says he gives his customers the benefit of close buying, and that is why he makes such large sales at such good

bargains for the people." T - "You are an observing boy; your mother is a lady of good sense; examination is now closed; you have

passed it with honor." Mother-(Once anxious but proud and happy now) Come, my boy, I must buy you some fine clothes for Sunday and some etrong ones for every day. I can get both kinds, of the right quality, and at the lowest prices at E F. Holmes'; you know your father buys his suits teady made and they fit him better. ready made and they fit him better than some that are cut for other

OSACEMILLS

J. S. SHIPMAN, Proprietor. CUSTOM WORK

SOLICITED. MARKET PRICES

-PAID FOR-WHEAT AND CORN

Manufactures 'GILT EDGE'

-AND-"THE CHOICE OF THAT WIFE OF MINE,"

Corn Meal, Bran, Graham Flour and Chop ALWAYS ON HAND. Osage Mills, pear Elmdale, Chase co., Kas.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

THOS. II. CHIBNAM

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

thee upstairs in National dans building

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

WADDER BRUS.,

Attorneys - at - Law. Office, Court-house, Cottonwood Falls. Will practice in state and Federal Courts. All busicess praced to our names writterents careitt and prompt ablention. augle-ti

C. N. STERRY, ATTURNEY - AT - LAW,

EMPORIA, EANSAS, Will practice in the several courts of Lyon Onaso, Marton, Marton, Alortis and Osag Southtee in the Costo of Ransas; in the Su preme Court of the State, and in the Fed rai Courts therein.

CHAS. H. CARSWELL. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS

Will practice in all the State and Federa odris and land offices. Collections Made and promptly remaited. Office, cast side of Broadway, pages of bridge. Bich29-u

Joseph G. Waters ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Topeka, Kansas. Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.

V SAND. RS, SANDERS & SMITH. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW

STRONG CITY, KANSAS

Office in Independent buildirg.

MISCELLANEOUS. Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Wichita, Kas., Cotober 23d, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named set ler has fled notice of his intendon to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made befale the Julge, or in his absence, E. A. Kinne, Cl. rk of District Court, at Cottonwood Fals, on November 28, 1885, viz: Phillip Peyton, Homestead Entry, No. 6844, for the north haif (1/2) of southwest quarter (2/4) of section 4, township 4 south of range 8 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, s id land, viz: Adam Thion, of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas; Chashays, Honry Wherenberg and Wm. sharp, of Bazaar, Chase county, Kansas. LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA. KAS.,

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Wichita, Kas. (October 23d, 1885.)

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the ludge, and in his absence E. A. K. use. Clark and that said proof will be made before the Judge, and in his absence E. A. K. nue, Clerk of District Court, at Cotto wood Falls, on Fecenber 5th, 1869, viz.: Jacob L. Vanaseter tromestead Entry No. 4199 for the west half (1/2) of northwest quarter (1/2) of nor hwest quarter (1/2) section 24, township 22, south of range 7 cast quarter (1/2) of nor hwest quarter (1/2) section 24, township 22, south of range 7 cast He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residences, pon, and cutivation of, said land, viz.: J. C. Farington, S. Mosshart, W. F. Danlap and Will I. Carter of Matuell Green, Chase county, Kansas oct 29-6t.

ROAD NOTICE

STATE OF KANSAS. | 88. Office of County Clerk. Oct, 19, 1885. Office of County Clerk, Oct, 19, 1885.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 19th
lay of October, 1885, a petition sign d by J.
R. Stearns and 18 others, was presented
to the Board of County Commissioners of
the County and State aforesaid praying for

to the County and State stores sid praying for the location and es ablishment of a certain described road as follows, viz:

Commoncing at the southwest error of southeast quarter (4,) of section one (1) township twenty (20), tauge seven (7) east; thence running to southeast corner of Lot No. twenty five (25), of sec ion six (6) in town-hip twenty (20) range eight(8) east said road to be located wholely on southeast quarter (4, of said section one (1) township twenty (20) range seven (7) east from point of commoncing to the east line of said section one (1) also to vacit; all that portion of the I B. Sharp road, established July 7, 1873, lying between the southwest corner of the southeast quarter (4,) of section one [1], township twenty (20), range seven (7), east and be southeast corner of lot twenty six of section therty-one (31), township nineteen (19), range eight [8], east.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Pat McCaba, F. Alford and Gearge Yeager as viewers, with the content of the part of the part of the partners of the southeast corner of and the southeast corner of the country is a section therefore the southeast corner of the twenty six of section therefore and country commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Pat McCaba, F. Alford and Gearge Yeager as viewers, with the country is a southeast corner of the country of the country

ROAD NOTICE.

missioners

STATE OF KANSAS. SS.
County of Chart, Cerk, Oct. 19, 1885. Notice is heraby given, that on the 7th day of July, 1885, a pesition signed by E. M. Cole and 2) others, was presented to the board of county com quision as of the county and state aforesaid, pray-

of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the northeast quarter [4], of section elever [11], township twenty [20], range seven [7] east; thence north, on the section line, three [8] miles, to the no-th-ast corner of the southeast quarter [4] of section twenty-ix [26], township nineteen [19], range seven [7] east; and a rain commencing at the southwest corner of the southeast quarter [4] of section we consider the southeast quarter [4] of such action they conclude [7] east; thence east on section line, one-half [5] mile, to the southeast corner of the southeast element of the southeast quarter [4] of such action two [2), to intersect the first-lest-ribed road,

Wherestyon, said southeast of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Jos. Schwilling, L. Breker, and Jos. Wali ey at view to the section of the southeast quarter [4] of such section they [2], to intersect the first-lest-ribed road,

commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Jos. Schwilling, L. Becker and Jos. Waldey as viewers with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the county Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road in Falls township, on Tu-sday, the 18th day of August, A. D. 1835, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

And, whereas the viewers and County Surveyor failed to meet on the day appointed, or on the following day, it was therefore, ordered his the floration County Commissioners that said viewers meet in conjunction with the county Surveyor, at the point of commencement of a 11 org. posed road, in Fails township, on Thursday, the 18th day November, A D 1885, and proceed to view said road and give to a life. proceed to view said rold and give to all parties a hearing

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

[LS]

County Clerk.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prob

"No fear shall awe, no favor sway; Hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may." Forms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; atter three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$2.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	lin.		2 in.		3 in.		5 in.		1/2 col		1 ce	
1 week	* 1	00	\$1	50	82	00	\$3	00	* 5	50	\$10	
2 weeks	1	50		90		50			6			
3 weeks	1	75	2	50	3	00	4	50	8	OU	16	1
4 weeks .	2	00	13	.00	8	25	5	Ott	9	00	17	-
2 months	8	.00	4	50	5	25	7	50	14	UU	25.	ä
g months	4	00	6	00	7	50	11	00	20	0	32.	. !
6 months .	6	.50	9	U:	12	Oto	18	U	32	51	55	1
1 venr	10	00	18	0	24	fu !	35	Ou	55	0	85.	1

section; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent nsection; double price for black letter, or for Items under the head of "Local Stort Stops"

TIME TABLE.

EAST. PASS MAIL EM'T FR'T.FR'T.FR'T Cedar Pt. 952 945 851 321 6 00 10 57 Clements 10 04 956 912 344 719 11 26 Elimdale 14 22 10 12 938 4 36 7 38 12 09 5trong... 10 38 0 26 10 03 5 07 8 06 2 55 Safford... 11 04 10 46 10 22 5 54 8 38 3 48 WEST. PASS MAIL EM'T.FR'T FR'T FR'T Bennett.

a m p m p m a m o m a m Safford. 4 21 3 48 1 (8 7 14 12 (8 5 32 Strong... 4 38 4 (6 1 34 7 47 12 48 7 60 Elmdale. 4 54 4 21 1 b4 8 13 1 21 7 37 Clements 5 10 4 36 2 16 8 42 1 56 8 17 Cedar Pt. 5 22 4 47 2 82 9 00 2 20 8 45 The "Phunder Rolt" passes Strong City, going east, at 11:36 o'clock, a. m., and going west, at 4:21 o'clock, p. m., stopping at no other station in the county; and only stopping there to take water. This train carries the day mail.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

Mr. W. T. Birdsall is again up and

about. Mr. Dan Hinote's baby is sick, with

lung fever. Dr. Zane and wife were at Council

Grove, last week.

Mr. B. Lautry, of Strong City, is in Chicago, this week.

Mr. John Walruff, of Lawrence, was in town, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Brockett were at Emporia, this week.

Mr.S.E.Hull, of Waubaunsee county was in town, Sunday.

Mr. C. F. Nesbit left, yesterday, for a visit at Galesburg, Ill. Mr.D W. Haskins, of Sumner courty

was in town, last Friday. Mr. C. F. Nesbit has moved back on to his farm on Rock creek.

There was a cold rain with a strong

north wind, Tuesday night. Mr. S. T. Bennett, of Safford, was

down to Emporia, last v.eek. Mr. Paris Mills and wife, of Toledo,

are visiting friends in the East. Mr. E. A. Hildebrand, of Strong City,

was down to Emporia, last week. Dr. T. M. Zane has moved into the

house north of the COURANT office.

county, was in town a few days ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Brandley have returned to their home at Cherryvale.

Curtis Ferguson, of Cedar Point, is attending the Normal School at Emporia.

week.

Mrs. L. Fink, of Safford, is lying dangerously ill, with cancer of the Ontario, Canada, for interment, at her

During this fine weather get your houses banked and prepare for the

is slowly recovering from her spell of started. This is the largest enrollment

Mr. E. P. Allen and sister, of Diamond creek, were down to Emporia Saturday.

Col. S. N. Wood, of Topeka, was visiting his relatives in this county, last week.

The Rev. Long, of Strong City, at tended the State Association, at Parsons, last week.

Harry Hunt caught two beavers, the other day, on the Cottonwood river, at

Prather's bend. Messrs. A. Z. Scribner and John Tod, of South Fork, were down to Emporia, last week.

City Independent.

Mrs. G. F. Gill, of Safford, has returned from a visit to friends in Newton and Halstead.

Miss Jennie Burns, of Lebo, arrived here, Monday, on a visit to her sister, Mrs. T. O. Kelley.

Misses Lizzie and Nellie Lantry, of Strong City, were down to Emporia-

last week, on a visit. Mrs. Nora Fisk, of Council Grove. was visiting at Mrs. E.A. Hildebrand's.

of Strong City, last week. Mr. C. F. Shipman and wife, Mrs. A.

down to Emporia, Tuesday, Mr. D. M. Swope is suffering from a very sore front finger on his right hand,

which he bruised with a switch, Blaine Logan, the infant son of Mr. friends. and Mrs. M. H. Pennell, died of whoop

ing cough, Saturday, Oct. 23, 1885.

Ellis, N. A. Dobbins and A.R. Palmer

badly needed at Clements, and then remained here one year; resided in see that the ticket you vote reads "For Leavenworth and St. Louis from 1863

at 7:30 o'clock, sharp.

Messrs. Ed. Pratt and J. D. Minick, of this city, and C. J. Lantry and W. H. Hoover, of Strong City, were down to Emporia, last Friday.

Mr. Wm.T. Foreman has bought Mr. J. H,Saxer's place on Prairie Hill, and Mr. Saxer will shortly go back to New York for his wife's health.

The Sons of Veterans will meet in their hall, to-morrow (Friday)evening October 30, at 7:30 o'clock, sharp, and a full attendance is desired.

Potatoes, cabbage, etc., received at his office, on subscription; but they must be delivered before winter sets in, or they may freeze on your hands.

Died, at the residence of Mr. S. T. Benactt, near Safford, at 11:30 o'clock. Sunday night, October 18, 1885, Mrs S. J. McGinnis, mother of Mis. S. T. Married, by the Rev. W. B. Fisher,

at the residence of the bride's mother, in Strong City, Mr Geo. Winters and Miss Dora Kelley, on Saturday, Oct. 24, 1885.

Married, on Thursday, October 22d. 1885, by the Rev. W. B. Fisher, at his residence in this city, Mr. Josiah Fritts and Miss Mary J. Osmer, both of Hymer.

Judge C. C. Whitson's office has been repainted, the furniture re-arranged, and, in fact, made so that a person would not know that it is the same office.

Married, by the Rev. W. B. Fisher at his residence, in this city, Mr. John C. Myres and Miss Malinda Fagg, on Wednesday, October 21, 1885, both of Matfield Green.

Mr. John Williams, Mr. J. S. Doolittle's old foreman, who has been in Waubaunsee county for some time past, has again taken charge of Mr. Doolittle's Diamond creek ranca.

Francis Jeffrey, brother-in-law to Mr. Wm. Norton of this county, died at Leroy, last Friday, of consumption. His remains were brought to this county, and intered in the Bazaar cemetery, last Sunday.

B. Lantry & Sons have moved their office to the vacant room under this of fice. Father Guido will use the old ofwhat the Catholics have been wishing for some time.—Strong City Inde-

There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates held in the school house in Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, October 31,1885, beginning at 8 o'clock.a m. J. C. DAVIS,

County Supt. At least two thirds of the year the Cottonwood river, at Clements, is unfordable, and a bridge there is a neces-Mr. Ben Talkington, of Greenwood sity to the people of that part of the county, and there should be no hesitancy on the part of any citizen of this

county to yote "For the bride." Mrs. Eliza D. Ryan, mother of R.M. and Wm. Ryan, died at Newark, N. J. Mr. J.C.Scroggin and wife, of Strong Oct, 15, 1885, at the residence of her City, were down to Emporia, last youngest daughter, Mrs. Theresa Kehee, in the 85th year of her age. Her body was sent to Victoria county,

equest. There are now 192 pupils enrolled it our public schools, and more are likely to be added as cold weather approachmiss Hattie Pinkston, of Cedar Point attend the Catholic school as soon as ever made here, and is a good show-ing.—Strong City Independent.

The following officers were elected in the I. O. G. T. to serve the ensuing quarter: J. W. Stone, W. C. T.; Miss Ada Rogler, W. V. T.: John E. Harper, W. S.; Minnie Ellis, W. Treas.; Frank Barr, W. C.; Bruce Johnston, W. F.S.; Elmer Johnston, W. M.; Alice Rockwood, W. Guard; Ed. Forney, W.

Messrs. L.P.Santy & Co., of Clements, have secured the contract for furnishing all the stone for what is termed the basement of the State bouse, at Topeka. This is about a \$30,000 job where he hopes, by strict attention to business and moderate charges, to ob-Bro. Morgan, the "mugwumps" still and, having succeeded in securing this, live—"and don't you forget it,"—Strong perhaps they will, also, in what there is to follow. The stone will all be dressed in Topdka.

Olive G. Lunbeck, of Emporia, will give an elocutionary entertainment in the Strong City Opora House, on Saturday night, Oct. 31, for the benefit of the Cornet Band of that city. Miss Lunbeck's elocutionary powers are spoken of in the highest of terms, and a rich treat is in store for those who

On Saturday, October 17, as Mr. W. G. Hunnewell, of Middle creek, was "reach" of the wagon, it broke, throwing Mr. El. Pratt's drug store or at R. Palmer and Mr. C. C. Watson were him to the ground, and the wagon pass- this office.

October 14, 1885, of pneumonia, Mrs. | price them.

were down to Emporia, last Saturday. | Marietta, Ohio, December 28, 1830; Be sure to recollect that a bridge is came to Chase county in 1862; and

to 1869, when she returned to Chase The Sons of Veterans, Dan McCook | county, where the has since lived on Post No. 42, meet on the first and her farm, near Elmdale. She leaves third Friday evenings of each month, one brother, J. S. Shipman, and one daughter, Mrs. P. C. Jeffrey, and is survived by her mother, Mrs. Maria Shipman, rho is now 82 years of age. Mrs. Sloper lived a life of remarkable activity and energy, full of kindness, and giving a welcome to every one. She was buried in the cemetery west of Cottonwood Falls, on Thursday

afternoon, October 15, 1885. TIN WEDDING AT CLEMENTS

Friday October 16, 1885, was the tenth auniversary of the wedding of Clay Shaft and wife, nee Miss Ella Weesner. Friends and neighbors were not forgetful of the fact, and at about 7 o'clock the old game of"tin,tin"began to be played at a lively rate, and to the surprise of the recipients of the shining articles.

A bountiful supper was spread, consisting of everything that country wives know best how to prepare, and all went as merry as it did ten years ago, when the blushing couple were first made man and wife.

Among the guests from abroad, were Mr. and Mrs. John Henning and Mrs. Keller, of i'mporia; Mr. and Mrs. Weeser and A. Balentine, of Safford; and Mr. John Murphy, of Indian Territory. The following is a list of the presents:
Mr. ant Mrs W. H. shaft—Stew kettle and
one-half gait n cup
Mr. and Mrs. John Shaft—Teapot.
Mr. and Mrs. J. R. blackshete—Fra ket

emp.
Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Ice—Wash basin
Capt and Mrs. Mi ton Brow:—Cake tins.
Mr. and Mrs. L. P. santy—Granite iron to.

Mr and Mrs. Woesner—Cake pan and sifter Mr. and Mrs. John Henning—Dish pan,etc. Mr. and Mrs. Wm Parker—Cake pan and Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Hunt-Handsome Mr. and Mrs. John Murphhy-Entire bed-Mr. and Mrs. Hugh B. Jackson-Bucket.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh B. Jackson—Bucker graver cakes utter, etc.

Mrs. Jane Shatt—Flour sifter.

Earl and Miss Cooa Thekshere—Sifter.
Mrs. Jessie Shaft—Ha t dozen milk pans.
Mrs. Cloo C. Ice—Tin bucket.
Mr. J. W. Cope. Dust pan.
Mr. D. Y. Handil—ance pan.
Mrs. Julia Weesner—Coffee vot.
Miss Abbie Bale tin.—Wash basin.
Mrs. Amanda Keller m lk pail and stratage.

Willie and Charlie Weesner, ½ dozen pie

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing etween David Biggam and J. S. Doolittle,under the firm name of Biggam & Doolittle, has been dissolved by mutual J. S. DOOLITTLE. consent.

NOTICE.

All persons indepted to the firm of whose hands they are for collection.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Boots and shoes at Breese's. Go to the "Famous" stone store of J. W. Ferry. th; "Famous"stone store of

J. W. Ferry. A pair of Buffalo Scales for sale. Apply to J. W. Ferry. Go to Howard's mill if you want to get the best of flour.

You can get flannels, etc., at Breese's cheaper than the cheapest. Be sure to read "How They Compare," to be found in another column, Persons indebted to the under-

signed are requested to call and ettlle at once. JOHNSON & THOMAS. Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are

requested to call and settle. The best teas, teas, teas are to be had at the "Famous" stone store.

Any one wishing the services of an auctioneer would do well to call A car load of Moline wagons st r ceived at M. A. Campbell's Look at the boots and shoes at the his drug store. Famous" stone store before buying Rockwood &

anywhere else, because we know we can do you good. You can get anything in the way of tinware or hardware or farming im-plements at M. A. Campbell's.

Subscribe for the Courant, the second largest Democratic paper published in the State of Kansas.

For anything that you want go to the "Famous" stone store; and if they havn't got it, then sit down and medi-

M. Lawrence wishes to inform the people of Cottonwood Falls and vicinty that he has opened a tailoring establishment, south of the postoffice, tain a fair amount of patronage, au6

Don't torget that you can get anything in the way of general merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle &

on Mr. John B. Davis who has had upon her, at her residence, in Cotconsiderable experience in that line tonwood Falls, Kansas. driving into Elmdale, riding on the of business. Orders can be left at

ed over him, crushing his skull, from S. D. Breese has just received the effects of which he died on Wed-bis fall stock of boots and shoes, nesday of last week. His bereaved of the latest styles and just as good two miles east of Cottonwoond Falls. Died, at her residence, near Elmdale, figures. Be sure to go and see and

Messrs. J. W. McWilliams, E. W. Mary Sloper, daughter of Maria and KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP



ESTABLISHED IN 1867;

ALWAYS ON HAND

Harness, Saddles, Blankets,

OF ALL EINDS.

Buffalo Robes, Jab Robes, Wolf Robes Seal Skin Robes and Robes of all Varieties. ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

TRUNKS AND VALISES

ALSO, BEST COAL OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE,

Northeast Corner of Main Street and Broadway,

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - - - - KANSAS.

E.F. BAUERLE'S



CONFECTIONARY

BAKERY.

for your kind advice. It is worth a good bit to know where to get a first-class innch! I will patronize Bauerle.

I thank you

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.



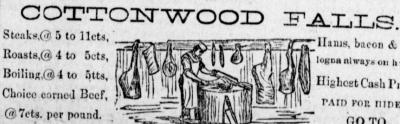
PROMPT ATTENTION Paid to

ALL ORDERS. Good Rigs at

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY DEALERS IN

THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET

Roasts,@ 4 to 5cts, Boiling,@4 to 5tts,



Hams, bacon & balogna always on hand Highest Cash Price

@ 7cts. per pound. GEORGE W. HOTCHKISS.

Broadway, opposite Doolittle & Son's. I MEAN BUSINESS; AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT. oct29

Picture frames, mats, glass, rd, etc., for sale at Vetter's gal lery. .

M. A. Campbell can furnish you with any kind of a cooking stove that you may want. Another car load of furniture just

n, an the "Famous" stone store. Now is the time to buy your furniture. A car load of Studebaker's wagons and buggies just received at

M. A. Campbell's. "Let the wide world wag as she will," we are at the "Famous" stone store to remain-but not still.

It is a fact that you can do better at the "Famous" stone store than at any other place in Chase county.

Before buying a heating stove anywhere else, go to M. A. Campbell's, on the west side of Broadway, and see what nice ones he has. Dr. W.P. Pugh will continue to do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unimployed times, at

Rockwood & Co. are selling fresh

that line you should give him a call. J. S. Doolittle & Son have their shelves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices.

Posts, wood and poles for sale. Anyone wanting anything in that line would do well to call on N. M. Penrod, at the residence of Wm. Sharp, on Sharps creek. Posts, wood and poles for sale. Anyone

They also keep a full line of cheap clothing. Give them a call.

If you want first-class lime, go to C. E. Houston's place, 4 miles south of Elmdale, and get it, for 25 cts a bushel, Don't torget the form the company of the company ornament to your room as well as a comfort to your body,

Mrs. Minnie Madden invites

those who want dressmaking done

with neatness and dispatch to call A car load of Glidden fence wire just received at M. A. Camp-

Go to J. S. Dool:ttle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it.

PHYSICIANS.

J. W. STONE, M. D. Office and room, east side of Broadway south of the bridge,

COTTON WOOD FALLS, KAS. W. P. PUCH. M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon, Office at his Drug Store,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS A. M. CONAWAY, Physician & Surgeon,

Residence and office; a half mile north of Toledo. jyll-ff.

DR. S. M. FURMAN. as.

The meat market formerly run by Smith & Mann has changed hands and is now run by Geo. W. Hotchkiss who will be pleased to have the patronage of all the old customers and as many new ones as will give him a call.

M. A. Campbell has just receivant of the content of the co

Office and room at Clay's Hotel. Calls an myl4-tf JOHN B. SHIPMAN

MONEYTOLOAN

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

If you want money.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

We are authorized to announce John Frew as a candidate for County Surveyor at the ensuing November election, subject to the Democ. acts county convention.

We are uniorized to announce J. J.M.s. ey as a can'd date or re-elect on to the office of County Creak at the ensuing November election, subject to the nomination of the Republican County Convention.

Wm. Norton is he end announced as an in-dependent candidate for sheaff at the conting forember election.

MISCELLANEOUS. GEORGE W. WEED.

TRACHER OF Vocal & Instrumental Music.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Notice to Contractors.

STATE OF KANSAS, County of Chase. Ss.

Office of County C'erk, Oct. 7. 1885

Notice is herely given that scaled bids will be received at the office of the County Clerk of Chase county, Kansas, for the excavation and mason work for theirs for a bridge over the Cottonwood reversithe place known as Wood's crossing or ford in Falls township

known as Wood's crossing or ford in Falls township

No bids will be considered unices accompanied by a b. nd with one or more su cries equal in amount to the accompanying bid.

Bids will be opened on the 9th day of November, 1885, at 2 o'clock p m.

Flass ard specifications can be seen at the office of the County Clerk. The Board of County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

J. J. MASSEY.

J. J. MASSKY. MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

The Chase County National Bank, as mortgagee in a mortgage executed to it by Johnson & Thomas, has taken possession of all that are stock of Hardware owned by Johnson & Thomas, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, and, pursuant to the terms of its mortgage, it proposes to seil a sufficient quantity of this stock of Hardware to pay the indebtedness soured by this mortgage, at retail, or in job lote. As these goods must be sold at the en-fier possis is time, the public are notfied that the prices of all of this stock have been marked down to actual cost and below. There is no humburg about these goods being sold at actual cost and less. This is the best opportunity ever offered to this community to buy all classes of Hardware at what the same actually cost at wholesa'e pices. Let every one call at the store formerly occupild by Johnson & Thomas and satisfy themselves that these goods are the best and chearest ever offered here. As this opportunity will only last for a short time, every one should call early.

Johnston & Rettiger.



Toilet Articles. Medicines,

> Perfumes. Stationary.

Paints, Wall Paper, Dye Stuff, etc.;

PURE WINES & LIQUORS.

Medical, Mechanical

Soda Water.

STRONG CITY, - - -S. F. Jones, President.
B. Lantry, Vice-President
E. A. HILDEBRAND, Cashier.

STRONG CITY National Bank,

STRONG CITY, KANS., Does a General Banking Business.

Authorized Capital, \$150,000. PAID IN, \$50,000.00.

DIRECTORS, S F Jones, D K Cartter. N J Swayze, Barney Lantry, D B Berry PS Jones. GO Hildebrand, E A Hildebrand.

WELLS! WELLS!! WELLS!!! J. B. BYRNES

Has the Giant Well Drill, nine-inch bore, the largest in the country, and guarantees his work to give satisfaction. Terms reasonable, and wells put down on short notice. Address, COTTON WOOD FALLS, OR STRONG CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAS

bell's.

S. D. Breese has just received the effects of which he died on Wednesday of last week. His bereaved family have the sympathy of many friends.

Died, at her residence, near Elmdale, and which will be sold at very low figures. Be sure to go and see and sold and see and sold at very low figures.

Breese has just received bell's.

S. D. Breese has just received bell's.

Sixty acre of corn and fodder in the shock for sale of the Atchion. Topeka and Sants Fe Railroad lands and stock ranches. Well was lands and stock ranches. Well was lone two miles east of Cottonwoond Falls.

Apply on the premisies to R. E. Malor and which will be sold at very low figures. Be sure to go and see and sold at very low figures.

Broese has just received bell's.

Special agency for the sale of the Atchion. Topeka and Sants Fe Railroad lands and stock ranches. Well was ered, improved farms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair leading guaranteed. Call en or address J. W. McWilliams, at the highest cash price.

W. McWilliams, at For Country Produce, Butter, Eggs. Address G. W. FOSTER & Co. . oct22-6ms. 25 Fulton St. N. Y.

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

HE LEADS US ON.

He leads us on
By paths we did not know.
Upward He leads us, though our steps be Though oft we faint and falter on the way, Though storms and darkness oft obscure the day,
Yet when the clouds are gone
We know He leads us on.

He leads us on
Through all the unquiet years;
Past all our dreamland hopes and doubts and
fears
He guides our steps. Through all the tangled
maze Of sin, of sorrow, and o'erclouded days
We know His will is done;
And still He leads us on.

And He, at last,
After the weary strife,
After the restless fever we call life,
After the dreariness, the aching pain,
The wayward struggles which have proved in yward struggtes wain,
vain,
After our toils are past,
Will give us rest at last.
—Golden Hours.

International Sunday-School Lessons

TRUE MANHOOD.

Virtues Woefully Rare But Yet Indispensable to Its Full Development.

There is a wonderful lack of manhood and consequently of out-spokenness in the world. The defalcations and robberies of monied institutions in years past would most of them not have occurred if the men intrusted with their affairs had simply had manhood enough to do their duty. But owing to a cowardly fear of being thought suspicious and over careful they have not made close investigations, and have allowed policies to be followed which they inwardly disapproved. And this they did, though they knew the evils which might follow their neglect and

In church relations men are constantly manifesting a want of manhood. A course of action may be proposed which they believe detrimental to the best interests of a church, an act of discipline may be necessary to its purity and good name, or a man of determined will may try to force a severe measure, or perhaps even excommunication without reason, and such men will know that wrong is being done and not say one word. Many a pastor has been driven from his position for the want of a man with enough conscience and courage to defend him against mean and unworthy assaults. There are church officers who for peace sake will allow the greatest wrongs to be done and make no protest.

In councils it is often almost impossible to obtain an expression of opinion adverse to a candidate; men will whisper to each other their doubts and dissents, but when there is the opportunity to express them they will sit silent and allow ignorance and unsoundness a free course into the ministry. In committees there is often the same course of conduct. One man will present a series of resolutions and they will be adopted members separate than nearly everyone will call in question the wisdom and propriety of the action they have

In many cases men who love to have the pre-eminence count on this weakness as an important factor to the success of their plans. If they initiate measures, propose changes or make a nomination for any office, and they are sure to do such things, they are sur-prised at opposition. They expect every one to accept their opinions withquestion and to vote accordingly. In this way often, one or two men with a determined spirit can carry their points whether in political conventions, religious assemblies, financial or educational institutions. An expression of dissent they regard as treason or conspiracy and seek to punish it as such. If, perchance, a man ventures to express a difference of judgment he is set down as "impracticable" or called a Hopkins. "crank" and if it be possible to drive terference in future it is sure to be

Nevertheless, men have no right to accept any trust, to be in any society, sit in any council, committee or board, if they do not intend, whatever the personal discomfort or annoyance, to do conscientiously their duty, without regard to the action and opinions of others. "In the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom," and a man ought to carefully consider the reasons they present for the course they favor or the nominations they support. But every man who belongs to any church or society ought to seek its good, or if any trust is committed to him he is bound to use it as he believes for the best interests of those whom he has undertaken to serve. If there is anything which others would nide it is his duty to bring it to the light. If he does not believe a course or a nomination proposed a wise one he ought courteously but firmly to declare his views. has no right to stand by and tacitly sanction what his conscience disap-

There are a good many gatherings in which it would not be amiss to sing Dare to do right, dare to be true. You have a work no other can do.

Straightforwardness and outspokenness do not lead to popular favor, but they are often essential to a good conscience and honest action. If they are, alas, wofully rare, they are, nevertheless, indispensable to true manhood.— Baptist Weekly.

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITY.

Find Enough to Do.

religion is an exercise of the soul in and Heaves. Religion which is not in the next occasion. You may be dead operation is a repulsive careass. It is before the next sermon is due."

death, decay and poison to the soul. Persons deceived by it are living on self-ish frames and feelings, which they mistake for genuine love, that is, disinterested benevolence. They are governed by their feelings. They have no vigorous, stalwart, manly faith. They never venture out upon daving under-takings for God. They appreciate only such things in the church and in the labors of the ministry as excite their emotions. Preaching must make them happy, or it is no preaching. They are what somebody has denominated a kind of "religious epicures." They do not thrive on homely sermons which lay bare the roots of selfishness and expose its secret workings. This is not Gospel food to them. They relish only that class of truths which fan their emotions into a flame.

It is all right to be happy, but happiness is not always religion. Happiness is a state of the sensibilities, and is of course involuntary, while religion is benevolence, and therefore powerful ac-tion. Every impulse of the religious soul is a bound forward along the lines of holy endeavor. The hour of prayer and meditations is but a season for renewing strength in view of toil and conflict. Hence our hours of self-examination should be devoted to inquiries, not as to how we feel and how happy we are, but as to what end we are living for, and how we can gain best qualification for usefulness. Brother arise! Resolve on doing something. Throw yourself into the harness, find a place somewhere in the field, and perform a work that shall live. What better are you for living in the world, if the world is no better for your living? . Your mission may not be a great one, but it is a good one, and goodness is always great enough. Encourage some soul to pray, some heart to believe. Induce your acquaintances to read their Bibles more. Devise schemes of mercy and charity, and enlist others to help you sustain them. Make the social meetings of your church a living power. You will find enough to do if only you first gain the willing mind. - Michigan

THE STRENGTH OF HABIT. One of the Lessons Taught in the Para-

ble of the Sower. In the parable of the sower we are told that the seed which fell among thorns and on stony ground at least began to grow, while that sown by the wayside lay inert upon the surface until picked up by the birds. So far as it appears from the inspired narrative, the pathway was originally like the soil which surrounded it. Indeed, we may suppose that the men who walked across the field would avoid the thorny and rough stony places. If so, it may once have ranked with the good ground, which brought forth thirty, sixty and an bundred fold. The constant tread of footsteps had gradually reduced it to a degree of hardness only approximated by the naturally unfavorable localities in its vicinity.

The lesson taught us is that while positively sinful indulgences and demoralizing surroundings are sad obstacles to the complete success of the Gos-pel, even among its professed disciples, simple negligence of duty, tacit resistance to the truth, may render our hearts as hard as marble. The old Greek fable of the fox and the lion points in the same direction. When Reynard first beheld the King of Beasts he was frightened nearly out of his wits, without dissent, and no sooner do the on their second meeting he was sometheir subjects by rules of geometrical progression. As with specific vices, like intemperance, so it is with procrastination of the calls of religion. Dismissed at first to a more convenient season, perhaps with fear and trembling, and an apparently sincere regret that the present circumstances prevent one's doing what he wishes, they are put off with ever-increasing ease, until at last perfect indifference or some specious form of skepticism is set up as an effectual barrier against the unwelcome intruder. - Western Advocate.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

-Life is from life; and all life

-Where there is shadow, there him out and prevent his unwelcome in- also shelter; the roof that shuts out the sun may shut out the storm as well. -Wouldst thou have thy flesh obey thy spirit? Then let thy spirit obey thy God. Thou must be governed, that thou may'st govern.—Augustine.

-The condition of the world would be improved if men were to think less of the dishonor of submitting to wrong and more of the dishonor of doing it.

-A Sure Foundation. -—A Sure Foundation.—
Some look to man for strength and aid When faith is weak and heart afraid, Yet find that in their day of need They lean upon a broken reed—A treacherous staff. But blest is he Who leans, Almighty God, on Thee.

The house built firmly on a rock Fears not the raging tempest's shock; So they whose faith, and hope, and love, Are fixed on Christ and things above Remain unmoved—and blest is he Whose help is found, O God, in Thee,

-There was once a good woman who was well known among her circle for simple faith, and her great calmness in the midst of many trials. Another woman, living at a great distance, hearing of her, said: "I must go and see that woman, and learn the secret of her strong, happy life." went, and accosting the woman, said "Are you the woman with the great faith?" "No," replied she, "I am not the woman with the great faith but I am the woman with the little faith in the great God."-Words and Weapons.

-Spurgeon gives us one secret of his success as a preacher in words some-thing like the following: "As for myself I am a very small vessel, but ther I empty out my stores. All that I know I tell. I preach all that I have A Willing Heart and Mind Will Always on hand upon my heart; therefore the people get more from me than they Every attribute of true Christian do from far superior men. As the most character is alive. Every spark of real of us are of average or inferior ability. let us always do our best. Preach al you know every time. Do not imagine benevolence and purity toward God that you ought to reserve a little for

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Butter tubs should be well soaked in brine before filling.

-Cattle trampling over dry pasture do a great deal of damage.—Prairie Farmer.

-- Changes in farm crops should be made slowly and only after mature consideration.—N. Y. Times.

-Dry tanbark would be unobjectionable as litter for a poultry house or for the purpose of manure when mixed with the droppings. It would make a good absorbent, but it should be renewed before it becomes foul .- To'edo Blade.

-An easy method of killing plantain, dandelion and other weeds in a lawn is to place a little sulphuric acid, with a stick, on the crown of each plant, carrying the acid in an open-mouthed bottle with a long handle, so as not to touch it with fingers or clothes .- Philudelphia Record.

-Mr. George Wurster declares that anybody who will grease two iron axles of a wagon with lard and the other two with castor oil, and carefully observe the difference in durability of the lubricants, will be satisfied that the former is much to be preferred. For cold weather he mixes the lard with best machine oil, "half and half."-N. Y. Tribune.

-- Restoring fruit trees: When fruit trees lose their vigor from age or neglect or want of fertilizing, there are methods restoring them to vigor, which may be used to best advantage during the autumn. One of the easiest of applications is to spread a coat of barnyard manure broadcast for twenty-five or thirty feet distant from the trunk of the tree on each side. -N. E. Farmer.

-A first rate vinegar may be made by the following cheap and simple process: Boil a quart of shelled corn till about half done for three gallons. Put into jars or jug and fill them with hot water sweetened with a quart of sorghum or other common molasses, Set in the sun and in two or three weeks it will be excellent vinegar. No one need buy a poor article when a good one can be made with a little trouble.—Detroit Post.

-The value of an apple tree: Let any farmer compute the sum which a full annual crop of apples would produce, even at a low rate per bushel, and he will be surprised to find how much more valuable his apple orchard is than any part of the farm devoted to grain growing. With good management and manuring a full crop of apples may be grown every year, with as much certainty as any grain crop, and with less expense.-Exchange.

-Some interesting statements and statistics are to be found in the Florida census returns. In Orange one farmer claims to have obtained 2,000 dozen of eggs from twenty-five chickens in one year, and another 800 dozen from ten chickens. Every resident of one district in Jackson is set down as blind, deaf, dumb and uneducated. In Jefferson County one man is put down as having died of prolapsus uteri.—Phiadel-phia Press.

-Eggs and ham: A nice way to serve eggs with broiled ham is to butter some patty tins, sprinkle with fine crumbs of bread, break an egg into a saucer, and then, without disturbing the yolk, pour it into the tin. Set the tins into a hot dripping-pan and let them stand in the oven until the white is cooked. Then, after putting the thin slices of nicely broiled ham upon a hot platter, take the eggs from the oven and turn out on It is not necessary to close third time he ran up and smelled of the door of the oven while the eggs are him. Habits may be slowly formed, in, indeed, it is better not to do so.—but once established they work on Boston Budget.

EVAPORATING FRUIT.

An Economical Way of Preserving Surplus Fruit on Farms.

On all small farms it often happens that there is a surplus of fruit. Markets are low, and the question is, "What shall we do with it?" With the man that makes a specialty of fruit-growing the question is a more important one, as there is more risk of loss. To attempt to dry all would be a serious task, and with its attendant risks and the prices generally received, it is such that the grower is generally loath to take the trouble to work them up. Wherever introduced, evaporated fruits are preferred to dried. They retain so much more of the freshness of green fruit, than when fairly dried, they are pur-chased in preference to the dried fruits, even at a higher price. At the present time evaporators are comparatively cheap, are easily worked, and are of various sizes, so that the farmer or fruitgrower can procure the size most suitable for the quantity of fruit he raises. By doing the work himself or at home, he can use a considerable amount of fruit that would otherwise go to waste. Where large evaporators are running, it is necessary to hire considerable help They must run some risk, and require profit sufficient to repay them for capital invested. To do this they must secure their fruit at a lower price than the fruitgrowers think is fight. So then, if the fruit-grower has an evaporator of his own, and can thus work up all the surplus fruit on the farm and dispose of it at a fair price, he will find the work profitable. Even the family use of one of the smaller-sized evaporators will be found profitable, as the fruit is much nicer and better than when dried, while the work can be done so much more economically and in a shorter time. If the work is well done, that is, if care is taken to prepare the fruit in a good shape, bleach nicely and then evaporate it, you can have the very best of fruit on the table all the year round. When this is done it can hardly be distinguished from the fresh fruit when made into a pie or stewed into a sauce, while the more liberal use of them would, in a measure, reduce the quantity of surplus fruit that is often forced upon the market, and better prices could be realized. There is quite a number of makes of evaporators, and fruit raisers will find it profitable to investigate the merits of all that convenience will allow of, and procure one best suited to their needs. should perhaps add that not only are fruits of various kinds evaporated, but also pumpkins, sweet potatoes and toma-

toes are preserved in much better shape

INDIAN MARVELS.

An Illustration of the High Art Attained

The wonders of conjuring, seen in the southern part of Asia, especially in Hindostan, are almost beyond human belief. Travelers agree that such extraordinary feats as changing wigs into snakes, and causing seeds to grow immediately to the stature of trees, are actually performed. Through what delusion of the senses trustworthy witnesses have been made to believe in such jugglery, we are as yet ignorant. A recent traveler in India thus describes anew a very old trick in scientific conjuring:

Taking out of his pocket a long, thin, silk rope, the conjurer curled it up into several folds and made it into a circle, the ends of which were bound round and round this circle. He threw it on the ground, where it lay,

Alternately humming a wild air, whisting, singing a monotonous chorus, knocking two sticks together all the time, and dancing to the noise or sound, the tied cord on the ground began to move about, to twist hither and thither, to gyrate in circles, to leap up a couple of feet into the air, and then gradually to unfold itself, till at length it appeared only a tangled mass of rope.
In a few moments, however,—the per-

former all the time playing louder, knocking his sticks together violently. singing more vigorously, and leaping about almost in a fury, - the tangled mass became unraveled, and the rope was at once seized by him.

Taking it in his right hand, yet holding one end in his left, and with a vigor-ous shout and great bodily exertion, he threw it perpendicularly into the air. It fell. He threw it again. Each time it went higher, though it fell several

times. All the while he kept muttering, gesticulating, whining, imploring, expos-tulating, crying. At length, warning the spectators, who were crowding upon him, to keep the circle around as wide and broad as at the outset, he gathered the rope once more into circular coils in his right hand, and with a supreme effort and a wild shriek, threw it up a great height towards the sky. He then all of a sudden pulled it with the greatest violence two or three times. It did not fall, however, but, on the contrary, seemed tightly fastened. With a yell of triumph, he at once, as it seemed, climbed up the rope, first with one hand and then with the other, his legs equally agitated. He rose higher and higher, and then -- actually vanished out of sight in the air .- Youth's Companion.

NEGRO MINSTRELS.

A Georgia View of the Phenomena,-Not

While the weather is too warm for a circus, it seems to us that it is just about right for a full-fledged negro minstrel troupe. Everybody would enjoy it, and the most cynical would refrain from severe criticism. Of course, negro minstrelsy is an illusion. It represents nothing on earth except the abnormal development of a most extraordinary burlesque. Perhaps the very breadth and statue (so to speak) of this burlesque, overshadowing and putting to shame all other modern burlesques, gives it strength and vitality, for it is enjoyed with as keen a relish in the South, where the negro is supposed to be known, as it is in any part of the North, where all that is known of the negro is that he was a slave, and that he has what may

be called a humorous turn. In Georgia, for instance, we have long ago ceased to ask ourselves why the stage negro appears in variegated clothes, with his coat tails dragging the floor; or why it is that his paste-board shirt collar threatens to scrape the hard oil finish from the moon; or why his buttons are as large as saucepans. have long ceased to remember that the negro was and is anything but a comic character; that he made no puns and asked no conumdrums. Under the vital influence of the stage, we have even ceased to remember his seriousness, a feature intensified rather than lightened by his humor. When, therefore, the Mammoth (or the Mastodon, as the case may be) Aggregation of Minstrels march in and proceed to crack the old ickes we have seen in the almanac, and perform on all sorts of difficult instruments, and warble sentimental songs, we accept it all as genuine-at any rate we enjoy it as keenly as if it were an exaggerated transcript from life. But it is all false in fact. It is not even passable burlesque; for a burlesque, to be passable, must have some grain of truth at bottom. - Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

He Was Not a Dude.

"Let me state to you at first, Judge, that I am a dude, and I am proud of it. You ought to use due moderation in my case on that account. I plead guilty, but I think, sir, that the justice you dispense should be highly seasoned with mercy, for I am a dude and not entirely responsible."

The foregoing statement came from Edward Perkins, whom the old sailor officer with ships and things done in blue on his wrist had just led up to the bar of the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning charged with petit larceny. He was a dude that had seen a good many hard winters, and had a suit of clothes that had evidently reposed in an ash barrel. "Of course, you know what a dude is,

Judge." he continued.
"I do," replied Justice Gorman, "but it don't bear a red nose nor s week's growth of beard like you.

dude is a good suit of clothes with nothing in them. You are not a dude and you are held."—N. Y. Herald. -Less than four out of each hun dred Americans lived in cities in 1790. The city population had increased in

1840 to eight per cent. and is now 22.

There are only seventeen States with

more people than New York City. - N. Y.

-In Le Yacht, the French authority in sea sports, a writer declares that the perfected type of center-board yacht, as exemplified in the Puritan, is the true than they can be kept in any other man- type for builders of fast boats to follow. THE SOUTH.

Evidences of Enthusiastic Patriotism in All the Southern States.

But now I may be met by some innot yet in that condition of reconciliation to the North and the Nation which can alone give assurance that our gifts will not be perverted to the future estrangement of the sections and the imperiling the peace of the Union?"

1 reply: I do not here discuss the points at issue between political parties. as they bear on the present attitude of the Southern people. But I am prepared to say, after a careful observation of political and other tendencies, in all the States east of the Rocky Mount- vention and of the platform adopted by ains, within the past five years, that, that Convention was that in certain whatever of the old unfriendliness to American institutions or dangerous political methods may exist in the South, there are several causes of peril to the Republic in our own Northern States of equal magnitude, requiring they are their votes are suppressed in equal patriotism and wisdom for their management. Within the life of my children our proudest Northern States may call for sympathy and aid on Virginia and the Carolinas in emergencies that appeal to the solid conservative American habit of thought and public administration. Indeed, in the swift coming issues of the future every State and section may be called, in truth, to come to the front and save the Union, as the North so grandly did a generation ago. Now my faith has never been shaken that the only way to prepare any por-tion of this Union to meet such peril or to perform its ordinary duties is to give children and youth the full benefit of our American system of universal education—that training of the heart, the head and the hand, through our varied national agencies, which shall send forth every new generation competent to meet the demands of common life or rise to the emergency of any

perilous hour. And I urge our people of the North to their duty in this momentous question of Southern education, because I know the Southern people have well begun this work for themselves, and only need our thorough sympathy and aid for its fair advancement. I could fill pages and volumes with incidents of true story of what I saw in the very heart of the old South-land:

ing the siege of Charleston. He was the families, in New York and Boston, connected with the fallen soldier, built a school-house in Charleston for colored children, established the Shaw school, and for several years supported it as a private beneficence. Some five years since the use of the building was granted to the public school authorites of the city on condition of the support of the school as a part of the general system of instruction. Later still the building was virtually given to the city, and all the funds of the corporation passed over for its enlargement; and now one of the public schools of Charleston bears the name of the New York Colonel who died at the head of his black brigade forcing the entrance to that beleaguered city.

Last April, for the third time, ited the city, the guest of its govern- left entirely to their own resources by ment; this time for the sole purpose of speaking to and advising with colored their allegiance. It has never sent an And I saw that nowhere in this country is there now a more - thorough and honest purpose to give these people a fair elementary education than in the city that first threw out the flag of revolt and shotted the first gun turned against the Union in 1861. their votes by appealing to their fears. There are several large schools, supported from the North, which were visited But the most interesting of all were the two great free schools, containing two thousand colored children, many of their teachers representing the old respectable families of the city. No portion of the public-school system receives more cordial and careful attention than this from the able Superintendent, the patriotic and energetic Mayor, and the School Board, whose President is the former Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate Govern-

My last visit was to the Shaw school now a collection of several hundred children, with white and colored teachers; the Principal, like the City Superintendent, an officer in the Confederate army. After suitable inspec-tion I was invited to the great hall to listen to some exercises by the higher classes, prepared, as I understood, for their coming commencement exhibition. The first was a recitation, by a hundred of the older pupils, from Long-fellow's "Building of the Ship." Then a boy as black as night, George Washington by name, was summoned from his seat to recite a pathetic poem: "The Dying Soldier." It didn't need comment to show for what cause that soldier died; for the poem was a most touching story of peril and suffering, even unto death, for the saving of the Union. As the soldier neared his end he called to his companions for one more of the old songs of the village Sunday-school; and the whole body of children took up the therae and sung with pathos only heard in the tones of the freedmen, the dying retrain. The soldier breathed his last with a prayer for his country, when the entire crowd sprang to their feet and, led by their teachers, pealed forth: The star spangled banner, O long may it way. O er the land of the free and the home of the

Two weeks later I stood at the other end of South Carolina, in the thriving town of Chester, in another colored school, supported by Northern funds, for the higher and industrial education of colored youth. Beside me was the excellent State Superintendent of Pubie Instruction. We stood in the halls of a great plantation house and overooked a broad estate on a beautiful hilltop, now owned and used for this end. That estate, in 1860, was held by he largest slaveholder in Northern consecrated to-day.

If South Carolina is disloyal to the Union, and if the Southern people are trying to turn back the march of events, these are surely strange But now I may be met by some in-oredulous hearer, who says: "Why the fifteen States which I have travcall upon us to help a people who are eled, and it will be, more and more in proportion as you and I, the Northern people, and the Nation close up with our brethren and sisters of the Southland in a union of he as and hands in the great, good, ch. scen's cause. From A. D. Mayo's "New Education of the South."

HOAR'S GREAT ISSUE.

An Independent Newspaper's Opinion of the Southern Negro's Right of Suffrage. The burden of Senator Hoar's speech in the Massachusetts Republican Con-Southern States where it is asserted that the blacks are all Republicans and the whites all Democrats the Republicans are not permitted to vote-or that if the count. In this way it is claimed that the Democratic party has been able to elect a President, to keep a majority of the House of Representatives and to maintain an undue representation in the Senate.

If these allegations were literally true

the situation would be a bad one. deplorable enough in whatever light it may be viewed. But the assumption of Senator Hoar and of Republican platform builders in general, while not entirely false, is in many respects unwarranted. The situation the South as regards the franchise is entirely logical, and it is easily explained. Similar conditions would produce similar results in the North or anywhere else. A race hardly emerged from barbarism, suffering from the degrading effects of three centuries of bondage, was unwisely made the po-litical equal of a race which had one thousand years the start of it in everything pertaining to the science of government. Ignorant, superstitious, bru-tal, easily led and more easily duped, these people were for a time controlled by adventurers from the North, whose dominion in the South was the most scandalous era ever known in modern history. The negro voted, but he did personal experience to confirm what I not rule. The plunderers who robbed say. Let me close this paper by one and impoverished the whites deprived the negro also of the means of gaining a livelihood, and were, in fact, his More than twenty years ago one of worst enemies. A state of society which the bravest of the young commanders in the National army, Colonel Shaw, of illed millions of semi-savage minds filled millions of semi-savage minds the city of New York, fell at the head with an idea that freedom meant license of his brigade of colored soldiers, in a and that toil was unnecessary, confis-desperate assault on Fort Wagner, durwith debts which could never be paid, buried with his men, and his body was though grievous in its effects on the never found. After the close of the war whites, was even worse in its influence on the blacks. In the disorders which preceded the overthrow of this vicious rule all fair men saw the inevitable consequences of misgovernment, and it can be said to the credit of the party which is now deploring the absence of these conditions that one of its Presidents, Mr. Hayes, was most instrumental in relieving the South from that accursed rule which no Northern State

would have tolerated for a month. From the fall of the carpet-bag governments two great facts have been constantly in view. One of these is the extraordinary progress of the Southern people, both whites and blacks, in everything pertaining to material wealth and prosperity. The other is that the negroes, abandoned by the self-seeking adventurers from the North, have been their allegiance. It has never sent an orator to address them, a "barrel" to organize them or political literature for them to read. For ten years they have had no knowledge of the existence of a Republican party, save where an occasional Chalmers might seek to gain docile, industrious, progressive and prosperous. They are gradually obtaining a clearer insight into the responsibility of citizenship. They will not all vote the Republican ticket, but they will vote more and more numerously, if undisturbed, until at no very distant day the ratio of stay-at-homes will not be larger at the South than it is at the North. The non-voting males of Rhode Island are proportionately more numerous to-day than they are in

any Southern State save one. As to the claim that Mr. Cleveland owes his election to the suppression of the colored vote it may be sail that there is no basis for the assertion whatever. In only two States do the negro males of voting age outnumber the whites; and, assuming that every black vote had been thrown for Blaine and every white vote for Cleveland, thus giving Blaine the electoral votes of South Carolina and Mississippi, the result of the election would not have been changed. The South is making rapid progress and the negroes are sharing in it fully. The question of suffrage is solving itself. Any step backward would be fatal not only to the South but to the North. - Chicago Herald.

Grant's Last Words.

The last words written by General Grant in relation to the results of the war, which were read by his son at Neoga, Illinois, deserve a place among the best utterances of his life. They show that the fraternity and love exhibited for him at his death were worthily bestowed.

"I feel that we are on the eve of a era, when there is to be great harmony between the Federals and Confederates." said the gallant old soldier. So he was. The era was reached at his grave when Federals and Confederates vied with each other in honoring his

But how the language of this last message of the soldier to the people he had done so much for contrasts the malevolent diatribes of John Sherman. Grant's simple and sincere words ought to make these warriors in times of peace blush with shame. - Harris-

-Hog's blood is said to be now manufactured into buttons and similar ar-South Carolina, and here is the official ticles, and the hard shell that covers the of the State bidding Godspeed to the cartilage of the foot is now sold to paraew work of uplifting to which it is ties who manufacture springs for raitroad cars.

burg Patriot.

THE RACE.

Tiptoe, dainty fine!
When you are caught, I will make you mine!
But till you are caught, I must follow;
And after your tiny, dancing feet,
And your gay, shy smile so soncy sweet,
Up hill and over hollow,
With a call and a cry, don't doubt but I
Shall fly—like the swift-winged swallow!

Tiptoe, dainty fine!
Now you are caught, and you are mine!
My little lass—I've caught her!
She laughs and pouts and hides her face,
She springs away with an agile grace
The darting birds have taught her!
But I must not miss my hard-earned kiss!
Like this!—my bonnie daughter!

Oh, ay! Away, away!
What can the panting mother say?
Why—"now she is fast, and I hold her!
I kiss her blue eyes and sunny hair.
Her dimpled arm and her cheek so fair;
To my loving heart I fold her!
And then I swing the captured thing,
With a 'swing!—swong!—swing!' to my
shoulder!"

—St. Nicholas

-St. Nicholas.

A FUNNY AUNT.

Not a "Dried-up Fussy Old Thing," as Some of Rose's School Friends Had Imagined She Might Be.

"An aunt of ours from India is coming to stay with us." "From India! Oh Rose, how perfect-

ly delightful!" and the girls flocked around their pretty schoolfellow, all excitement and curiosity. "What lovely things she will bring

you! I wish I were in your place." "Is she young and pretty, Rose? Or is she a kind, jolly, rich old aunty, who will doat on her nephews and nieces, full of his jokes you know. Dear me! and perhaps carry one of them back to India with her?"

"I am not quite sure about her age," replied the young girl. "You see grandpa s been married three times, and there are three families of children. It mixes things up so! I asked papa last night, and he said she wasn't very

"Oh well, that means she isn't very young, forty perhaps. Rose, you'll be in clover! Girls, just think of the India muslins, and the beads, and the dear curious old boxes and things!"

"And the stories, the wonderful stories she'll have to tell her?" broke in Gerty Cartwright. "I should care most for that."

"Rose, you'll ask us in to see her? Of course we don't mean all at once.' "Yes indeed, I want you all to know her, and as she is to be with us a year, there'll be plenty of time for her to get acquainted with everybody. She's had a fever, and it left her very delicate. The doctor said she must have an entire change of climate, and that's the reason she's coming to us."
"Does she travel alone?"

" No, her aunt is coming with her, one who has lived with them several years, and then they have friends on the steamer. Grandma couldn't leave on account of grandpa, who's not very well himself, just now.

"He's lived in India, a long time, hasn't he?" Oh, yes. He's nearly sixty, and has spent half his life there. But there goes the bell!"

"Funny, that Rose don't know more about this aunt that's coming!" whispered one of the girls to another, as

they followed her in.

Well, there's a reason for it. I've heard that General Bellamy, who's a very determined old gentleman, didn't like his son's marrying an American girl. There was no intercourse between them for years. But two years ago, Rose's little brother died, Mr. Bellamy wrote to his father. He answered and a reconciliation took place."

"Well, I hope Rose's aunt won't turn out as determined a customer as her father. Somehow I begin to imagine her as a dried up, fussy old thing, al-ways in a worry about her health, and ready to order everybody around. And if that's so, I shan't envy Rose, any

more, I assure you." Over three weeks had passed, and still Rose's "aunt from India" was the general subject of conversation in the school. India, that far-away, enchanted country, any one who came from there was sure to be invested with romance, no matter how dry and prosaic the person might turn out to be. And there was a mystery about the expected stranger that piqued their curiosity. She was called "Aunt Marion," and was not very old; that was all the information they could glean from

had gone to meet their guests. Great was the excitement in the school, and the moment Rose appeared next morning, she was overwhelmed with questions.

"What does she look like, Rose?" "How old is she?"

"Is she at all what you expected?

and do you find her real jolly and kind?" "She isn't like anything I expected,"

said Rose, laughing. "But I shan't tell another word, except that she's wery sweet, and that I just love her already. To-morrow she's coming to wisit the school, and you shall all see her and be introduced to her." "Oh, Rose, how splendid! But won't

you ust tell us hew she looks?" No!" persisted Rose, stoutly. "But look at this bracelet—isn't it pretty? Aunty brought it to me.'

'Oh, what a beauty! Girls, look at the dear little bangles. "Hew nice it is to have an aunt from

India! Rose we can't wait till to-morrow to know what she looks like.' "Well, you'll have to wait," said Rose, and not another word could they get from her on the subject.

The ne t day was bright and pleasant, and the girls flocked early to school all agog to see the mysterious

It wanted some minutes of the time for opening. Miss Hartwell, who, to tell the truth, felt considerable curiosiherself, was seated at her desk, chatting pleasantly with the girls, when a chorus of voices exclaimed:

"There she comes! There she comes! But, oh, what a shame! Her aunt isn't

"It's a perfect fraud!" "Perhaps the is." well enough to me out. But who's that sweet little come out. I never saw her with Rose be-

good deal of suppressed laughter in her eyes, Rose advanced to the desk, lead-

ing a lovely little girl by the hand. She was about four years old, but was such a tiny creature she scarcely looked her age. Yet there was a quaint little air of womanliness about the child, and her large hazel eyes looked out gravely from the snowdrop face,

"No, papa's been humbugging me," said Rose, wiping her eyes, "and the rest of us children. Mamma knew, but he wouldn't let her tell us. He's so you ought to have been there, when he brought 'Aunt Marion' in and intro-duced her to us."

"It must have been funny enough," said Fanny Grey, "but, I must say, I'm rather disappointed. We had pictured a nice, jolly, middle-aged aunty, a sort of fairy godmother. And how about that bracelet, you deceitful girl? You said your aunt gave it to you.

"Well, so she did, my dear greataunt Ellen, and she's just the kind, jolly soul you've been imagining. But you must love my baby aunty, too, for

she's a darling?"

"So she is!" cried Sophie Green, with sudden enthusiasm. "And, oh, just look at the dear little thing, almost ready to cry! "Aunt Marion," I've got some sugar-plums in my pocket and we're real glad to see you. Did you would some sugar-plums in my pocket. really come across the great wide sea?

"Ess," lisped the little one, smiling through her tears. "I tumed in a bid The girls, quite delighted to boat. think there were two aunties, crowded round the child to kiss and pet her. while she, a sociable little creature, met their advances in the most friendly manner. The ringing of Miss Hartwell's bell brought them to order.

"Take your seats, young ladies. Rose, you may place your elderly relative beside you, and I will give her something to amuse herself with."

Rose's great-aunt turned out even more "jolly" and kind than the girls had imagined. She was very fond of young people, and it was her delight to gather them round her, and tell them stories of the wounderful country she had left. Her room seemed to them an enchanted chamber, full of delightful mysteries, and sweet-smelling treas-ures. "Aunt Ellen," they all called her, and could not have loved her better, had she been a relative of their

As for little Marion, her sweet disposition and droll airs of dignity carried all hearts captive. The Bellamys only regiet is, that they can not keep her and her aunt always with them.

The bracing air of Brookville has worked wonders with the little stranger already, and her pale cheeks are blossoming with roses. She fairly lives outdoors, and is a great pet with the children of the neighborhood. Indeed. they can scarcely tell which they love best, the elderly lady, or the funny lit-tle "aunt from India."—Clara Broughton, in Chicago Standard.

A Four-Footed Mail-Carrier.

Dogs have been put to all sorts of uses by man. Not only do they guard our houses and keep away thieves, but they hunt game for people to shoot, and go after it when it falls; they churn the butter and lead the blind; they take care of the babies, and drag us out of the water when we are so careless as to fall in. In more ways than I can tell the state as will be just to the roads and also to the people.

The Democrats of Nebraska, with profound sorrow, lament the death of the great soldier of the Union, Ulysses S. Grant, whose dying message should be cause for his name being reverenced through coming ages. At last news came that the steamer they work for us and delight to do it. was in, and that Mr. and Mrs. Bellamy That's the pleasant thing about their service-they do not work for pay. Not all the gold in Californ'a would have a feather's weight with one of them; but kind words, gentle treatment, and now and then a bone, bind a dog to his master for life and in yards of a building ordinarily used as a

death. We are not slow to avail ourselves of this most willing servant, and one would think we had found out all the uses to which a dog can be put, but a within the legal meaning of the word little mnng camp in California has church, but sim ly a religious association. discovered a new thing for him to do-

to earry letters.

The place is hardly big enough to have a name, and of course can not think of having a post-office; but the few miners there want their letters just as badly as though they lived in New York City itself. They could not and a man to bring them three m les from the nearest post-office, for every man in Calico, where the stage stops, to Bismarek, the camp, in twenty minutes. with the letter-bag strapped to his back. -harper's loung l'eople.

-An Alderman at Chester, Pa., invariably moves to postpone any resolu-tion one week, and the other night when it was reso ved that a vote of thanks be tendered him he asked that the matter be laid over until the mext meeting. - Pittsburgh Post.

-An English syndicate has purchased the Sanchez grant of 'and n Mexico, embracing over 1,400,000 acres.

-Foolish men mistake transitory resemblance, for eternal fact, and go Trying to look demure, but with a astray more and more. - Carlyle.

NEBRASKA DEMOCRATS.

Platform Adopted at the State Convention If ld at Lincoln. The Democratic State Convention assembled at Lincoln on the 15th to nominate Judge of the Supreme Court and Regents of the State University, and adopted

the following platform:

child, and her large hazel eyes looked out gravely from the snowdrop face, with its halo of chestnut curls.

"Good morning, Rose," said Miss Hartwell, pleasantly; but the girls held a little aloof, feeling that she owed them an explanation for her failure to keep her promise.

"And who is this dear little girl?" her teacher went on.

"This is my aunt from India, Miss Hartwell," Rose replied. Then overcome by the mystified faces befow her, she hid her own, and laughed till she fairly cried.

"Rose Bellamy! What do you mean?" "But she is!" gasped out Rose, almost in hysterics, "and there's a younger one still, an uncle, eighteen manths old!"

The girls looked at each other. They had half a mind to be angry, but the ludicrous side of the matter struck them, and they broke into peals of laughter, in which Miss Hartwell joined.

"And so you've been humbugging us all this time." said Maggie Grey. "What a shame, Rose!"

"No, papa's been humbugging me," said Rose, wiping her eyes, "and the

robbed the Government and otherwise outraged public position by malfeasance in office.

We insist that Federal taxes be reduced to the lowest point cons stent with efficiency in the public service, and we demand a revision and reform of the present unjust tariff. We favor such an adjustment of its provisions as will relieve, so far as is possible, the necessaries of life from taxation; that will cause the principal amount of revenue, for the support of the Government economically administered, to be derived from luxuries. Such tariff should be adjusted without favoritism, so as to prevent monopoles, thus effectively promoting labor and the interests of the laboring people of the United States, and we insist that the surplus revenue shall be faithfully applied to the payment of the public debt.

The Democratic party being of the people and for the people, favors such legislation as will guarantee the broadest protection to the interests and welfare of the industrial masses. It recognizes the fact that the laborer is the producer of the wealth of the nation and laws should be so formed as to encourage and promote the interests, progress and prosperity of each and every branch of industry. It favors an adjustment of the use of prison and reformatory labor, so that it will not compete with the labor of honest citizens. We demand a strict enforcement of the laws against Chinese immigration, and such legislation by Congress as shall effectively prevent the importation of persons under the contract system, who are brought here with no purpose of permanent settlement or residence—a system which reduces wages and deteriorates the character of our home industries.

We recognize the right of all men to organize for social or material advancement; the right of wage workers to use lawful means to protect themselves against the encroach.

ize for social or material advancement; the right of wage workers to use lawful means to protect themselves against the encroachto protect themselves against the encroachments of monied monopolies, and their right to fix the price for their labor commensurate with the work required of them, and we hold that every man has a right to dispose of his own labor upon such terms as he may think will best promote his interests, without interference by any other person. In the relations between capital and labor, the Democratic party favors such measures as will promote harmony between them and will equally protect the rights and interests of both.

We held it to be the distance of the such as the

We hold it to be the duty of our Government to protect, in every part of the world, our naturalized citizens, including those who have declared their intent on to become such according to our laws, the same as we would to our native-born, and to resist all improper claims upon them by the Governments to which they no longer owe allegiance; and our sympathies are with all oppressed people in all parts of the world, who are striving to free themselves by all rightful and proper efforts from oppression, and particularly do we sympathize with the people of Ireland in their efforts to establish home-rule.

Whereas. The coinage of the silver dollar We hold it to be the duty of our Govern-

WHEREAS, The coinage of the silver dollar has proceeded uninterruptedly since 1878, and the amount accumulated far exceeds the demands of the business of the country and has become a burden to the treasury and a

useless expense to the people;
Resolved, That the coinage of silver dollars
should cease until the business of the country shall-demand a renewal of the same. WHEREAS, The navy of the United States has been so belittled by former Republican administrations that it is not to be called a navy, and its incliciency and powerlessness is regarded by foreign nations as evidence of

is regarded by foreign nations as evidence of weakness on the part of this Government: WHEREAS, The coast defences are totally inadequate in the event of war with any first class power; and WHEREAS, It will take years to provide coast defences, and construct an adequate navy—one which should be inferior to that of no other power—therefore Resolved, That the exigences of the Government demand that the United States shall enter at once upon the work of constructing coast defences and building a navy second to none that floats on the seas of the cond to none that floats on the seas of the

The railroad commission created by the The railroad commission created by the last Legislature of this State is an institution simply to provide more places for Republican office-holders, and is inadequate to correct the evil complained of. We therefore demand such legislation as will prevent unjust discrimination against individuals, and shall so regulate the tariff on railroads in this State as will be just to the roads and also to the people.

DEFINING A CHURCH.

Judge Noonan, of St. Louis, Does Not Con. sider a Mere Religious Association a Church.

Sr. Louis, October 20 .- In the cases of two women of the town charged with maintaining a bawdy house within one hundred church, the headquarters of the Y. M. C. A., being situated upon the same block, after citing many authorities defining a church, Judge Noonan concluded as follows: "The Y. M. C. A. is not a church within the legal meaning of the word According to Webster's definition of the word church, it is not such. The sacrament must be performed before the building can be legally defined as a church. The pleader has added the word church. but this is an association of young gentle-men for religious purposes. If it was only necessary to erect a tent and hold religious services there, such would be the case all over the city. I take it too, that the word charch means nothing more than a religious a camp wants to dig for gold, so they have taught a dog to do it. Dorsey is the above authorities a church does not the mame of the faithful fellow, and he mean an association like the Y. M. C. A. runs his three miles every day, from and the building in which they hold their meetings being not a church within the legal definition of the term, the setting of a bawdy house within 100 yards of the building is not a felony, and I shall discharge the defendants.'

Railroad Conductors.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., October 20.—The National Order of Mailroad Conductors commenced its annual convention at the Liederkranz Hall this morning auder the Presidency of H. S. Chapman, of Lockport, N. Y. The Order is a benevolent one with insurance attachment and embraces in its roll of membership nearly all the conductors in the United States. Nearly five hundred delegates are in attendance. The convention will be in session five days and important matters relating to the workings of the organization are to be considered

Five C. inamen were burned to death in a laundry at Oakland, Cal., recently.

The Increase of Insanity.

Boston supports 800 insane, says Mr. T.
B. Sanborn, not 75 of whom will recover!
This is frightful! Insanty has increased 40 per cent, in a decade and most of the cases are incurable. Whatever the individual cause may be, the fact remains that Uric Acid blood sets the brain on fire, destroys its tissues and then comes some lestroys its tissues, and then comes so

form of fatal lunacy.
Nothing is so pitiable as a mind diseased.
Most brain troubles begin in the stomach;
then if the blood is filled with uric acid, caused by failure of kidney action, and the consequent destruction of the blood life—albumen—you have the fuel and the flame and a brain in full blaze as when one raves, and a brain in full blaze as when one raves, or in slow combustion, as in milder forms of insanity. Rev. E. D. Hopkins, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., a few years ago was confined in an asylum. He took a terrible cold while aiding in putting out a fire in a neighbor's burning house, and for twenty-five years that cold was slowly filling his blood with uric acid and finally the deadly work was done. The case looked hopeless but he happily used Warner's safe cure and recovered. That was three years ago and having ridden his blood of all surplus uric acid, he has remained well until this day.

day.
It is indeed a terrible thing to lose one's mind, but it is a more terrible thing to suf-fer such a condition when it can be so easily prevented.

A DENTIST advertises "Teeth inserted without pain." This shows one marked without pain." This shows one marked difference between a dentist and a dog.—
N. Y. Graphic.

Life in the Paris Sewers

is possible, for a short time, to the robust, but the majority of refined persons would prefer immediate death to existence in their reeking atmosphere. How much more revolting to be in one's self a living sewer. But this is actually the case with those in whom the inactivity of the liver drives the refuse matter of the body to escape through the lungs, breath, the pores, kidneys and bladder. It is astonishing that life remains in such a dwelling. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" restores normal purity to the system and renews the whole being.

"What is the worst thing about riches?" asked the Sunday-school Superintendent And the new boy said: "Not having any." Boston Post.

"Her face so fair, as flesh it seemed not,
But heavenly portrait of bright angel's hue,
Clear as the sky, without a blame or blot,
Through goodly mixture of complexions
due,
And in her cheeks the vermeil red did show."
This is the poet's description of a woman
whose physical system was in a perfectly
sound and healthy state, with every function acting properly, and is the enviable
condition of its fair patrons produced by
Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription."
Any druggist.

INQUIRER asks: What must I do to make my hands soft? Do nothing.—Boston

Throw Away Trusses and employ the radical, new method, guaranteed to permanently cure the worst cases of rupture. Send two letter stamps for references, pamphlet and terms. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

A YACHTSMAN who went to see what color the wind was found it blew .- N. Y.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c. Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c. GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

BASE . RALL is a curious game. So soon as a player gets out he is obliged to come THE best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

Why is a baloon vovager greatly to be envied? Because he rises rapidly in the world, and has most excellent prospects.

A Young lady gave as a reason for not marrying a man, that b's didn't suiter.

KARL went out with his mamma one morning to see a plant which had been re-cently set in the ground, and which was drooping. "Mamma;" said he, "you think the little plant is wilted, but it isn't; it hasa't waked up yet."--Albany Journal.

It is school again these days. The same thing may also be said of the nights.

The best way to keep hawks from chickens is to eat the chickens.—Macon Telegraph.

No one ever hears any complaint of a misfit when an old house tries on a coat of paint.—Chicago Mail.

BANKER-Now there's that Snuffen-he's a promising young man. Tailor—Yes, I've always found him that.—Rochester Express.

A TERRIBLE scrape—a five-cent shave.-Hartford Journal.

THE scientific name for a dentist is O-How to make a slipper case-First catch

No one can surpass a deaf mute in ex-

pressing silent contempt. ALAS for the lass that is given to lassitude. - Kentucky State Journal.

THERE was a brief but heated contest between a Burlington woman and a book agent the other day. The book agent used expletives and the woman used hot water.

—Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

An authority on such matters says that a woman may take a man's hand, but must not shake it. If she must shake something she can shake the man.

"LISTEN to your wife," says a medical advertisement. What terrible remedies they do get nowadays. - Boston Tran-

How to become practically acquainted with the "Rule of Turee"—Live with your wife, mother and mother-in-la-

Men Think

they know all about Mustang Liniment. Few do. Not to know is not to have.

A DRUGGIST'S STORY.

Mr. Isaac C. Chapman, Druggist, Newburg, N. writes us: "I have sold Dr. William Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, I can say of it what I can not say of any other medicine. I have never heard a customer speak of it but to praise it. I have recommended it in a great many cases of Whooping Cough, with the harplest effects, I always have to bottle in the medicine closet ready for use."

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup

FOR THE CURE OF

FEVER and AGUE Or CHILLS and FEVER,

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried

out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a per-fect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, re-quire a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. Use no other.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA. BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,

The Popular Remedles of the Day. Principal Office, 831 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

M. W. DUNHAM Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois, HAS IMPORTED FROM FRANCE

Percheron Horses valued at \$8,500,000, 70 PER CENT OF ALL HORSES

Whose purity of blood is established by pedigrees re-corded in the Percheron Stud Book of France, the only Stud Book ever published in that country. EVER IMPORTED TO AMERICA. STOCK ON HAND: 140 Imported Brood Mares 200 Imported Stallions. Old enough for Service. 125 COLTS Two years old and younger.

Stuffing Up. CATARRH For all forms of n satarrh where there REAM BALM iryness of the air pa CATANCURES COLD monly called "stuffing up," Ely's Cream Balm gives immediate relief. Its benefit to me has been priceless.—A. G. CHASE, M. D., Mill-wood, Kan. HAY FEVER DE Being a sufferer from chronic catarrh, and baying derived great benefit from the use of Ely's Cream Balm I can

B. FRANKEN, Druggist HAY-FEVER Sigourney, Iowa. A particle is applied into each nostril; is agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail or at Druggists. Send for circular. ELY BOTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

Scrofula of Lungs.

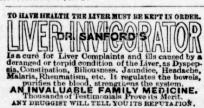
I am now 49 years old, and have suffered for the last fifteen years with a lung trouble. I have spent thou. sands of dollars to arrest the march of this disease: but temporary relief was all that I obtained. I was unfit for any manual labor for several years. African strongly recommended the use of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.), claiming that he himself had been greatly benefited by its use in some lung troubles. I resolved to try it. The results are remarkable. My cough has left me, my strength has returned, and I weigh sixty pounds more than I ever did in my life. It has been three years since I stopped the use of the medicine, but I have had no return of the disease, and there are no pains or weakness felt in my lungs. I do the hardest kind of work.

Montgomery, Ala., June 25, 1885.

Swift's Strediffs to entirely years table. Tractice on

Montgomery, Ala., June 25, 1885.
Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
The Swift's Specific Co., Drawer S, Atlanta, Ga., or King W. 234 Street, N. Y.

No Rope to Cult Uli Hofses' Mane:
Celebrated "ECLIPSE" HALTEK and BRIDLE Combined,
Can not be slipped by any horse. SamLive to the street of the U.S.







Many a Lady

is beautiful, all but her skin. and nobody has ever told her how easy it is to put beauty on the skin. Beauty on the skin is Magnolia

Listen to Your Wife. The Manchester Guardian, June 8th, 1883, says:

"Windows" Looking on the woodland ways! With

clumps of rhododendroms and great masses of May blossoms!!! "There was an interesting group.

It included one who had been a "Cotton

spinner," but was now so Paraiyzed!!! That he could only bear to lie in a reclin-

ing position. This refers to my case.

I was first Attacked twelve years ago

with "Locomoter Ataxy"
(A paralytic disease of ner e hoer rarely able to get and was for several years barely able to get about.

And for the last Five years not able to

attend to my business, although.

Many things have been done for me.
The last experiment being Nervestretching—
Two years ago I was voted into the
Home for Incurables! Near Manchester,

in May, 1882. I am no "Advocate;" "For anything in the shape of patent? Medicines?

And made many objections to my dear wife's constant urging to try Hop Bitters, but finally to pacify her-

Consented!! Consented!!

I had not quite finished the first bottle
when I felt a change come. over me. This
was Saturday, November 3d. On Sunday
morning I felt so strong I said to my room. companions, "1 was sure I could

"Walk! So started across the floor and back. I hardly knew how to contain myself. I was all over the house. I am gaining strength each day, and can walk quite safe without any "Stick!"

"Stick!"
Or Support.
I am now at my own house, and hope soon to be able to earn my own living again. I have been a member of the Manchester
"Royal Exchange"
For nearly thirty years, and was most heartily congratulated on going into the room on Thursday last.
Very gratefully yours, JOHN BLACKBUEN.
MANCHESTER (Eng.) Dec., 24, 1883.
Two years later am perfectly well.

Prosecute the Swindlers !!!

If when you call for Hop Bitters the druggist hands out anything but "Hop Bitters" with a green cluster of Hops on white label, shun that druggist as you would a viper; and if he has taken your money for a bogus stuff, indict him for the fraud and sue him for damages for the swindle, and we will reward you liberally for the conviction.

See U. S. Court injunction against C. D. Warner Reading, Mich., and all his salesmen and agents, Druggists, and other imitators, take warning.

HOP BITTERS M'F'G CO.

The RUVERS' GUIDE to issued Sept. and March, each year. \$\frac{1}{2}56 pages, \$\frac{3}{2}x \text{11\frac{1}{2}} inches, with over 3.500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from

Respectfully, MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.



Easy, simple fascinating. Send stamp for New Free Lists. AGENTS Wanted. Great inducements. MAKE RUGS Apply for territory. New plan. No money required JNO. C. HOITT & CO., 218 State St., CHICAGO

ANY LADY can make handsome RUCS in four hours out of rags, yarn or any cloth,

PIANOS-ORCANS The demand for the improved MASON & MAM-LIN PIANOS is now so large that a second addi-tion to the factory has become imperative. Do not require one-quarter as much tuning as Pianos on the prevailing wrest-pin system. Consult Catalogue, free 100 Styles of ONGANS, \$22 to \$900. For cash Face Payments or Rented.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO COMPANY, 146 Wabash Ave., Chicago, III. No Rope to Cut Off Horses' Manes.



bearing a red tin tag; that Lorillard's Rose Leaf fine cut; that Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Snuffs, are the best and cheapest, quality considered? **Novelty Rug Machine** (Pat. Dec. 27, 1881). For making Rugs, Tidles, Hoods, Mittens, etc. Sent by mail, full directions. Price, \$1. AGENTS WANTED. Manufacturers Stamped Rug Patterns on Burlap. Baware of infringements. Send for circular. E. ROSS & CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.



ORGANS, commissions. Prices, 53 2 to 5130. Every Organ War ranted. Ew Write for circular.

BIG OFFER. To introduce them, we will Operating Washing Machines. If you want one send us your name, P. O. and express office at once. The National Co., 25 Dey St., N. Y.

per Boath and Expenses. Expenses in advance. Canvassing outsi Faket: Particulara free. Standard Silver-ware Co. Boston, Mass. TIME MORPHINE HABITS quickly and painlessly cured at home, Free Trial Course to Pl. HUMANE REMEDY CO., Lafayette, ind.

ORGANS The most beautiful and finest lonest in the world. Lone prices, easy payment. Send for catalogue. Eddress Weaver Organ & Plane Co. Zoli. 3

pilepsy, Fite, nervous diseases permanently cured. Advice free. Address, with riamp, Granan Sproific Cura Co., 9 Dominick Street, R. Y. City. Wigs, Bangs and Waves sent C.O.D. 207. where, Wholesale and retail price-list free B. C. Streni & Co.,173 Wabash-av., Chicago. Beautiful RED on Cotton Turkish Rubrum. address to L. T. WHITE, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

CANCER Treated and cured without the Rnife.
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EMPORIA'S SENSATION.

Trial of Mrs. Walkup, Charged With Poisoning Her Husband.

A Jury of Old Residents-Testimony In troduced by the State to Prove the Purchase of Poison-A Fight of Legal Giants.

EMPORIA, KAN., October 20 .- The trial of Mrs. Minnie Wallace Walkup, for the alleged poisoning of her husband August 24, was taken up in the District Court yesterday. Both the State and defense signified their readiness for trial and Judge Graves ordered the defendant brought into court. The following jurors were accepted

and sworn:

J. C. Cooley, farmer, 60 years old;
Charles J. Johnson, Swede, farmer, 49
years old, naturalized; O. C. Cassler, farmyears old, naturalized; O. C. Cassler, farmer, 46 years old; J. K. Peterman, 52 years old; H. C. Adams, farmer, 58 years old; H. T. Holmes, farmer, 47 years old; J. S. Cook, farmer, 45 years old; Michael Myers, farmer, 43 years old; G. S. Clark, farmer, 58 years old; J. M. Henn, farmer, 44 years old; A. W. Bugbee, farmer, 52 years old; W. A. Boyaysinger, farmer, 48 years old.

Second Day.

EMPORIA, KAN., October 21 .- The Walkup case was resumed at nine o'clock yesterday morning with a full court room. County Attorney Feighan, on behalf of the State, explained to the jury the theory of poisoning alleged against the defendant, and what the State expected to prove.

The first witness examined was Ebenezer

Baldwin, of Lawrence. He testified fo acquaintance with Mr. Walkup; that the latter was a large, powerfully built man, over six feet high, broad shouldered and of cheerful disposition. He and Mr. Walkup went to the New Orleans Exposition last December and lodged at Mrs. Wallace's house and became acquainted with the family, including the defendant.

Miss Lizzie Walkup, daughter of J. R. Walkup, testified that she went to Colorado five days after her father returned home with his new wife; that she returned on the 18th of August, and next day could not find her sister's mantle and her own plush cloak and jersey wrap; that she accused Mrs. Walkup of sending them away in a box; Mrs. Walkup had the box brought from the express office to the house and asked Lizzie to see it opened. Lizzie did not respond at once, and when she did the box was open and only a sheet and cup and saucer were in it. A few hours afterward Mrs. Walkup told her the servant girl, Mary Moss, had found the wraps in a closet; they were then on her (Lizzie's) bed. She accused Mrs. Walkup of sending her mother a silk dress; Mrs. Walkup denied this; Liz zie's sister, Mrs. Hood, had told her Mrs. Walkup had sent the wraps away in a box; did not know who told her about the silk dress; had been on very pleasant terms up to that time with Mrs. Walkup; some hours afterward Mrs. Walkup said Mary Moss had found the wraps in a closet; they were then on Lizzie's bed; am interested in the case; Harry Hood and myself here among the lambert and Mrs. self have employed Mr. Lambert and Mr.

Story on the prosecution. W. Carter testified that Mrs. Walkup told him that previous to marriage she thought Walkup well off, but after his death she discovered all his property was mortgaged. George W. Newman testi-fied as to goods sold defendant on her husband's account. Dr. Mort given quinine by mistake. Charles Ryder, druggist, testified that she applied at his druggist, testified that she applied at his store August 14 for ten cents worth of listened to with profound interest. strychnine but having none open he did not sell her any. Moses H. Bates, druggist, testified that he sold defendant eight grains of strychnine August 13 which she asked for for a preparation. She signed the record, but did not fill out the record as to the purpose for which it was wanted. His wife was a sister of Waikup's second wife. The colored servant girl testified as to defendant's sending her for strychnine and of being instructed to say, if asked about it, that she went after butter.

Dr. Jacobs testified as to Walkup's illness and death, but nothing important was elic-

ited. Court adjourned.

EMPORIA, KAN., October 22.-The Walkup trial was resumed at nine o'clock yesterday morning with a packed court room.

Mrs. Vickery, a neighbor, testified that just prior to and after Walkup's death, she had conversations with Mrs. Walkup, in which she claimed to be innocent; that she did not know how people could believe the reports about her; that a child twelve years old would have had more sense than to have bought poison as openly as she did if it was to be used to poison anybody. A STRANGE DREAM.

Mrs. Julia Sommers, living next door to Walkup's house, testified to having begun a conversation about dreams with Mrs. Walkup's death, when Mrs. Walkup re-lated a dream she had of Lizzie Walkup, dressed in crape and singing "Rock of Ages" while playing the piano. Mrs. Walkup went down town the Thursday before Walkup died and got the oysters and pop he insisted on having. R. B. Kelly, a druggist, testified to selling

20 cents' worth, 240 grains, of commercial arsenic to Mrs. Walkup Sunday afternoon, August 16. She said she wanted it as a cosmetic and signed the record book.

Mr. Bates, druggist, produced his poison record book. He said he had frequently filled out the blanks to show the object of use. He did not fill out that of Mrs. Walknp's purchase because she had said she would and had not told him the purpose. The book showed a dozen such unfilled blanks.

Ben Wheldon, druggist, testified to selling Mrs. Walkup four ounces or 2,000 grains of mmercial arsenic on Thursday August 20.
o grains would kill. She said she wanted
a cesmetic. He filled the blank as he I had requestly filled them.

Bill detailed the conversations of

Thursd. ty and Friday preceding Mr. Walk-th, in which Mrs. Walkup accused him of ha ving been very cruel in telling Mr.

be had poisoned him. She asinnocence; said she had no obserted her the best friend she had on admitted the purchase of arsenic, as related by the ject; he was earth. She strychnine and d she wanted the strychdruggist, and sax ains out of clothing and nine to take the sa

the arsenic as a cos.
L. Severy corrobos
sation and related box ated the same conver-

apparently by accident a box containing the arsenic she had bought of Mr. Weldon.

L. Severy testified to statements made to him by Mrs. Walkup the day before Mr. Walkup died as to purchasing strychnine to take stains out of her clothing, and arsenic for her complexion. She told of an attempt of Mr. Walkup about ten days be-fore to shoot himself in the head in consequence of despondency of mind, caused by a letter from his daughter, Mrs. Harry Hood, severely rebuking him for marrying Minnie Wallace. Mr. Walkup the same day told Mr. Severy that the revolver went off accidentally and nearly shot him in the head. Witness described the hole in the wall made by the receiver shot and the wall made by the revolver shot and the cross-examination revealed that the hole could have been made by Mr. Walkup's standing up to shoot himself in the head, if he stood where he had intimated, or by his sitting down on the bed to shoot himself

testified to examining a powder decased had, which was quinine. His clerk testified to examining the same powder at the request of the defendant. It thus concluded that arsenical poisoning was the cause of the sickness, and this impression. was quinine. W. R. Irwin, druggist, testified that Mrs. Walkup called for fifteen cents worth of strychnine at his store August 12 or 13, stating that she wanted it for a preparation she was making. As she would not tell for what she intended to use it he would not showing arsenical poisoning and said, in sell it to her. Joe Murphy testified to overhearing part of the above conversation and heart Mrs. Walkup tell Irwin she had purchased strucking in Cingingati but had been conversationally given and was not concluded at the court adjourned. His description in Cingingati but had been proposed to the court adjourned. chased strychnine in Cincinnati but had been noon when the court adjourned. His description of arsenical poison explained that

The afternoon session opened with a continuation by Mr. Scott, of the cross-examination of Dr. Jacobs. The doctor gave a detailed explanation of his reasons for considering until Friday that Walkup's condition was an acute attack of indigestion. The impossibility of always making a correct diagnosis was explained. In explanation of his reason for thinking Mr. Walkup was poisoned after Mr. Bill had spoken to him, the doctor said: "It may not be possible for a physician to diagnosticate the condition of a patient by the symptoms of the patient at any one time, but by the development of those symptoms and the circumstances under which they exist."

The doctor went on to give an illustration by relating several cases to substantiate this statement. His testimony was lengthy and gave in detail his treatment of the case and full explanation of arsenical poison. Nothing in Walkup's case, he said, was lacking to confirm the theory of arsenical poison, and it would be absolutely impossible for any doctor under the circumstances to make a diagnosis of the case. Upon cross-examination Dr. Jacobs testified that a good many other substances than arsenic or its continuous use would produce fatty degeneration of the liver. The greater part of the day was taken up with his examina-

Dr. Gardner, chemist, testified as to the condition of Walkup's stomach and vital organs. Their condition indicated arsenical Pending the examination of this witness, the Court adjourned.

SAVED BY A BUTTON.

The Danish Premier Shot at-His Life Saved by a Lucky Button. COPENHAGEN, October 22 .- A desperate attempt was made at five o'clock yesterday afternoon to assassinate Premier Estrapp by a youth named Rasmussen, a compositor. Rasmussen fired two shots from a revolver at the Premier. When in the set of firing a third shot, the would-be assassing was seized by a couple of detectives, a number of whom have constantly been in attendance on the Premier for some time ow-ing to the extreme hatred of the popu-lace toward him and the other members of the Cabinet. Rasmus-sen was hurriedly taken to prison, the officials fearing that an attempt at a rescue would be made. The first shot struck a button on Herr Estrapp's coat and glanced off. The second shot went wide of the mark. Rasmussen declares that his motives were political, as Herr Estrapp's conduct in the present political controversy in Denmark is inimical to the state.

Lutherans. PEABODY, KAN., October 22.-The Kansas Syned of the Lutheran Church met in annual session here last evening. The openns out of clothing and letic.
Troxell, of Kansas City, the Acting President, who was subsequently elected President for the coming year.

COUNTY JAILS.

Synopsis of a Paper On the Subject of "County Jalis," Showing Their Demoralizing Influences, Read By Mr. Eugene Smith, of New York, Before the National Prison Association at Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT, MICH., October 19.-The following is a concise summary of a startling paper on "County Jails" read at the Annual Convention of the National Prison Association now in session in this city, by Mr. Eugene Smith, of New York. It presents a vivid picture of the evils to individuals and to society emanating from these illy contrived and badly governed falsely so-called reform-atory institutions:

could have been made by Mr. Walkup's standing up to shoot himself in the head, if he stood where he had intimated, or by his sitting down on the bed to shoot himself through the head. The angle of the hole could not have come by the accidental discharge of the revolver, either standing or sitting, if the ball passed near his head. The witness described the manner of Mrs. Walkup's dropping the box of arsenic, which she said she had bought at Wheldon's, but had not used, and would give to Dr. Jacobs to have weighed. The dropping appeared accidental as she came past the spring screen door.

D. B. Kelly and Ben Wheldon, druggists, testified respectively to selling Mrs. Walkup arsenic, the first on Sunday, August 16, and the latter on Thursday, August 20.

Miss Lizzie Walkup testified as to Mrs. Walkup's distress on Friday at being charged with poisoning and her denial of it. Mr. Walkup told her he did not say she was guilty but the evidence looked that way very much. Witness picked up the box of arsenic dropped by Mrs. Walkup on the porch and burned it.

The Rev. W. C. Snodgrass, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, swore that he

Mr. Walkup told her he did not say she was guilty but the evidence looked that way very much. Witness picked up the box of arsenie dropped by Mrs. Walkup on the box of arsenie dropped by Mrs. Walkup on the box of arsenie dropped by Mrs. Walkup on the box of arsenie dropped by Mrs. Walkup on the McHodist Episcopal Church, swore that he met Mrs. Walkup on the Street near her home on the Sunday afternoon prior to by Walkup's death. She commenced taking to him; said Mr. Walkup was quite sick and desired that the minister should call at the house Monday morning or afternoon, as she wanted counsel, as she was in trouble. He went to the house at the appointed time, Mr. Walkup was better and had gone dropped to the waste of the was

tive prison, nor is there any reason on principle why the county should undertake to punish offenses against State law. The State should protect its own majesty; and all convicts of whatever grade should be delivered over to the State, which ought to control all prisons for the punishment and treatment of criminal offenders. The advantages of such centralized administration would consist in securing uniformity in the application of penal justice throughout the State, in increased efficiency, and in the introduction of more scientific methods of reformative principle. All the prisons in England have been made subject to the central administration of the Home Department, and since the adoption of that measure the decrease of crime in England has been continuous and rapid.

In answer to the economic objection that the reforms proposed involve large expenditure of money, two suggestions are made. First, experience has demonstrated that approved methods of prison discipline will reform (i, e. will divert from a life of crime and turn into law-abiding and self-supporting citizens) eight convicts out of every ten subjected to treatment. The result is now actually in progress at the Elmira Reformatory, and that, too, with felon convicts guilty of State Prison offenses. The statement can be vindicated by positive figures that the saving to the community computed in actual money resulting from the reclamation of eighty per cent, of our jail convicts, would be sufficient in a single year to rebuild all the County Jails in the United States. The other suggestion in answer to the economic objection is of a different character. Our civilization is menaced by subtle forces at work under the names of socialism, communism, nihilism; these forces are yearly acquiring system and strength, and are openly hostile to law and order, to property, to every organized government, to religion, to all that makes classes that these lawless organizations owe their energy and deadly persistence; and it is certain that from the County Jails co

Justifiable Homicide.

UNIONTOWN, PA., October 19 .- About eleven o'clock last night as the Tasker Bros. were returning from a shooting match at Hadentown, ten miles distant, they stopped at the house of Ira Tate, a young married man. One of the brothers threwa stone through the window. This awakened Tate, who sprang from his bed, seized a shot-gun and came to the window. At this moment R-1 Tasker huried a club at Tate, which missed him and knocked his wile down. Tate fired the gun, killing Rel Tasker instantly. Tate then came to Uniontown and gave himself up. This is the sixth homicide that has occurred in Fayette County inside of a month. The murderer of Ferry at Meyers station a week ago is still at large.

A Recalcitrant Congregation.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., October 19 .-Archbishop Heisse yesterday submitted a communication to the members of St. Hedwig's Polish Church, which has been closed for weeks in consequence of a revolt in the congregation. The Archbishop persists in the retention of the pastor, and also in taking the church management in his own charge, doing away with the authority of the congre tion. At a large meeting yesterday after noon the last proposition was accepted, out the congregation insist on the removal of the pastor

A FEARFUL COLLISION.

Further Particulars o. the Terrible Rail-road Accident in New Jersey. NEW YORK, October 29.-The news of vesterday is the terrible railway accident on the Pennsylvania line. Although the

collision occurred soon after eight o'clock Sunday evening, the meagerness of details twelve hours afterward proves we have a howling wilderness in Jersey meadows only three miles from the city hall as impenetrable and as distant as the Sierra Nevadas. Though there are no fewer than eight railway tracks at the point in question, there is not an habitable house in either direction for miles. The precise spot of the collision was under a coal shute beyond the west end of Hackensack bridge. An express train ran into an emigrant train, knocking the caboose, that was at the rear of the latter, across the east bound tracks. Both trains were bound west. Be-fore the track could be protected across which the caboose had been thrown, a pas-senger train of the Lehigh Valley road came thundering up the east track. It splintered the already dismantled caboose and was itself derailed, the engine plung-ing down a steep embankment and into the mud, into which it settled four feet. The baggage car followed the engine half way down the bank, and the smoking car left the track. The emigrant train was filled with passengers, many of them women. After the immediate shock many passengers joined the train hands in search of the hurt, to which they were guided by the cries of the victims, The area of the disaster was not more than the length of two cars. There was at once pulled out from under the caboose one woman whose head had been cut off. The other was the body of a man crushed beyond recognition. A man with his head bleeding crawled up the bank from which the engine toppled. He was Owen Hall, engineer of the Lehigh express. The others were found in the cars. A woman lay on the floor near the rear door in the cars that immediately prerear door in the cars that immediately pre-ceded the caboose on the emigrant car, which was telescoped. As the men raised her her leg dropped off of her dress. It had been cut off at the thigh. Word was sent to Jersey City soon after the accident, and at nine o'clock a relief train arrived at the scene, and with a portion of the dead and wounded at once returned to Jersey City and another arrived to take its place, which at ten o'clock went back with the rest of the dead and wounded. The accident was caused by the delay of the emigrant train in getting out of the way. It had left Jersey City at 8:03, the express following at 8:25. The emigrant train stopped at the shute for coal had loaded, and was backing slowly coal, had loaded, and was backing slowly when the express came along, not having been warned by the operator at Block station or Marion. The bodies of two boys and a woman were found under a Lehlgh Valley engine. The bodies have not been identified. Thomas P. Pratt, telegraph operator at Marion, has been arrested. Pratt, who is twenty were all deap experience. who is twenty-six years old, is an experienced operator. He admits he did not give the right signal. He says he was advised by friends to desert, but he refused to do so. He is held to await the action of the Coroner's jury. The three bodies discovered beneath the front of the Lehigh Valley engine were brought to this city and placed in the morgue. The woman is unknown and unrecognizable. The two boys are apparently ten years of age. The tracks have been cleared and trains are running on schedule time. All that remains of the wreck is the Lehigh Valley engine, which is completely destroyed. It will be dug out some time, and it is thought more bodies will then be found. There have been eight deaths in all, and most of the wounded will, it is thought die. The depot is surposed by a great way waiting the news and rounded by a crowd waiting the news, and great excitement prevails here. The

great excitement prevails here. The bodies at the morgue have not been identified.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., October 20.—The following is a full list of the dead as far as known: Carl Henry Grommer, aged thirty.

Butes was found in the alley at the side known: Carl Henry Grommer, aged thirty years, Norwegian, head off. He had three tickets from New York to Battle Creek, of the house, suffering from severe bruises, but able to tell the story of the catastrophe. Wringing his hands Mich., and papers showing that he arrived Mich., and papers showing that he arrived by the steamer Elbe. An unknown boy, suffering keenly from his severe hurts, aged eight years, horribly crushed. An he said that at six o'clock this morning unknown woman, head off. Eulina Arthe servant girl started a fire in the kitchreares, aged twenty-six years, who was on her way to Madison, Wis., where her father resides, died at St. Francis Hospital. Four more bodies were found this morning under the wrecked Lehigh Valley locomotive. They were not identified. Two unknown boys were found under the pilot truck, one aged eight years, the other twelve. An unknown woman, head and arms gone, the remains were badly scorched. An unknown man, trunk burned to a crisp, found five feet below the surface of the wreck. The bodies were sent to Speer's morgue.

In addition to the above, six are reported fatally and many others more or less injured.

APPOINTMENTS.

Western Men Who Lately Drew Prizes in the Government Lottery. WASHINGTON, October 20 .- The list of Postmasters named yesterday included those

to quite a number of important positions,

as will be seen by the subjoined: In Nebraska-At Lincoln, Albert Watkins, vice J. McBride, commission expired; at Ottawa, Kas., have been concluded. salary \$2,906; at Stromsburgh, J. A. Fraw-ley, office become Presidential; salary \$1,-

In Iowa—At Vinton, Abraham Rose, vice J. F. Pyne, resigned; salary, \$1,700. At Ames, Perley Sheldon, vice John Watts, resigned; salary, \$1,500. At Vallisca, P. D. Minuek, vice J. M. Natton, commission expired; salary, \$1,500.

After a running fight of nearly eight months, during which time he has been aneagonized by Judge John Martin, of To-peka, Mr. W. F. Petellon, of Dodge City, to-day secured the registership of the Garden City, Kan., Land Office.

FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS. WASHINGTON, October 20.—The Post-master-General has appointed the following named fourth-class postmasters for Western Points:

Western Points:
In Iowa, at Gifford, C. T. Gifford; at
Waubeck, George J. Wright; at Tabor, S.
P. McCormick; at Viola, M. F. Shanklin;
at Buffalo, Mrs. Mary Dodge. In Missouri, at Shannandale, D. W. Perkins; at Dawn, Daniel Morgan.
In the Indian Territory, at the Pawnee

Agency, Isaac Ochs.
In Kansas, at Logan, Mary J. Covington; at Aliceville, John R. Bryant. Rough on Reformers.

CINCINNATI, October 20. - Juilus Dexter, one of the most active members of the citizens' committee of 100, now engaged in investigating the alleged frauds at the recent election in this county, was arrested yesterday on a charge of perjury. The trial was set for Wednesday and Mr. Dexter was released on \$1,000 bail. The warrant on which the arrest was made was sworn out by John Minor and Patrick Kelly, judges of election at Precinct F, Ward Nineteen. It charges that Mr. Dexter made oath to a complaint before Squire Dunning that they, after the counting had been commenced in their precinct, postponed it and then removed the ballot box.

A FORTUNE IN SIGHT.

The Famous Lawrence-Townly Estate-American Heirs to Almost Fabalous Wealth Awaiting Claimants in England The Last Link In the Chain of Evidence

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., October 20 .-The passage by the English Parliament of a bill to carry isto effect the division of the famous Lawrence-Townley estate, one of the greatest and most valuable properties in England, has led to the discovery that nearly a dozen heirs of this magnificent fortune reside in Minneapolis. When the mystery that had surrounded the line of the descendants of the American heirs was cleared up by the confession of Mary Stevens and the discovery of the family Bible containing the last link in the chain of evidence, Mrs. E. A. Baker, of this city, wife of a North Washington avenue jeweler, began the collection of papers to establish her descent from the original Townley family. She has succeeded in obtaining complete has succeeded in obtaining complete and unbroken genealogy to substantiate her claim as well as that of her sister, Miss Nettie B. Ames, a teacher in the Sumner School. Her investigations and those of other claimants have also revealed kinship to the Townley families of others in the city. Among them are William R. Gregory, publisher of Wood and Iron; E. H. Barrett, of the of Wood and Iron; E. H. Barrett, of the Asbestine Stone Company; Mrs. Emily C. Moore, of 1231 Chestuut avenue; J. G. Nelson, a traveling man, residing on Hennepin avenue; Mr. Chase, an East Side clothler; Mr. Converse, in the employ of one of the elevator companies, and a gentlemon named Lawrence, who

and a gentlemon named Lawrence, who has recently moved here from the East.

The connection of all these parties with the original family seems to be unquestionable and their claims to an immense property will be pushed through the consolidated Lawrence-Townley association, which is composed of those claimants who have successfully shown their relationship. Beside heirs residing their relationship. Beside heirs residing in Minneapolis, there are a few in the State, including Miss Ada L. Fairfield, a teacher in the Winona schools, and some parties in St. Paul and Stillwater. One of the bondholders of the estate, Mrs. E. McNaught, of Hennepin avenue and Thirty-second street, has resided in the city for some time The estate embraces 4,000 acres of land

in the counties of Lancaster, York and Durham, and is valued at \$800,000,000. There is also a large amount of money deposited in the Bank of England. The number of heirs is thought to exceed 500, most of them being of fourth and fifth generations. tions from Mary Townley. A board of trustees, of which Erastus Winans, of New York, is one, has been appointed to prosecute the claims and see that all moneys recovered are fairly dis-tributed. This board will act under the direction of a general association, of whom Mr. Barrett, of this city, is a

SIMPLY TERRIBLE.

Four Persons Cremated In a Burning Building In Chicago.

CHICAGO, ILL., October 19 .- A terrible and quick spreading fire broke out in the one-story and a half brick cottage, 86 Vernon Park Place, occupied by W. S. Bates, about six o'clock this morning, in which four persons were burned to death. The family consisted of five persons and a servant girl, and all 'but two met most horrible deaths. An alarm was of the catastro en, and went out doors leaving the door open. She returned a moment later and found the kitchen in a blaze. The girl ran away screaming with fright, and Mr. Bates was aroused. He rushed into the kitchen and tried to extinguish the flames with a hydrant hose. Not succeeding, he rushed out and turned in an alarm. The firemen soon succeeded in putting out the fire, but the entire interior of the house was gutted. When the firemen entered the house they found the charred remains of the entire family, with the exception of Mr. Bates. They were: Mrs. Mary E. Bates, aged thirtyfive; John Bates, aged five; Eddle Bates, aged three: Mrs. Dreylson, aged seventy, mother of Mrs. Bates.

The Salvation of the Sorghum Sugar In-

dustry. WASHINGTON, D. C., October 20 .- The experiments made by the Commissioner of Agriculture in the applications of diffusion and carbonation to sorghum cane Prof. H. W Wiley, who had charge of

these experiments, has made his prelimi-nary report to the Commissioner, from

which the following facts are taken: The yield of sugar from the cane was more than ninety-nine per cent., only twelve-hundredths of one per cent. being left in the waste waters and exhausted chips. The yield of crude sugar (that is as it comes from the vacuum pan) went as high as 250 pounds per ton, fully double that of the ordinary methods. The process of carbonation, that is adding a large excess of lime to the juice, and then precipitating it with carbolic acid, was completely successful. The product was lighter of color and more palatable than that of the usual method of defecation, and the saving in scums by this method is estimated to be at least ten per cent. The difficulties encountered were entirely of a mechanical nature, and are easily overcome. The proprietors of the Franklin Sugar Works, at Ottawa, Kansas, where these experiments were made, are very en thusiastic over the outcome of the ex-periments, and express the belief that they will prove the salvation of the sorghum sugar industry.

A Desperate Mother's Deed.

CINCINNATI, O., October 19 .- Barney Westphalen, a laborer, has of late been abusing his wife most shamefully. Last night his brutal treatment was even worse than usual, and this morning witnessed a renewal of his cowardly assaults. He left for work threatening to repeat the treatment when he returned. Fearing the execution of his threats, the wife, driven to desperation, hurled their two-year-old child from the upper story of their house to the ground, and leaped

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