

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HOW 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 Briz, who was arrested in Alexandria, Egypt, two years ago and imprisoned for a long period.

Sven Briz lived in Philadelphia for twelve years and then went to Alexandria. While in the Arab hospital in Alexandria in February, 1883, he was accused, arrested, of the murder of two women in Nicolaiff, 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, of the Treasury.

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 born 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 \$30,000, 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, grand-daughter of the late John Anderson, the millionaire tobaccoist, 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 the guineas; the other for receiving money for expediting goods through the customs house.

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.

At 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.

This widow and other heirs of Robert Trust Paine, who, by his will, gave \$50,000 to Harvard College to fund an astronomical professorship, have filed an appeal 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 times.

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 Manager.

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 suicide.

A LARGE herd of cows owned by R. Santein, 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 presented 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 their barrels.

The wife and daughter of John Conway, a 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 successful, 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 employees 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 Washington 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 23d, and the total footings (unofficial), excluding the precinct of the Eighteenth Ward, show Hoadly's vote 34,527 and Foraker's 33,928—a 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 cold.

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 injured 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 Chinatown.

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

GRANT powder was exploded under a 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.

THE SOUTH.

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 arrest 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 armed.

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 been awarded to Oman & Stewart, of 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 other day. They were the first of the large number who will be brought South to make proselytes. 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 a loss of \$60,000, distributed among the following business men: J. A. Pierce, J. C. White, A. Nochnan, S. Marco and M. Hingley.

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.

HERB ESPERUP, 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 their consent.

JAMES STEPHENS recently issued a manifesto in the shape of a public letter to Mr. Michael Davitt. The ex-Fenian leader demands that the Irish National Democracy of both Ireland and America be united in one confederation, with a view to enabling Irishmen to unfurl the flag of revolution in the event of Mr. Parnell's effecting a restoration of the Irish Parliament.

At Geneva, Switzerland, recently, a train while ascending the Rigi Mountains fell into a ravine and killed one person and frightfully injured twenty-five others.

ALEXANDER ALEXANDER, ninety years of age, was found murdered near Stratford, Ont., the other day. His head was nearly severed from his body.

The British steamer Glenfruin, Captain Norman, has been in a collision at Hong 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 Government in closing their schools.

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 of tenants.

The other evening the Montreal authorities 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 adjoining room, separated only by a thin partition, three other cases were found and one dead body.

The Burmese Envoy at Paris handed the British Ambassador a note stating that he had sent a dispatch to King Theebaw advising arbitration.

THERE were five deaths from cholera among the crew of the United States vessel Ossipee at Japan.

MR. ROSHIDA, formerly Japanese Minister to the United States, has been appointed Vice Minister of Agriculture and Commerce of Japan.

JUDGE DELNEY, ex-United States Consul General at Shanghai, has accepted the position of foreign adviser to the Korean Government at a salary of \$1,000 per month.

BUSINESS failures during the seven days ending October 22 numbered: United States, 153; Canada, 24; total, 177; compared with 166 the week before.

A NATIVE of Albania recently made an attempt to shoot the Montenegrin Minister of War. The attempt was unsuccessful. When arrested the man coolly avowed that he was a member of a conspiracy formed against the frontier dominion commission.

TOO TSUNG TONG, the celebrated Chinese General and leader of the anti-foreign party in China, died September 4.

The Chinese Government has decided to maintain a standing army of 600,000 men to be increased in war time to 1,200,000. Four iron clads have been ordered.

THE LATEST.

SEDALIA, Mo., October 24.—Ward Gray, a 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 accident 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 predicament the train came thundering along. Seeing that he could not get out of the way, Gray threw his body outside of the rails and the engine passed over his leg, almost severing a shin from his body. After being removed to Lamonte physicians were called, who amputated the wounded leg, but the patient never revived after the operation. The funeral will take place to-day.

LARAMIE, Wyo., T., October 24.—The *Bloomer* 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. The merchant at Green River carried 2,000 pounds of flour and several 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 reduction in freight has been offered on contributions which have been sent over the railway.

TOLEDO, O., October 24.—Coroner Helster 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 examine 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 disappeared, and no trace of her can be found. The matter is causing much talk and excitement.

CINCINNATI, O., October 24.—The argument 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 injunction, and was followed by Hon. John M. Follett, who spoke in favor of dissolving it. The court took the matter under advisement, and may not announce a decision until Monday, when substantially the same questions will come up before the Circuit Court. Clerk Saltz, by agreement, permitted to send the official vote on the constitutional amendments to Columbus last night.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

In the United States Court at Leavenworth, John Anderson, the colored porter at the post-office, was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. He pleaded guilty to stealing a registered letter containing 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 car works, which it is proposed to build at once. The present shops, which are nearer town, will be torn 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 not only be the largest railroad shops in Kansas, but the largest along the line of the Missouri Pacific Road. They will cost \$250,000. 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 epileptic 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; State Line, Cheyenne County, John W. Gole, Postmaster. Postmasters appointed, Caldwell, Sumner County, Ohnial Beeson; Grand Bend, Barton County, Mrs. Hattie P. Bain; Marion, Marion County, Charles Hardcastle; Jewell, Jewell County, Robert W. Hill.

The charter of the *Enquirer* Printing and Publishing Company of Topeka was recently filed. The purpose is to publish a daily and weekly Democratic newspaper, 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 and W. C. Allen.

The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. refused to remove the Grand Secretary's office to Topeka.

At the late annual session of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., held at Topeka, the following officers were chosen: J. S. Coddling 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, Ellisworth; Grand Marshal, W. A. Gorman, Fort Scott; Grand Guardian, A. L. Vorhis, Russell; Grand Conductor, A. W. Hayes, Topeka; Grand Herald, W. P. Webb, Larned; Grand Messenger, D. E. Shurtell; Grand Instructor, C. W. Krebbs.

On the 23d the Postmaster General appointed the following fourth-class postmasters in Kansas: At Webster, James McComb; Larkin, Robert C. Sweeney; Lancaster, John B. Henderson; Seaman, A. Edgar; Andover, Archibald O. Burton; White Hall, Mrs. Minnie R. Hall; Howell, C. A. Gibbs; Chard, Charles E. Beckenridge; Stillson, 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 immense 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 bushels.

The other day Cavanaugh 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's twelves at Moran as he fled, but failed to hit him.

RECENTLY two children of George Garr, of Chautauqua, were taken 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, Instructor Collector Acers.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., October 23.—For some time past Colonel N. F. Acers, Collector of Internal Revenue for Kansas and the Indian Territory, has been beset by parties for the purpose of getting copies of Form eleven, in order to ascertain the names of two thousand and fifty-five persons holding retail liquor dealers' stamps. Of these two thousand and fifty-five persons, possibly three hundred are druggists and the balance sell liquor in defiance of the State law. Collector Acers, having refused many of these applicants, alleging that it interfered 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 in receipt of the following letter:

N. F. ACERS, Esq., Collector of Internal Revenue, Kansas, Leavenworth, Kan.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 9, 1885. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE.—Sir: Your letter of the 1st inst. has been received, regarding efforts of persons who are interesting themselves in the enforcement of the laws of Kansas against the sale of intoxicating liquors to procure from the papers and records of your office evidence to support indictments 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 lists of parties holding tax stamps as R. L. D. and R. M. L. D. in certain towns, in certain cities, in certain counties, for the entire collection district."

You are hereby directed not to furnish certified copies of any copies whatever of returns on Form 11 filed in your office, or any lists of persons holding special tax stamps as retail liquor dealers, etc., in your district, in answer to such requests, unless you are otherwise directed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and you will request the person making such demand to appear in your office and state to the court your reasons therefor, to-wit: That those 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 section 3240 revised statute refers is required by the statute to be placed and kept in your office for public inspection. It must, therefore, not be removed therefrom even upon a subpoena duces tecum.

Section 3240 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 event that the list is made publicly available in a reasonable manner, so as not to interrupt the work of the collector of Internal Revenue, and an act of Congress, 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 copying names, and 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 Forthwith.

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 minutes 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 Liberal 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 appeared and presented a written statement of the contracts made, and immediately the President of the House of Deputies declared the House adjourned. The Opposition Deputies protested. Tuesday the police had to clear 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.

Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, October 22.—The Postmaster General has appointed the following fourth-class postmasters:

In Iowa—At Wadena, C. Merralling; at Heppburn, George D. Robbs; at Allison, J. K. Winsell; at Geneva, Newton Wilder; at Gregg, John Wenders.

In Texas—At Jacksboro, Thomas F. Horton.

In Missouri—At San Antonio, Joseph H. Taylor; at Dumpville, Andrew Hang; at Elm 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. Benson.

In Kansas—At Altamont, Andrew J. Gerst; at Coal Vale, Arthur Vale; at Ackley, Joel Edwards; at Alma, Mrs. Jennie Chord; at Lenape, William B. White.

In Nebraska—At Barnston, C. L. Smith; at St. Bernard, Bernard Schroeder; at Wayland, Frank D. Hodgkinson.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The Department Report for October Similar to the Previous Month's Report.

WASHINGTON, October 21.—Colonel J. E. 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, potatoes, 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 hundred and fifty millions, possibly a trifle more, the exact figures of the final report of estimates depending on the precise 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 indications, which have a range of only 12,000,000 bushels in the fluctuations of condition from June to October, or a third of one per cent."

WINTER WHEAT DECLINE.

In April and May, from a loss of reserve 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 outcome was considerably larger than was expected on January 1, mostly 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 this estimate of our correspondents 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 belt 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 bad as that south of the Ohio. The corn crop is made, with very little injury from frost, with a yield slightly above an average. The general average for the States is the same as last month, 95, a figure not attained since 1879. The yield per acre will be returned next month, but present indications point to fully 26½ bushels per acre throughout the country. Nebraska stands highest. Only Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Virginia, North Carolina and Arkansas of 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. bivitatus. The State agents of Missouri and Arkansas are 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 the soil and continuous rains caused wheat to be planted late this fall. That sown in the middle of September and later is 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 been 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 returned blank tally sheet and a Duckworth Club election return blank with the vote filled in. Ex-Governor Noyes, acting for the Republican candidates, protested against permitting an amended return being received. The Clerk, however, received the returns and stated that 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 closed. The protest was noted and the matter was canvassed. A protest was also made by Noyes against precinct F, Nineteenth 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. The afternoon Deason 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 issuing of certificates of election to the Democratic candidates. The clerk requested his attorneys, Messrs. Follett and Jordan, to represent him.

The application was made before Judge Duckwaller 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 announcement.

Terrible Double Murders.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., October 23.—A double murder, the most horrible and most boldly executed that has ever shocked the people of Kansas City, was committed yesterday afternoon at 222 East Eighth street by some unknown fiend. The victims were Catherine Conway and her eleven-year-old daughter, Kittie, the wife 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

Chase County Courier

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS - KAN.

THE SCHOOL-MARM.

I met her by the salt sea wave,
A maiden who, both gay and grave,
Could flirt or talk on science;
She smiled on me as doth a flower
Upon a tree who to her lover
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 with a hook,
She played on the piano.

"I'll flirt with her to while away
This pleasant prosy time of play,
This idle summer weather."
I said, and sought the maiden's side;
And through the fields we wandered wide;
We sang and rowed 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 you pain,
But really, sir, you ask in vain,
And I must soon forego you;
For, though you may not be aware,
I promised Mr. Millionaire
Before I ever met you."

I left next morn'g those rural ways,
Those sweet and quiet country days,
Where rocks the waters dash on,
Her eyes had lost their love-lights shy,
And I resolved no more to seek
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. Impertinent news-gatherers, sympathizing strangers and suffering friends, were alike unable to obtain 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, don't!"

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 dear 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 breast.

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 eye can reach is untroubled, 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 about 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. 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 cork 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 of fear.

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 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 waters.

"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 usual care, and seating me in the bow, stood for an instant gazing steadily toward me as if he would read me through and through. The scrutiny was not unsatisfactory. 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 cast 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 cause for alarm, and Leonard reassured me with many tender words.

"I have perfect faith in you as a skillful navigator," I said, "but here is the boat and the sail, and there is the wind and that ever-treachery 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 prolonged 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 unaturally 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 thing 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 laugh.

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 on 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, assuring 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 unintelligible 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.

"Mary, I have brought you out here for a purpose. I have something important to say to you, and I don't want others to hear us. It is of no interest to any but ourselves."

He paused a moment, during which he fumbled his coat, and I heard him place some hard, metallic articles 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 my life if I refused him, I was intensely alarmed.

"I must have your answer now, Mary, right now, without any equivocation. 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 possessed 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 supplication.

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

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. In 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 of his right arm risen until it pointed directly at me.

There was a sudden flash of light—a sheet of lightning 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 amidstships, 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 Sparling from the crime of murder, and ushered him into the presence of the Great Judge without the stain of blood upon his hands.

This is the true story of the wreck of the Mystic.—T. H. Osmore, in *Inter-Ocean*.

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 person whose head was thoroughly washed every day rarely took contagious diseases, but when the hair was allowed to become dirty and matted, it was hardly possible to escape infection.

Many persons find speedy relief from 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 the man who affirms that this world is a fraud and a humbug does what he can to make it so.—*Boston Transcript*.

POTATO SCAB.

The Causes Accountable for the Blighted 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 blighted appearance of the tubers. I have expressed my belief that the potato 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 living organisms. A section of a perfectly smooth skinned potato, taken as a test, showed none of the scabby potato was then diseased. It was afflicted with microbes, either 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 of development, and thus be able to 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 disease extended to the whole tuber it would be called the rot, and the difference between the two diseases is of intensity rather than of kind. It will be found that the tuber affected by the scab 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 minute organisms. I then examined the juice taken from an apparently healthy portion and found the same microbes though less in number. I then examined the juice of the vine from the same hill and discovered that it was scarcely less teeming with microbes than its roots. With a magnifying power of sixty thou- and the fluid was tremulous with the incessant vibrations of these forms of life. As in all forms of disease the vitality of the potato plant is first injured by applied manures or climatic conditions. The applications of green manures is almost certain to injure 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 soil 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 yield but also the most perfect tubers. The potato plant like all other forms of life, is envied by countless swarms of microbes, ready the moment its vitality weakens to take advantage and multiply in its juices. Hence only by preserving vitality at its most vigorous point can diseased action be avoided.—*Cor. Western Rural*.

Trees and Electricity.

Mr. Percy Smith writes to the *Ton- don Times* that "the most probable cause of the liability of certain trees to 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 conducting 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 surrounding 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 to do in deciding the locality of an electric discharge than the height of a tree. Add to this the difference in conductivity between various woods and we have at once an explanation of the apparent peculiarly of tall trees escaping unscathed while shorter trees are destroyed."

Blanching Celery with Charcoal.

Some of our farmers are blanching celery with charcoal, believing it to be better than earth, sand, bark or leaves. A. W. Harrison, of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Association, says of this mode: "Charcoal drains perfectly; no insect or slug will harbor in it; it returns solar warmth with out overheating, absorbs enriching gases, does not rust the stalks, is easily washed off and may be used many times over. The celery 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 with coarsely pulverized charcoal. Cinders from the smoke-stacks of wood-burning locomotives are just the thing. The boards will keep longer if coated with gas tar or soaked with crude petroleum. If not high enough to reach the tops of the plants additional ones may be added."—*N. Y. World*.

An Insect Breather.

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 pretty 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.—*Norristown Herald*.

Lemons may be kept fresh for a long time by putting them in cold water and placing them in a cool place. The water should be changed every two or three days.—*Indiana State Journal*.

A STately CEREMONY.

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

Excess of ceremony was the old expedient for making power venerable. In these more practical days it often 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 the places, and whose duties are chiefly 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 of England makes a very solemn and deliberate job of it. Large lodges move slowly.

Few persons are aware of the strictness with which the Tower of London is guarded from foes without and from treachery within. The ceremony of shutting it up every night continues to be as solemn and as rigidly precautionary as if the French invasion were actually afoot. Immediately after "tattoo" all strangers are expelled, and the gates once closed, nothing short of such imperative necessity as fire or sudden illness can procure their being re-opened 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 body 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."

The gates being carefully locked and barred—the warden wearing as solemn an aspect and making as much noise as possible—the procession returns, the sentries exacting the same explanation and receiving the same answer as before.

Arrived once more in front of the main guard-house, the sentry there gives a loud stamp with his foot, and the following conversation takes place between him and the approaching party:

"Who goes there?"

"Keys."

"Queen Victoria'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 fire-locks rattle; the officer kisses the hilt of his sword; the escort fall in among their companions, and the yeoman porter marches majestically across the parade alone, to deposit the keys in the Lieutenant's lodgings. 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, unhappily forgetful, ventures from his quarters unprovided with his talisman, is sure to be met by the prey of the first sentinel whose post he crosses. All of which is pleasant y absurd, and reminds us of the stately manner in which the crown was carried 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 style has changed now so that the barbering business isn't what it was by about eight hundred per cent. Our swell customers don't have their hair dressed at all. They simply run a comb through it, make a half-way part, and let it 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 patted unaturally, 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 old-fashioned customers who like to be near as I can understand and from what our swell customer says, they hate to smell as if they'd come into 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 on 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 hair 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 solid."

"It is the same way with men who wear beards. Only a few years ago customers always had a little something put on their beards to make them spray fight, and they took kindly to a spray of perfume after the work was done. Nothing of that sort goes now, however. 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, used it 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 solid."

"It is the same way with men who wear beards. Only a few years ago customers always had a little something put on their beards to make them spray fight, and they took kindly to a spray of perfume after the work was done. Nothing of that sort goes now, however. 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, used it 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 solid."

"It is the same way with men who wear beards. Only a few years ago customers always had a little something put on their beards to make them spray fight, and they took kindly to a spray of perfume after the work was done. Nothing of that sort goes now, however. 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, used it 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 solid."

"It is the same way with men who wear beards. Only a few years ago customers always had a little something put on their beards to make them spray fight, and they took kindly to a spray of perfume after the work was done. Nothing of that sort goes now, however. 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, used it 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 solid."

"It is the same way with men who wear beards. Only a few years ago customers always had a little something put on their beards to make them spray fight, and they took kindly to a spray of perfume after the work was done. Nothing of that sort goes now, however. 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, used it 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 solid."

"It is the same way with men who wear beards. Only a few years ago customers always had a little something put on their beards to make them spray fight, and they took kindly to a spray of perfume after the work was done. Nothing of that sort goes now, however. 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, used it 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 solid."

"It is the same way with men who wear beards. Only a few years ago customers always had a little something put on their beards to make them spray fight, and they took kindly to a spray of perfume after the work was done. Nothing of that sort goes now, however. 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, used it 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 solid."

"It is the same way with men who wear beards. Only a few years ago customers always had a little something put on their beards to make them spray fight, and they took kindly to a spray of perfume after the work was done. Nothing of that sort goes now, however. 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, used it 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 solid."

"It is the same way with men who wear beards. Only a few years ago customers always had a little something put on their beards to make them spray fight, and they took kindly to a spray of perfume after the work was done. Nothing of that sort goes now, however. 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, used it 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 solid."

"It is the same way with men who wear beards. Only a few years ago customers always had a little something put on their beards to make them spray fight, and they took kindly to a spray of perfume after the work was done. Nothing of that sort goes now, however. 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, used it 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 solid."

"It is the same way with men who wear beards. Only a few years ago customers always had a little something put on their beards to make them spray fight, and they took kindly to a spray of perfume after the work was done. Nothing of that sort goes now, however. 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, used it 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 solid."

"It is the same way with men who wear beards. Only a few years ago customers always had a little something put on their beards to make them spray fight, and they took kindly to a spray of perfume after the work was done. Nothing of that sort goes now, however. 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, used it 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 solid."

"It is the same way with men who wear beards. Only a few years ago customers always had a little something put on their beards to make them spray fight, and they took kindly to a spray of perfume after the work was done. Nothing of that sort goes now, however. 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, used it 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 solid."

"It is the same way with men who wear beards. Only a few years ago customers always had a little something put on their beards to make them spray fight, and they took kindly to a spray of perfume after the work was done. Nothing of that sort goes now, however. 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, used it 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 solid."

"It is the same way with men who wear beards. Only a few years ago customers always had a little something put on their beards to make them spray fight, and they took kindly to a spray of perfume after the work was done. Nothing of that sort goes now, however. Beards are usually trimmed close and brushed dry. It

KINDNESS.

How softly on the bruised heart... The simple pityance give.

The wealthiest and the poorest may... The simple pityance give.

As stars upon the tranquil sea... In mimic glaze shine.

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.

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.

It was when I reached the first line of sentinels that I had to go keeferl. It was now midnight, and winter had set in.

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.

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.

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.

None of 'em 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.

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.

I answered him so promptly, and told such a straight story, that he could have got away but for an accident. He had brought out his coffee-pot, and in moving away I fell over it.

There is no diminution in the popularity of beads. Small plumb and jet beads strung on wire are mounted into galons, crowns, brims and entire bonnets, and lined with scarlet crepe or wool.

There's your regiment? "Don't know, sir. I was captured by the rebels, got away and am looking for my regiment."

"Last night."

"How did you pass all the outposts and sentinels?" He had me there. I had as good as betrayed myself by that 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.

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 impostor.

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.

"How did you get 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, that 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 papers have come back and you must prepare to die!" "Pray for me!" says I. He knelt right down, and he had skereely uttered a word when I had him by the throat.

"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.

PARIS FASHIONS.

Fancies 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.

There are woolen laces in the piece embroidered with chenille, metal and beads, cloth with boucle loops, and even Astrakhan 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 material 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 Astrakhan bands, are to be seen.

There's your regiment? "Don't know, sir. I was captured by the rebels, got away and am looking for my regiment."

There's your regiment? "Don't know, sir. I was captured by the rebels, got away and am looking for my regiment."

There's your regiment? "Don't know, sir. I was captured by the rebels, got away and am looking for my regiment."

There's your regiment? "Don't know, sir. I was captured by the rebels, got away and am looking for my regiment."

There's your regiment? "Don't know, sir. I was captured by the rebels, got away and am looking for my regiment."

"SUCKERS."

Why Illinoisans Are so Called—Origin of the Term.

For many years the inhabitants of Illinois have been called "Suckers" and numerous explanations of the origin of the term have been given.

"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 prudently provided themselves with a long, hollow tube, and, when thirsty, thrust it into these natural artesian wells, and thus easily supplied their longings.

This is very plausible, and the "down-easters," 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 Northwest Territory, so that when the Commissioners came to negotiate a treaty we might act on the well-known principle of *uti 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 be come 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 Ogaw 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 minjules 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. Douglass 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 opening 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 watching a number of Illinois miners go on 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 fish 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.'"

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.

A boy in a California school remarked that the teacher had red hair. He was whipped to make him retract, but he insisted that he could not tell a lie, and he had the utmost confidence in his judgment of color. The woman declared that she would beat him to 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.

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."

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 expose them 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 prayer-meeting. She looked rather surprised—for 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 business 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 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 flew 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 gaspings 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 doctor's office, despite his earnest entreaties to call an ambulance. My wife—unsuspecting little woman—is in a constant state of worry lest I have another attack of acute inflammatory rheumatism. I don't think I shall—not this fall.—Detroit Free Press.

"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 Arkansas bottoms. I heard so much about the watermelon bizness—the profit which could be made—that I planted a bull side hill last spring. It was a bad move."

"Didn't the seed come up?" "Come right up as if somebody had a rope and tackle on 'em."

"And the melons grew?" "Grewed like a mud hole in wet weather. That was the trouble—they grewed too large."

"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 steam-boats 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 tourist.

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

"You're serious, stranger—very serious. I might have recovered from that, perhaps, but one o' them melons rolled into the creek, dammed up the water, and the inundation carried the side off my farm clean down to the rocks. There wasn't nuff dirt left on one hundred and twenty acres to put in your eye."

"Well, that is tough, and I pity you." "Don't, stranger—don't talk to me that way! I kin face hurricanes, cyclones, earthquakes and such as brave 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 tish the childish tear. Stranger, excuse me while I cry real hard."

The Ohio man considerably withdrew from that sacred spot, and the watermelon man wrestled with a broken 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 cancer 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 a bust of Grant.—N. Y. Tribune.

SWIFT PROJECTILES.

Moving at the Rate of 20,000 Feet Per Second—Seven Thicknesses of Boiler Iron Pierced.

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 fizzle 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 weighed 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 bomb-proof 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 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 bomb-proof the spectators saw the gun barrel blown to splinters. 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 motion, and equalizes the strain upon the walls of the gun. To accomplish this, the powder, which is of very fine grade, is packed in the shell in a solid mass, and then perforated with the central hole, so that when it is ignited by a primer it will throw a stream of fire downward through this perforation. 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 regulated 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 asked.

"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 pressing 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 thereby."

"We haven't tested the cartridge in a cannon yet," the little man said, "but with small arms we have propelled a projectile 20,000 feet per second, and that beats the record for speed, as the perforation of the boiler-iron plate beats the record in overcoming resistance."

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. Y. Times.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

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

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

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 physical strength. That is the opinion, at least, of the professor of athletics at Harvard, and he looks for an exceptional year 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 attacks 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 of Sunday: "Brethren, there are souls that will be dam'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! Thousands, 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. The Waterbury Watch Company makes 300,000 watches a year. It would take a big thing to wind up that concern.—Lowell Courier.

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 Commerce.

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

First Hen: "There comes the woman 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 dry-goods 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 to-day 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." "Indeed? What did she say?" "She said you'd been coming here long enough, and that she'd 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 burro, 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-looking 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 remarked 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.

The Chase County Courant.

Official Paper of Chase County. OFFICIAL PAPER OF THIS CITY.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

Democratic County Ticket.

For Treasurer, W. P. MARTIN. For Sheriff, J. C. SCROGIN. For Register of Deeds, J. A. MURPHY. For Surveyor, JOHN FREW. For Coroner, DR. J. H. POLIN. For 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 Convention at Chicago, last year, and we heartily rejoice, with all true and patriotic people, in the return of the Democratic party into power; and it is, therefore,

Resolved, That we regard the policy of President Cleveland as a return to sound Democratic principles and approve of his honest attempts to enforce the laws; that we remember, with pride, the magnificent body of lands acquired under the Democratic administration of the past, and we deplore the fact that, 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 settlement.

Resolved, That in our opinion, it would be detrimental to the best interest of the West to demoralize the people on the fact that all the commercial agencies 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 war 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 recognize the fitting crown and commendation 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 convention assembled, do hereby endorse the following platform of principles:

1st. We heartily endorse the Republican National Platform as adopted at Chicago, at the last National Convention.

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

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 rudderless 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 principles of our Government, viz: The right of every man to cast one untrammelled vote.

6th. Resolved, That we sympathize with the bereaved family, the soldiers, the Nation and the world, in the loss of the greatest soldier and statesman of this or any other age.

7th. Resolved, That we, the members of this convention do pledge ourselves to stand by the nominees of this convention, viz: The right of every man to cast one untrammelled vote.

8th. Resolved, That we sympathize with the bereaved family, the soldiers, the Nation and the world, in the loss of the greatest soldier and statesman of this or any other age.

9th. Resolved, That we, the members of this convention do pledge ourselves to stand by the nominees of this convention, viz: The right of every man to cast one untrammelled vote.

10th. Resolved, That we, the members of this convention do pledge ourselves to stand by the nominees of this convention, viz: The right of every man to cast one untrammelled vote.

11th. Resolved, That we, the members of this convention do pledge ourselves to stand by the nominees of this convention, viz: The right of every man to cast one untrammelled vote.

12th. Resolved, That we, the members of this convention do pledge ourselves to stand by the nominees of this convention, viz: The right of every man to cast one untrammelled vote.

13th. Resolved, That we, the members of this convention do pledge ourselves to stand by the nominees of this convention, viz: The right of every man to cast one untrammelled vote.

14th. Resolved, That we, the members of this convention do pledge ourselves to stand by the nominees of this convention, viz: The right of every man to cast one untrammelled vote.

15th. Resolved, That we, the members of this convention do pledge ourselves to stand by the nominees of this convention, viz: The right of every man to cast one untrammelled vote.

16th. Resolved, That we, the members of this convention do pledge ourselves to stand by the nominees of this convention, viz: The right of every man to cast one untrammelled vote.

17th. Resolved, That we, the members of this convention do pledge ourselves to stand by the nominees of this convention, viz: The right of every man to cast one untrammelled vote.

18th. Resolved, That we, the members of this convention do pledge ourselves to stand by the nominees of this convention, viz: The right of every man to cast one untrammelled vote.

19th. Resolved, That we, the members of this convention do pledge ourselves to stand by the nominees of this convention, viz: The right of every man to cast one untrammelled vote.

20th. Resolved, That we, the members of this convention do pledge ourselves to stand by the nominees of this convention, viz: The right of every man to cast one untrammelled vote.

21st. Resolved, That we, the members of this convention do pledge ourselves to stand by the nominees of this convention, viz: The right of every man to cast one untrammelled vote.

22nd. Resolved, That we, the members of this convention do pledge ourselves to stand by the nominees of this convention, viz: The right of every man to cast one untrammelled vote.

23rd. Resolved, That we, the members of this convention do pledge ourselves to stand by the nominees of this convention, viz: The right of every man to cast one untrammelled vote.

24th. Resolved, That we, the members of this convention do pledge ourselves to stand by the nominees of this convention, viz: The right of every man to cast one untrammelled vote.

stand, coming as it does from a journal which, with its party and its associate organs, has done and is doing all it can to prevent such a burial and to disprove that there is any such thing as a common country.—Courier Journal.

Resolved, That the Democratic party has subverted one of the fundamental principles of our Government, viz: The right of every man to cast one untrammelled vote.—From the Republican Platform.

Now, this is a new departure in American politics; but then, what the Chase county Republicans, in convention assembled, can not find out is scarcely worth knowing; however, we are of the opinion that only naturalized or native born citizens are allowed to vote; 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 is a vote to sustain the Democratic platform.—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 assembled, 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 falsehood" by withholding this part of its 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 convention 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. Griffin seems" (that is a good word) "to have the lead. His success during the past two years has won the support of some" (very few) "who, at that time, worked against him. His well known temperance principles will give him nearly" (that is well put) "the entire prohibition vote of the county, while his selection of deputy (deputies would have sounded 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 that is, that two years ago, when he was a candidate, as he now is, for the same office, it was never imparted to him, although a Democrat, that liquor of any kind was used on Middle creek or anywhere else, on election day, to secure his election; but how does this thing stand with Mr. Griffin? And right there is where the rub is on this particular point; because hot and cold blowing does not suit every one.

"The soldiers are standing by their old comrade, Mr. Massey" (that is, some of them are) "and everything" (with the exceptions) "goes to show that he will remain in the Clerk's office during the next two years." Mr. Massey's competitor is a working man, a carpenter by trade, and one who is well qualified to fill the position, and in whose hands the work of the office would be promptly, thoroughly and satisfactorily executed, as we firmly believe; and therefore stands an excellent chance of election.

"The county money will, no doubt, be guarded during the next three years by Billy Martin. During his short time in the office he has, by his pleasant, gentlemanly ways, won the confidence and friendship of all with whom he has had to deal. Not a word can be said against him as a man or an officer, and many Republicans are in favor of his re-election."

"Those who are acquainted with Mr. Braese testify to his ability and integrity, and where he is known he will, no doubt, receive a large number of votes." This is a fair and square admission on the part of the Republican Independent paper that Mr. Braese will get but few votes where he is unknown, and, hence, Mr. Martin will be re-elected to the office he now holds.

"The sympathy of a large number of the voters is with 'Pay' Gandy for Register, and his majority will be very large." Yes; but, you see, this sympathy may be retroactive in its operation

in this particular case and give the majority to Mr. Murphy, Mr. Gandy's opponent; who knows? "Many counties have lost large sums of money by the mistakes of incompetent surveyors. To make a success in this office a man should have a complete, practical knowledge of the business. Messrs. Frew and Johnson are both energetic young men, and have many friends; but Mr. Frew is recognized, 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 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 in 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 PROCEEDINGS. 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 township, R. F. Riggs, H. C. Varnum and A. Vebrug, 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, Geo. 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. Hoake road, Diamond creek township, was established from the southwest corner of sec. 19, tp. 19, r. 6, to where the J. P. Park road crosses the north line of sec. 28, same township and range; and the vacation prayed for was not granted.

The Wm. Tomlinson and G. A. Gauvey roads, Falls township, and W. L. Graham, R. F. Riggs and C. F. Lalore roads, Cottonwood township, were established. The E. A. Hildebrand road, Falls township, was rejected. Adare, Hildebrand & Co., were awarded the contract to furnish the county with coal, 2 car loads Osage City shaft, best @ \$4 per 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 @ \$4.50 per ton delivered.

E. A. Hildebrand was allowed to redeem lots 21 and 22, block 21, Emslie's addition to Strong City, at \$12 each, and the County Treasurer be credited with \$16 on the same, said tax being erroneous. L. C. Rogler, W. T. Hutson and J. S. Mitchell were appointed to appraise a portion of sec. 16, tp. 22, r. 8, school land. John C. Talbot, Wm. White and John Smith were appointed to appraise a portion of sec. 36, tp. 21, r. 6, school land.

It was ordered that all petitions presented to said Board for any new road or change of road, where the public is not directly benefited by said new road or change, that the principal petitioner shall pay all costs of said road, and shall give a good and sufficient bond for the payment of the same.

PATENTS GRANTED. The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas during the week ending Oct. 20, 1885, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, 394 F Street, Washington, D. C.: J. E. Porter, Weir City, sulky plow. D. C. Young, Hanover, educational device for the illustration of longitude and time; F. M. Serraffo, Seneca, device for catching hogs; A. L. Swift, Leavenworth, oil cup.

PROGRAMME FOR TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Programme for the next meeting of the Chase county teachers' association to be held in the school-house in Matfield Green, on Saturday, Nov. 7th, 1885, beginning at 1 o'clock, p. m. 1st. Best methods of discipline.—Miss Anna Billingsale. Discussion on the same subject, introduced by J. E. Perry, Miss Flora Hopkins and O. Elliott. 2d. Class exercise in language.—Lesson for beginners.—Mrs. John McCabe. 3d. Select reading.—Miss Mabel Brockett.

4th. Ventilation and warming of school-houses.—Dr. G. W. Boeckel. 5th. Recitation.—Miss Mary Leonard. RECESS. 6th. Duties of school officers.—J. C. Davis. 7th. Select reading.—Miss Edith Park. 8th. "Why should physiology and hygiene be taught in common schools?"—Dr. John Carnes. 9th. Class exercises in U. S. constitution.—Frank Spencer. 10th. Query Box. 11th. Miscellaneous business. The Director of School District No. 43, M. T. "one," will preside at the meeting. School officers and all persons interested in education are invited. J. C. Davis, Secy. ex-officio.

THE CASH WILL BUY A No. 1 two-horse farm wagon \$57.50. A No. 1 buggy with leather top \$120. A No. 1 cow sheller \$38.00. North western barbed wire 5c. And lumber for less money than any place in this county. ADARE HILDEBRAND & Co. oct 22th 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 satisfactory 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; balance on long time. Jy 30-4 JAMES P. McGRATH.

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

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received at the office of E. A. Kinne, City Clerk of the City of Cottonwood Falls, Chase County, Kansas, for the construction of an arch bridge across Broadway street, south of the National Bank. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the City Clerk. Bids will be received until noon, November 4th, 1885. The City Council reserves the right to reject any and all bids. By order of the City Council. E. A. KINNE, City Clerk.

Election Proclamation. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. To all whom these presents may come, Greeting: Know ye, that I, J. W. Griffin, Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas, do by this proclamation, give public notice, that on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, A. D. 1885, there will be a general election, and the officers to be chosen are as follows, to-wit: One County Treasurer. One Sheriff. One County Clerk. 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 Commissioners. Also, the votes of the electors on the proposition to build a bridge across the Cottonwood river at Patton's ford, near Clemens', as set out in the County Clerk's notice herewith following. And the votes of electors for said officers and judges will be received at the polls of each election district 1st said county. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my name, at my office, in Cottonwood Falls, in said county and state, this 12th day of October, 1885. J. W. GRIFFIN, Sheriff, Chase County, Kansas.

Bridge Election Notice. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. 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 erection of a bridge over the Cottonwood river, at what is known as Patton's ford or crossing, at or near Clements station, on the A. T. & S. F. railroad. Therefore, it is ordered by the Board of County Commissioners of Chase County, that the proposition for building and bridging be submitted to the people of Chase County, to be voted upon at the general election to be held on Tuesday, November 4th, 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. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. Office of County Clerk, Oct. 19, 1885. Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of October, 1885, a petition, signed by Isaac Alexander and 21 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the establishment of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commencing sixty-seven (67) rods east, and twenty-five (25) feet south, of the southeast corner of the northeast quarter (1/4) of section fifteen (15), township nineteen (19), range eight (8) east, and running thence east, on south side of subdivision line, to a point twenty-five (25) feet south of the southeast corner of the northeast quarter (1/4) of section fifteen (15), township nineteen (19), range eight (8) east; thence north twenty-five (25) feet; thence east to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter (1/4) of section fifteen (15), township nineteen (19), range eight (8) east; also for the vacation of all that portion of the section line of the northeast quarter (1/4) of section fifteen (15), township nineteen (19), range eight (8) east, and along the south line of the north half (1/2) of section fifteen (15), township nineteen (19), range eight (8) east.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Jas. Austin, A. B. Watson and John H. Scribner 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 Monday, the 23d day of November, A. D. 1885, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing. By order of the Board of County Commissioners. J. J. MASSEY, County Clerk. [L. S.]

M. A. CAMPBELL, DEALER IN HARDWARE! STOVES, TINWARE. Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse-shoes, Horse-nails; a full line of Wagon and Buggy Material, Iron & Wood Pumps, a complete line of

STEEL GOODS! FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS, HOES, RAKES & HANDLES. Carries an excellent stock of

Agricultural Implements, Consisting of Breaking and Stirring Plows, Cultivators, 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 celebrated wire the best now in use.

Full Line 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. P. Pace—Public schools of the county.

Persons—Anxious mother, investigating teacher and intelligent scholar. Teacher—"What is a bargain?" Scholar—"An agreement to sell and 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 tell me where good bargains can always be made?" S—"Mother knows pretty much everything, and about all the stores and she always tells me at E. P. Holmes; says she never had a bad bargain there, and was always treated well, and got her money's worth."

T—"How can E. P. 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 Eastern market; 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 strong ones for every day. I can get both kinds of the right quality, and at the lowest prices at E. P. Holmes; you know your father buys his suits ready made and they fit him better than some that are cut for other people."

OSAGE MILLS, J. S. SHIPMAN, Proprietor. CUSTOM WORK SOLICITED.

MARKET PRICES —PAID FOR— WHEAT AND CORN. Manufactures "GILT EDGE"

—AND— "THE CHOLE OF THAT WIFE OF MINE,"

Corn Meal, Bran, Graham Flour and Chop ALWAYS ON HAND. Osage Mills, near Elmdale, Chase co., Kas. Jy 26-11

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

THOS. H. BRISNAM ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office upstairs in National Bank building. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

MADDEN BROS., Attorneys - at - Law, Office, Court-house, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. Will practice in state and Federal courts. All bills rendered in advance, with prompt attention. oct 1-11

G. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, EMPORIA, KANSAS. Will practice in the several courts of Lyon, Chase, and other counties of Kansas, and in the Federal Court of the State, and in the United States Circuit Court. Jy 10

CHAS. H. CARSWELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS. Will practice in all the State and Federal courts and in all offices. Collections made and promptly returned. Office, south side of Broadway, north of bridge. oct 29-4

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, Blue and Barton. oct 11

J. V. SANDERS, J. A. SMITH, SANDERS & SMITH, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW, STRONG CITY, KANSAS. Office in independent building. oct 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

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 Register or in his absence, E. A. Kinne, City Clerk of District Court at Cottonwood Falls, on November 23, 1885, viz: Ch. Ripley, Homestead Entry No. 234, for the north half (1/2) of southwest quarter (1/4) of section 4, township 14 south of range 8 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: J. C. Farrington, S. Mosshart, W. F. Danahy and Will L. Carter of Matfield Green, Chase county, Kansas. oct 29-11 FRANK DALE, Register.

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 Register or in his absence, E. A. Kinne, City Clerk of District Court at Cottonwood Falls, on November 23, 1885, viz: Jacob L. Vanmeter, Homestead Entry No. 4190 for the west half (1/2) of northwest corner of Lot No. 1, range 15 east, township 22, south of range 7 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: J. C. Farrington, S. Mosshart, W. F. Danahy and Will L. Carter of Matfield Green, Chase county, Kansas. oct 29-11 FRANK DALE, Register.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. Office of County Clerk, Oct. 19, 1885. Notice is hereby given, that on the 19th day of October, 1885, a petition signed by J. R. Stearns and 18 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County and State aforesaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commencing at the southeast corner of southeast quarter (1/4) of section one (1), township twenty (20), range seven (7) east; thence north to south corner of Lot No. 1, range 15 east, township 22, south of range 7 east; thence east on south side of subdivision line, to the southeast corner of the southeast quarter (1/4) of section one (1), township twenty (20), range seven (7) east; and thence east on the southeast corner of lot twenty-six (26) of section three (3), township nineteen (19), range eight (8) east.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Pat McCabe, P. Alford and George E. Massey 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 Friday, the 23rd day of November, A. D. 1885, and proceed to view said road, and give all parties a hearing. By order of the Board of County Commissioners. J. J. MASSEY, County Clerk. [L. S.]

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. Office of County Clerk, Oct. 19, 1885. Notice is hereby given, that on the 17th day of July, 1885, a petition signed by E. M. Cole and 21 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners 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 (1/4) of section eleven (11), township twenty (20), range seven (7) east; thence north, on the section line, three (3) miles, to the north-east corner of the southeast quarter (1/4) of section twenty-six (26), township nineteen (19), range seven (7) east; and a line commencing at the southwest corner of the southeast quarter (1/4) of section twenty (20), township twenty (20), range seven (7) east; thence east on section line, one-half (1/2) mile, to the southeast corner of the southeast quarter (1/4) of section two (2), township nineteen (19), range eight (8) east; and thence east on the southeast corner of the southeast quarter (1/4) of section two (2), township nineteen (19), range eight (8) east.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Jos. Schilling, L. Becker and Jos. Waldy 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 Friday, the 18th day of August, A. D. 1885, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

And, whereas the viewers aforesaid County Surveyor failed to meet on the day appointed, or on the following day it was, therefore, ordered by the Board of County Commissioners that said viewers meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road in Falls township, on Thursday, the 19th day of November, A. D. 1885, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing. By order of the Board of County Commissioners. J. J. MASSEY, County Clerk. [L. S.]

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, OCT. 20, 1885.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

No fear shall we, no favor sway; How to the line, let the chips fall where they may.

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00; for six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for ad type (1 in, 2 in, 3 in, 4 in, 5 in, 6 in) and duration (1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 7 weeks, 8 weeks, 9 weeks, 10 weeks, 1 month, 2 months, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year).

Local notices, 50 cents a line for the first insertion and 50 cents a line for each subsequent insertion; double price for black letter, or for items under the head of "Local Short Stops."

TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for direction (EAST, WEST) and station (Cedar Pt., Strong, Safford, Emporia, etc.).

Local notices, 50 cents a line for the first insertion and 50 cents a line for each subsequent insertion; double price for black letter, or for items under the head of "Local Short Stops."

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. Birdsell is again up and about. Mr. Dan Hinote's baby is sick, with lung fever. Mr. Zane and wife were at Council Grove, last week.

There was a cold rain with a strong north wind, Tuesday night. Mr. S. T. Bennett, of Safford, was down to Emporia, last week. Mr. Paris Mills and wife, of Toledo, are visiting friends in the East.

At least two-thirds of the year the Cottonwood river, at Clements, is unfordable, and a bridge there is a necessity 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 vote "For the bridge."

There are now 192 pupils enrolled in our public schools, and more are likely to be added as cold weather approaches. Of this number about 40 will likely attend the Catholic school as soon as started. This is the largest enrollment ever made here, and is a good showing.

Messrs. J. W. McWilliams, E. W. Ellis, N. A. Dobbins and A. R. Palmer were down to Emporia, last Saturday. Be sure to recollect that a bridge is badly needed at Clements, and then see that the ticket you vote reads "For the bridge."

The Sons of Veterans, Dan McCook Post No. 42, meet on the first and third Friday evenings of each month, 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 this 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. Bennett, near Safford, at 11:30 o'clock, Sunday night, October 18, 1885, Mrs. S. J. McGinnis, mother of Mrs. S. T. Bennett.

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 22, 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 rearranged, 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. Myers 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 Waubesa county for some time past, has again taken charge of Mr. Doolittle's Diamond creek ranch.

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 interred in the Bazaar cemetery, last Sunday.

B. Lantry & Sons have moved their office to the vacant room under this office. Father Guido will use the old office building as a school room. This is what the Catholics have been wishing for some time.—Strong City Independent.

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 necessity 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 vote "For the bridge."

Mrs. Eliza D. Ryan, mother of R.M. and Wm. Ryan, died at Newark, N. J., Oct. 15, 1885, at the residence of her youngest daughter, Mrs. Theresa Kehoe, in the 85th year of her age. Her body was sent to Victoria county, Ontario, Canada, for interment, at her request.

There are now 192 pupils enrolled in our public schools, and more are likely to be added as cold weather approaches. Of this number about 40 will likely attend the Catholic school as soon as started. This is the largest enrollment ever made here, and is a good showing.—Strong City Independent.

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

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 house, at Topeka. This is about a \$30,000 job and, having succeeded in securing this, perhaps they will, also, in what there is to follow. The stone will all be dressed in Topeka.

Olive G. Lunbeck, of Emporia, will give an elocutionary entertainment in the Strong City Opera 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 hear her.

On Saturday, October 17, as Mr. W. G. Hannewell, of Middle creek, was driving into Elmdale, riding on the "reach" of the wagon, it broke, throwing him to the ground and the wagon passed over him, crushing his skull, from the effects of which he died on Wednesday last week. His bereaved family have the sympathy of many friends.

Died, at her residence, near Elmdale, October 14, 1885, of pneumonia, Mrs. Mary Sloper, daughter of Maria and Frederick Shipman. She was born at Marietta, Ohio, December 28, 1830; came to Chase county in 1862; and remained here one year; resided in Leavensworth and St. Louis from 1863 to 1869, when she returned to Chase county, where she has since lived on her farm, near Elmdale. She leaves one brother, J. S. Shipman, and one daughter, Mrs. P. C. Jeffrey, and is survived by her mother, Mrs. Maria Shipman, who 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.

Mary Sloper, daughter of Maria and Frederick Shipman. She was born at Marietta, Ohio, December 28, 1830; came to Chase county in 1862; and remained here one year; resided in Leavensworth and St. Louis from 1863 to 1869, when she returned to Chase county, where she has since lived on her farm, near Elmdale. She leaves one brother, J. S. Shipman, and one daughter, Mrs. P. C. Jeffrey, and is survived by her mother, Mrs. Maria Shipman, who 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 anniversary of the wedding of Clay Shaft and wife, nee Miss Ella Weasler. Friends and neighbors were not forgetful of the fact, and at about 7 o'clock the old game of "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 Emporia; Mr. and Mrs. Weasler, and A. Balentine, of Safford; and Mr. John Murphy, of Indian Territory. The following is a list of the presenters: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. shaft—stew kettle and one-half gallon cup.

Mr. and Mrs. John Shaft—T. apt. Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Lank—two Fra ko lamp.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Lee—Wash basin, Capt. and Mrs. M. L. Brown—Cake tin, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Santy—Granite iron teapot.

Mr. and Mrs. Weasler—Lake pan andifter Mr. and Mrs. John Henning—Fish pan, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Parker—Cake pan and quart cup.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Hunt—Handsome water set. Mr. and Mrs. John Murphy—Entire bed-room set.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh B. Jackson—Buckel, silver cake stand, one dozen milk pans. Miss Jane shaft—Four sifter. Earl and Miss Co. a I. L. L. shero—Sifter. Miss Josie shaft—Hat & dozen milk pans. Miss Cleo C. Lee—Pin bucket.

Mr. J. W. Cope—Dust pan. Mr. D. Y. Hill—Tie pan. Miss Julia Weasler—Coffee pot. Miss Abbie Hale—tin—Wash basin. Mrs. Amanda Keller—12 pull and strainer. Willie and Charlie Weasler, 1/2 dozen plectans.

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

NOTICE. All persons indebted to the firm of Smith & Mann are hereby notified to call at the office of Cochran & Harper and settle their accounts, in whose hands they are for collection.

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

Go to the "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 undersigned are requested to call and settle at once.

JOHN & THOMAS. Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle. The best teas, teas, are to be had at the "Famous" stone store.

Any one wishing the services of an auctioneer would do well to call at a car load of Moline wagons just received at M. A. Campbell's.

Look at the boots and shoes at the "Famous" stone store before buying anywhere else, because we know we can do you good.

You can get anything in the way of tinware or hardware or farming implements 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 haven't got it, then sit down and meditate.

M. Lawrence wishes to inform the people of Cottonwood Falls and vicinity that he has opened a tailoring establishment, south of the postoffice, where he hopes, by strict attention to business and moderate charges, to obtain a fair amount of patronage.

J. S. Doolittle & Son have their shelves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices. 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 forget that you can get anything in the way of general merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle & Son's.

Mr. John B. Davis who has had considerable experience in that line of business. Orders can be left at Mr. E. L. Pratt's drug store or at this office.

KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP,

ESTABLISHED IN 1867; ALWAYS ON HAND

Harness, Saddles, Blankets, OF ALL KINDS.

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

My friend, I thank you for your kind advice. It is worth a good bit to know where to get a first-class lunch! I will patronize Bauerle.

My lean, lank, hungry-looking friend, why don't you take your lunch at Bauerle's Restaurant and grow fat?

CONFECTIONARY AND RESTAURANT AND BAKERY.

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

SETH J. EVANS.

PROPRIETOR OF THE FEED EXCHANGE, EASTSIDE OF BROADWAY, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

LOWEST PRICES. PROMPT ATTENTION. Paid to ALL ORDERS. Good Rigs at ALL HOURS.

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY.

THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET IN COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Steaks, @ 5 to 11 cts. Roasts, @ 4 to 5 cts. Boiling, @ 4 to 5 cts. Choice corned Beef, @ 7 cts. per pound.

Hams, bacon & bologna always on hand. Highest Cash Price PAID FOR HIDES. GO TO

GEORGE W. HOTCHKISS,

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

Picture frames, mats, glass, card, etc., for sale at Vetter's gallery.

M. A. Campbell can furnish you with any kind of a cooking stove that you may want. Another car load of furniture just in, at 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 unemploying times, at his drug store.

Rockwood & Co. are selling fresh meats as follows: Steaks at 6 to 12 cts; roasts at 6 to 8 cts; for boiling, at 5 to 6 cts.

The stock of clothing at the "Famous" stone store for cost; this is business, as we are going out of the clothing trade. aug27

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 received a large supply of heating and cooking stoves; so if you want anything in that line you should give him a call.

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. jy16tf

Winter will soon be upon us, and now is the time to begin to prepare to keep warm when it has come; therefore, you should go to M. A. Campbell's and get a heating stove that will be a comfort to your body.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR. We are authorized to announce John Frey as a candidate for County Surveyor at the ensuing November election, subject to the Democratic county convention.

FOR COUNTY CLERK. We are authorized to announce J. M. McCoy as a candidate for County Clerk at the ensuing November election, subject to the nomination of the Republican County Convention.

FOR SHERIFF. We are authorized to announce an independent candidate for Sheriff at the coming November 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 Clerk, Oct. 7, 1885.

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

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a bond with one or more sureties equal in amount to the accompanying bid. Bids will be opened on the 15th day of November, 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Plans and 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, County Clerk.

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 stock of Hardware owned by Johnson & Thomas, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, and pertaining to the terms of its mortgage, it proposes to sell in public sale all of this stock of Hardware to pay the indebtedness secured by this mortgage, at retail, or in job lots.

As these goods must be sold at the earliest possible time, the public are notified that the prices of all of these goods have been marked down to actual cost and below. There is no humbug about these goods being sold at actual cost and less. This is the best opportunity ever offered to this community to buy one call at the store formerly occupied by Johnson & Thomas and satisfy themselves that these goods are the best and cheapest ever offered here. As this opportunity will only last for a short time, every one should call early.

Johnston & Retiger, DEALERS IN

DRUGS, Toilet Articles, Medicines, Perfumes, Stationary, Paints, Oils,

Wall Paper, Dye Stuff, etc.; ALSO, IN PURE WINES & LIQUORS, FOR

Medical, Mechanical AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES; ALSO, Soda Water.

STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS. S. F. JONES, President. B. LANTRY, Vice-President. E. A. HILDEBRAND, Cashier.

STRONG CITY National Bank,

(Successor to Strong City Bank), STRONG CITY, KANS., Does a General Banking Business. Authorized Capital, \$150,000. PAID IN, \$50,000.00.

PHYSICIANS. J. W. STONE, M. D.

Office and room, east side of Broadway south of the bridge, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

W. P. PUGH, M. D., Physician & Surgeon,

Office at his Drug Store, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KA. A. M. CONAWAY, Physician & Surgeon,

Office and room, east side of Broadway north of Toledo, DR. S. M. FURMAN, RESIDENT DENTIST,

STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS. Having permanently located in Strong City, Kansas, will hereafter practice his profession in all its branches, Friday and Saturday of each week, at Cottonwood Falls. Office at Union Hotel. References: W. P. Martin, R. M. Watson and J. W. Stone, M. D. jy5-tf

J. H. POLIN, M. D., Physician & Surgeon,

STRONG CITY, KANSAS. Office and room at Clay's Hotel. Calls answered promptly. JOHN B. SHIPMAN has MONEY TO LOAN

In any amount, from \$50.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands, call and see him at J. W. McWilliams' Land Office, in the Kans. building. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. If you want money. ap28-tf

J. W. MCWILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. Special agency for the sale of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands, wild lands and stock ranches. Well watered, improved farms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call on or address J. W. McWilliams, at COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. ap21-1yr

CASH

For Country Produce, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Grain, Flour, Hops, Cotton, Tobacco, Hides, Pelts, Herbs, etc. etc. Ship your goods to us and we will sell them at the highest cash price. Prompt sales and cash remittances. 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 steep.

Through all the unquiet years; Past all our dreamlike hopes and doubts and fears.

International Sunday-School Lessons.

- FOURTH QUARTER. Oct. 25—The Temple Repaired. 2 Kings 12: 1-15

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.

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.

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 without dissent, and no sooner do the members separate than nearly everyone will call in question the wisdom and propriety of the action they have taken.

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 surprised at opposition. They expect every one to accept their opinions without question 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 "crank" and if it be possible to drive him out and prevent his unwelcome interference in future it is sure to be done.

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.

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, woefully rare, they are, nevertheless, indispensable to true manhood.

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITY.

A Willing Heart and Mind Will Always Find Enough to Do.

Every attribute of true Christian character is alive. Every spark of real religion is an exercise of the soul in benevolence and purity toward God and Heaven. Religion which is not in operation is a repulsive carcass. It is

death, decay and poison to the soul. Persons deceived by it are living on selfish 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 daring undertakings for God. They appreciate only 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 epileptics." 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 action. 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 Advocate.

THE STRENGTH OF HABIT.

One of the Lessons Taught in the Parable 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 hundred 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 Gospel, 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, on their second meeting he was somewhat uneasy; but on seeing him for a third time he ran up and smelt of him. Habits may be slowly formed, but once established they work on their 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 is originally from the Living One.—M. Hopkins.

—Where there is shadow, there is 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.—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. Four's not the ragging 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." She 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 something like the following: "As for myself I am a very small vessel, but I empty out my stores. All that I know I tell. I preach all that I have on hand upon my heart; therefore the people get more from me than they do from far superior men. As the most of us are of average or inferior ability, let us always do our best. Preach all you know every time. Do not imagine that you ought to reserve a little for the next occasion. You may be dead before the next sermon is due."

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

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

—Cattle tramping 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-tan bark 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.—Toledo 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 with fingers or clothes.—Philadelphia 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 of 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 district 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.—Philadelphia 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 the ham. It is not necessary to close the door of the oven while the eggs are in, indeed, it is better not to do so.—Boston Budget.

EVAPORATING FRUIT.

An Economical Way of Preserving Surplus Fruit on Farms.

On 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, then when fairly dried, they are purchased 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 fruit-grower 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 a profit sufficient to repay them for capital invested. To do this they must secure their fruit at a lower price than the fruit-growers think is right. 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. I should perhaps add that not only are fruits of various kinds evaporated, but also pumpkins, sweet potatoes and tomatoes are preserved in much better shape than they can be kept in any other manner.—The Fruit Grower.

INDIAN MARVELS.

An Illustration of the High Art Attained by Asiatic Conjurers.

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, whistling, 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 performer all the time playing loudly, 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 vigorous 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, expostulating, 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 Even a Passable Burlesque.

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 saucers. We have long ceased to remember that the negro was and is anything but a comic character; that he made no puns and asked no conundrums. 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 Minstrelsy march in and proceed to crack the old jokes 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 bit of cloth 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 a week's growth of beard like you. A 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 hundred 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. Sun.

—In Le Veil, 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 type for builders of fast boats to follow.

THE SOUTH.

Evidence of Enthusiastic Patriotism in All the Southern States.

But now I may be met by some incredulous hearer, who says: "Why call upon us to help a people who are not 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?"

I 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 Mountains, within the past five years, that 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 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 portion of this Union to meet such peril or to perform its ordinary duties is to give its 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 their advancement. I could fill pages and volumes with incidents of personal experience to confirm what I say. Let me close this paper by one true story of what I saw in the very heart of the old South-land:

More than twenty years ago one of the bravest of the young commanders in the National army, Colonel Shaw, of the city of New York, fell at the head of his brigade of colored soldiers, in a desperate assault on Fort Wagner, during the siege of Charleston. He was buried with his men, and his body was never found. After the close of the war 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 benefice. Some five years since the use of the building was granted to the public school authorities 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, I visited the city, the guest of its government; this time for the sole purpose of speaking to and advising with colored people. 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 shot the first bullet aimed against the Union in 1861. There are several large schools, supported from the North, which were visited. But the most interesting of all very the two great free schools, containing two thousand colored children, many of their teachers representing the most 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 Government.

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 inspection 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 Longfellow'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 theme and sang with pathos only heard in the tones of the freedmen, the dying refrain. 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 wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

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 Public Instruction. We stood in the halls of a great plantation house and overlooked a broad estate on a beautiful hilltop, now owned and used for this end. That estate, in 1860, was held by the largest slaveholder in Northern South Carolina, and here is the office of the State bidding Godspeed to the new work of uplifting to which it is consecrated to-day.

—Hog's blood is said to be now manufactured into buttons and similar articles, and the hard shell that covers the cartilage of the foot is now sold to parties who manufacture springs for railroads.

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 ways for its accomplishment. So is it in all the fifteen States which I have traveled, 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 South-land in a union of hearts and hands in the great, good, chosen 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 Convention and of the platform adopted by that Convention was that in certain 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 they are their votes are suppressed in 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. It is 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 at 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 political equal of a race which had one thousand years the start of it in everything pertaining to the science of government. Ignorant, superstitious, brutal, easily led and more easily duped, these people were for a time controlled by adventurers from the North, whose domination in the South was the most scandalous era ever known in modern history. The negro voted, but he did not rule. The plunderers who robbed and impoverished the whites deprived the negro also of the means of gaining a livelihood, and were, in fact, his worst enemies. A state of society which paralyzed industry, intimidated capital, filled millions of semi-savage minds with an idea that freedom meant license and that toil was unnecessary, confiscated property and saddled the State with debts which could never be paid, though grievous in its effects on the 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 left entirely to their own resources by the great Northern party which claims 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 their votes by appealing to their fears or their prejudices. They have become 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 numerous, 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 said 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, 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, describe 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 an 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 memory.

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

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

THE RACE.

Tip-toe, dainty fine! When you are caught, I will make you mine!

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 perfectly 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 aunt, who will doat on her nephews and nieces, 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 old."

"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!"

good deal of suppressed laughter in her eyes, Rose advanced to the desk, leading a lovely little girl by the hand.

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

"Rose Bellamy! What do you mean?" "That baby, your aunt! You can't impose on us that way!"

"But she is!" gasped out Rose, almost in hysterics, "and there's a younger one still, an uncle, eighteen months 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 rest of us children. Mamma knew, but he wouldn't let her tell us. He's so full of his jokes you know. Dear me! you ought to have been there, when he brought 'Aunt Marion' in and introduced 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 aunt, a sort of fairy godmother. And how about that bracelet, your deceitful girl? You said your aunt gave it to you."

"Well, so she did, my dear great-aunt Ellen, and she's just the kind, jolly soul you've been imagining. But you must love my baby aunt, 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 really come across the great wide sea?"

NEBRASKA DEMOCRATS.

Platform Adopted at the State Convention. Held at Lincoln.

The Democratic State Convention assembled at Lincoln on the 15th to nominate Judges of the Supreme Court and lieutenants of the State University, and adopted the following platform:

The Democratic party of Nebraska, in convention assembled, renews the pledge of fidelity to the constitution and to the doctrines taught by the illustrious men who were its founders and insist upon the honest and economical administration of public affairs, federal, state and municipal.

We congratulate the people of the country upon the election of Grover Cleveland and Thomas H. Roosevelt, and their faith in the President, in his wise caution, his far-seeing sagacity, courage, firmness and determination to administer the affairs of government in the interests of the whole people, and his adherence to the fundamental principles of the constitution.

Life in the Paris Sewers is possible, for a short time, to the robust, but the majority of refined persons would be unable to endure the heat and the stench of their reeking atmosphere.

"WHAT is the worst thing about riches?" asked the Sunday-school superintendent, and the new boy said: "Not having any."

"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 good mixture of complexion due."

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.

WHY is a balloon voyager 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 's didn't suffer.

The increase of insanity. Boston reports 830 insane, says Mr. T. B. Sanborn, not 75 of whom will recover!

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 train in full blaze as when one raves, or in slow combustion, as in milder forms of insanity.

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

Dr. John Bull's Smith's Tonic Syrup. FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and AGUE. Or CHILLS and FEVER, AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, BULL'S WORM DESTROYER, The Popular Remedies of the Day.

M. W. DUNHAM. Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois. HAS IMPORTED FROM FRANCE Percheron Horses valued at \$5,500,000, which includes about 70 PER CENT OF ALL HORSES EVER IMPORTED TO AMERICA.

STUFFING UP CATARRH. For all forms of nasal catarrh where there is any degree of the air passages with what is commonly called "stuffed up."

Scrofula of Lungs. I am now 46 years old, and have suffered for the last fifteen years with a lung trouble. I have spent thousands of dollars to arrest the march of this disease.

LIVER INVIGORATOR. Is a cure for Liver Complaints and all kinds of Biliousness, Constipation, Bileousness, Jaundice, Headache, Rheumatism, etc.

EPAGE'S LIQUID GLUE. MENDS EVERYTHING. Wood, Leather, Paper, Ivory, Glass, Metal, etc.

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 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.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, BULL'S WORM DESTROYER, The Popular Remedies of the Day.

M. W. DUNHAM. Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois. HAS IMPORTED FROM FRANCE Percheron Horses valued at \$5,500,000, which includes about 70 PER CENT OF ALL HORSES EVER IMPORTED TO AMERICA.

STUFFING UP CATARRH. For all forms of nasal catarrh where there is any degree of the air passages with what is commonly called "stuffed up."

Scrofula of Lungs. I am now 46 years old, and have suffered for the last fifteen years with a lung trouble. I have spent thousands of dollars to arrest the march of this disease.

LIVER INVIGORATOR. Is a cure for Liver Complaints and all kinds of Biliousness, Constipation, Bileousness, Jaundice, Headache, Rheumatism, etc.

EPAGE'S LIQUID GLUE. MENDS EVERYTHING. Wood, Leather, Paper, Ivory, Glass, Metal, etc.

Listen to Your Wife. The Manchester Guardian, June 28th, 1883, says: "Windows" Looking on the woodland ways! With clumps of rhododendrons and great masses of May blossoms!!!

It included one who had been a "Cotton spinner," but was now so "Paralyzed!!!" That he could only bear to lie in a reclining position.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, BULL'S WORM DESTROYER, The Popular Remedies of the Day.

M. W. DUNHAM. Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois. HAS IMPORTED FROM FRANCE Percheron Horses valued at \$5,500,000, which includes about 70 PER CENT OF ALL HORSES EVER IMPORTED TO AMERICA.

STUFFING UP CATARRH. For all forms of nasal catarrh where there is any degree of the air passages with what is commonly called "stuffed up."

Scrofula of Lungs. I am now 46 years old, and have suffered for the last fifteen years with a lung trouble. I have spent thousands of dollars to arrest the march of this disease.

LIVER INVIGORATOR. Is a cure for Liver Complaints and all kinds of Biliousness, Constipation, Bileousness, Jaundice, Headache, Rheumatism, etc.

EPAGE'S LIQUID GLUE. MENDS EVERYTHING. Wood, Leather, Paper, Ivory, Glass, Metal, etc.

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 Balm.

EMPORIA'S SENSATION.

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

A Jury of Old Residents—Testimony Introduced 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, farmer, 46 years old; J. K. Peterson, 52 years old; H. C. Adams, farmer, 55 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, 38 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 to 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 15th 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; Lizzie'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; an interested in the case; Harry Hood and myself have employed Mr. Lambert and Mr. Story on the prosecution.

L. W. Carter testified that Mrs. Walkup told him that previous to marriage she thought Mrs. Walkup well off; but after his death she discovered all his property was mortgaged. George W. Newman testified as to goods sold defendant on her husband's account. Dr. Mort testified to examining a powder deceased had, which was quinine. His clerk testified to examining the same powder as the defendant's. It 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 sell it to her. Joe Murphy testified to over-hearing part of the above conversation and heard Mrs. Walkup tell Irwin she had purchased strychnine in Cincinnati but had been given quinine by mistake. Charles Ryder, druggist, testified that she applied at his store August 14 for ten cents worth of strychnine but having none open did not sell her any. Moses H. Bates, druggist, testified that he sold defendant eight grains of strychnine August 13 which she asked 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 Walkup'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 elicited. Court adjourned.

Third Day. 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 Somers, living next door to Walkup's house, testified to having begun a conversation about dreams with Mrs. Walkup the Sunday evening before Mr. Walkup's death, when Mrs. Walkup related a dream she had of Lizzie Walkup, dressed in ermine 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. Walkup's purchase because she had said the book 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 commercial arsenic on Thursday August 20. She said she would kill. She said she wanted a cosmetic. He filled the blank as he frequently filled them.

Bill detailed the conversations of Mrs. Walkup and Friday preceding Mr. Walkup's death, in which Mrs. Walkup accused him of poisoning her. She asserted her innocence; said she had no objection; he was admitted the purchase of strychnine and she wanted the strychnine and she wanted the strychnine and she wanted the strychnine.

Lutherans. PEABODY, KAN., October 22.—The Kansas Synod of the Lutheran Church met in annual session here last evening. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. M. F. 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 Jails," Showing Their Demoralizing Influence, 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 reformatory institutions.

The great objection to the County Jails, as now administered, consists in the indiscriminate commingling of the inmates and their unrestricted companionship. During the daytime, all the prisoners are herded together in a common apartment, without employment or any other occupation. The association is necessarily debasing and tends to reduce them all to the moral level of the worst. These three objections to the County Jails are not, however, the only ones. They are essentially different and distinct purposes; first, as places of imprisonment under penal discipline; secondly, as places of detention for a minor order and convicted, and, thirdly, as places of detention for the first offenders and those who have committed their first misdemeanor and have just started on a downward career to old hardened criminals who have passed a large fraction of their lives in prison and are guilty of the most heinous offenses known to the criminal law. All these different classes of prisoners and the different classes of the County Jails are all thrown together in promiscuous association.

The County Jail is like a hospital where, if such an absurdity can be imagined, all the patients are confined in a single room without any regard to contagious character of the complaints from which they are suffering. In the jail, as if to insure infection, the prisoners are kept in contact with each other, and so, as by a malevolent forcing, the leaven of unrighteousness is made to pervade the whole.

These are the reasons why the County Jails are declared by every one who has investigated their conditions to be "schools of crime." More of the vice and crime that prey upon the State are due to the influence of the County Jails than to any other cause, not excepting the use of intoxicating liquors.

The evils pertaining to the County Jails are so widespread and universal that it would be difficult to select a single instance of having the worst jails, and the same abuses are to be found in the County Jails of every State, even a hundred years ago. The movement in favor of prison reform, which has achieved notable results, has been directed almost exclusively toward prisons of the higher grade; and so the County Jails are the most disgraced element in our political organism.

Prison reformers are insistent on an absolutely indispensable. The first of these is the separation of the inmates of the County Jails into separate apartments where communication with other inmates of the jail shall be impossible. Such a restriction of the jail to use as a place of detention for the inmates of the County Jail, and during this period of preliminary restraint, which is ordinarily brief, each prisoner should be confined in a separate apartment where communication with other inmates of the jail shall be impossible. Such a restriction of the jail to use as a place of detention for the inmates of the County Jail, and during this period of preliminary restraint, which is ordinarily brief, each prisoner should be confined in a separate apartment where communication with other inmates of the jail shall be impossible.

The second measure of reform advocated is the establishment of suitable reformatory institutions for the inmates of the County Jail. The County Jails are so constructed as to answer the requirements of separate apartments for the inmates of the County Jail. The County Jails are so constructed as to answer the requirements of separate apartments for the inmates of the County Jail.

The third measure of reform advocated is the establishment of suitable reformatory institutions for the inmates of the County Jail. The County Jails are so constructed as to answer the requirements of separate apartments for the inmates of the County Jail.

The fourth measure of reform advocated is the establishment of suitable reformatory institutions for the inmates of the County Jail. The County Jails are so constructed as to answer the requirements of separate apartments for the inmates of the County Jail.

The fifth measure of reform advocated is the establishment of suitable reformatory institutions for the inmates of the County Jail. The County Jails are so constructed as to answer the requirements of separate apartments for the inmates of the County Jail.

The sixth measure of reform advocated is the establishment of suitable reformatory institutions for the inmates of the County Jail. The County Jails are so constructed as to answer the requirements of separate apartments for the inmates of the County Jail.

The seventh measure of reform advocated is the establishment of suitable reformatory institutions for the inmates of the County Jail. The County Jails are so constructed as to answer the requirements of separate apartments for the inmates of the County Jail.

The eighth measure of reform advocated is the establishment of suitable reformatory institutions for the inmates of the County Jail. The County Jails are so constructed as to answer the requirements of separate apartments for the inmates of the County Jail.

The ninth measure of reform advocated is the establishment of suitable reformatory institutions for the inmates of the County Jail. The County Jails are so constructed as to answer the requirements of separate apartments for the inmates of the County Jail.

The tenth measure of reform advocated is the establishment of suitable reformatory institutions for the inmates of the County Jail. The County Jails are so constructed as to answer the requirements of separate apartments for the inmates of the County Jail.

A FEARFUL COLLISION.

Further Particulars of the Terrible Railroad Accident in New Jersey.

NEW YORK, October 23.—The news of yesterday 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 Nevada. Though there are no fewer than eight railway tracks at the point in question, there is not a habitable house in either direction for miles. The precise spot of the collision was under a coal chute 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. Before the track could be protected across which the caboose had been thrown, a passenger train of the Lehigh Valley road came thundering up the east track. It splintered the already dismantled caboose and was itself derailed, the engine plunging 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 the train, and the bodies of the dead and the mangled and the mangled were head under 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 train, which had left Jersey City at 8:03, the express following at 8:25. The emigrant train stopped at the chute for coal, had loaded, and was backing slowly when the express came along, not having been warned by the operator at Block station or Marlton. The bodies of two boys and a girl were found under a Lehigh Valley engine. The bodies have not been identified. Thomas P. Pratt, telegraph operator at Marlton, has been arrested. Pratt, 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 and eight 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 surrounded by a crowd waiting the news, and 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-three years, Norwegian, head off. He had three tickets from New York to Battle Creek, Mich., and papers showing that he arrived by the steamer Elbe. An unknown boy, aged eight years, horribly crushed. An unknown woman, head and arms gone, 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; salary \$2,906; at Stronsburgh, J. A. Frawley, office became Presidential; salary \$1,000.

In Iowa—At Vinton, Abraham Rosa, vice J. P. Pyle, resigned; salary, \$1,700. At Ames, Perley Sheldon, vice John Watts, resigned; salary, \$1,500. At Vallicia, P. D. Minick, vice J. M. Natton, commission expired; salary, \$1,500.

After a running fight of nearly eight months, during which time he has been recognized by Judge John Martin, of Topeka, Mr. W. E. Pettellon, of Dodge City, today secured the registration of the Garden City, Kan., Land Office.

WASHINGTON, October 20.—The Postmaster-General has appointed the following named fourth-class postmasters for Western Points:

In Iowa, at Gifford, C. T. Gifford; at Waukeek, George J. Wright; at Tabor, S. P. McCormick; at Viola, M. E. 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.—Julius 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 was issued 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 Judge Dexter stating that they, after the counting had been commenced in their precinct, postponed it and then removed the ballot box.

A Reconciliant 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 congregation. At a large meeting yesterday afternoon the last proposition was accepted, but the congregation insist on the removal of the pastor.

A FORTUNE IN SIGHT.

The Famous Lawrence-Townley Estate—American Heirs to Almost Fabulous Wealth Awaiting Claimants in England—The Last Link in the Chain of Evidence Discovered.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., October 20.—The passage by the English Parliament of a bill to carry into 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 and unbroken genealogy to substantiate her claim as well as that of her sister, Miss Nettie B. Ames, a teacher in the Summer 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 Asbestine Stone Company; Mrs. Emily C. Moore, of 1231 Chestnut avenue; J. G. Nelson, a traveling man, residing on Hennepin avenue; Mr. Chase, an East Side clothier; Mr. Converse, in the employ of one of the elevator companies, and a gentleman 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 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 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 distributed. This board will act under the direction of a general association, of whom Mr. Barrett, of this city, is a member.

CHICAGO, Ill., October 19.—A terrible and quick spreading fire broke out in the one-story and a half brick cottage, 85 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 sounded from the corner of Manchester Place and Loomis street, at 6:25 a. m., and when the firemen arrived on the scene the house was in a blaze. Mr. Bates was found in the alley at the side of the house, suffering from severe bruises, but able to tell the story of the catastrophe. Wringing his hands in agony over the loss of his family, and suffering keenly from his severe hurts, he said that at six o'clock this morning the servant girl started a fire in the kitchen, 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 thirty-five; John Bates, aged five; Eddie Bates, aged three; Mrs. Dreyfus, aged seventy, mother of Mrs. Bates.

THE SALVATION OF THE SORGHUM SUGAR INDUSTRY. WASHINGTON, D. C., October 20.—The experiments made by the Commissioner of Agriculture in the applications of diffusion and carbonation to sorghum cane at Ottawa, Kas., have been concluded. Prof. H. W. Wiley, who had charge of these experiments, has made his preliminary report to the Commissioner, from which the following facts are taken: The yield of sugar from the cane was not 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 carbonic 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 costs 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 enthusiastic over the outcome of the experiments, 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 after it herself. Both are in a dangerous condition. The husband will be arrested.

THE GREAT EMPORIUM!

J. W. FERRY

Desires everybody to know that he has one of the Best & Largest Stocks of goods ever brought to this market, consisting of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES, COFFINS, FURNITURE, Boots and Shoes, CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS, QUEENSWARE, Glassware, Tinware, HARNESS, SADDLES, Etc., And, in fact, anything NEEDED BY MAN.

During his existence on earth. BE SURE TO GO TO J. W. FERRY'S COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN., AND YOU WILL BE PLEASD WITH HIS BARGAINS.

And, in fact, anything NEEDED BY MAN.

During his existence on earth.

BE SURE TO GO TO J. W. FERRY'S COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN., AND YOU WILL BE PLEASD WITH HIS BARGAINS.

And, in fact, anything NEEDED BY MAN.

During his existence on earth.

BE SURE TO GO TO J. W. FERRY'S COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN., AND YOU WILL BE PLEASD WITH HIS BARGAINS.

And, in fact, anything NEEDED BY MAN.

During his existence on earth.

BE SURE TO GO TO J. W. FERRY'S COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN., AND YOU WILL BE PLEASD WITH HIS BARGAINS.

And, in fact, anything NEEDED BY MAN.

During his existence on earth.

BE SURE TO GO TO J. W. FERRY'S COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN., AND YOU WILL BE PLEASD WITH HIS BARGAINS.

And, in fact, anything NEEDED BY MAN.

During his existence on earth.

BE SURE TO GO TO J. W. FERRY'S COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN., AND YOU WILL BE PLEASD WITH HIS BARGAINS.