

# Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME XII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1885.

NUMBER 1.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Cleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

### WASHINGTON NOTES.

PROF. AGASSIZ has found it necessary to decline the office of Superintendent of the Coast Survey because of duties already resting upon him. The decision is greatly regretted by the President.

SECRETARY MANNING has accepted the resignation of Horace G. Jackson, Assistant Supervising Architect.

SECRETARY WHITNEY recently said he intended in his forthcoming report to recommend to Congress largely increased appropriations for the Equipment and Ordnance Departments of the Washington Navy Yard, with a view to making it a central depot for supplies. The work of construction would be centered in other yards.

GRANT memorial services were held in the Metropolitan Church, Washington, on the 1st under the auspices of the local commandery of the Grand Army of the Republic. General Logan delivered the address.

THE public debt decreased during the month of September \$12,757,965.25.

M. W. WINKS, Chief of the Miscellaneous Division of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, has resigned at the request of Secretary Manning.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Collector of Customs of New York to issue clearance papers to the steamship City of Mexico, which vessel has been under surveillance several weeks because of the suspicion that she was being fitted out for a filibustering expedition against Honduras.

UPON the recommendation of Commissioner Sparks, of the General Land Office, the Secretary of the Interior approved the dismissal of Robert Berry, Examiner of Surveys of Colorado.

THE President has issued an executive order directing Dr. E. O. Shakespeare, of Pennsylvania, to proceed to Spain and other countries in Europe where cholera exists and make investigation of the causes, progress and proper prevention and cure of the disease.

EDWARD MCSWENEY, the Irish suspect, who has been an applicant for a position in the customs service at San Francisco, has withdrawn his papers from the Treasury Department.

IT was reported in Washington that the President and members of his Cabinet would attend the Virginia State Fair, to be held at Richmond, Va., on the 22d inst., if the pressure of public business does not prevent.

THE Naval Commission appointed by Secretary Whitney issued its report on the 1st. The report was devoted to the description of vessels the country was thought to be most in need of.

### THE EAST.

THE Hon. Lyman A. Cook, of Woonsocket, R. I., has made an assignment. His assets are unknown.

CHARLES BROADWELL, a cutter in the employ of Hutton & Son, manufacturers of flannels, Philadelphia, was arrested the other day on the charge of stealing flannel to the aggregate value of \$15,000.

THE other afternoon Prof. J. E. DeLeon, of Springfield, O., walked across the river at Fortage, N. Y., on a tight rope stretched 350 feet above the rocky bed and directly above the falls.

THE meeting of General Passenger Agents at New York has adopted the report of the Presidents upon the reorganization of pools and resumption of rates.

AN express train at New Britain, Conn., the other morning ran over a stage and killed the driver and two lady passengers.

WHAT was thought to be a sensational mystery in Boston turned out to be that of a dog which had been shot, tied in a bag and thrown into the Charles River.

THE window glass trade was reported at a recent convention held in New York to be in a very unpromising condition.

AT a meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce resolutions were adopted requesting the President and the Secretary of State to modify the provisions of the new treaty with Spain.

THE sealer, Bear, which was one of the vessels of the Greeley relief expedition, is now being fitted out at New York for use in the Revenue Marine Service. She will relieve the steamer Corwin on the Alaskan Station.

THE three cases of small-pox found in a French Canadian family in Fall River, Mass., proved very malignant. It was thought that all the victims would die. City Solicitor Jackson went to Boston to wait upon Governor Robinson to see if the city could not be placed under quarantine to prevent the immigration of French Canadians from Canada.

A MEETING of the Central and Erie fast freight line managers was held at Buffalo, N. Y., recently, and the announcement was made that the Red, White and Midland fast freight lines would be consolidated, with General Sherman of the Red Line as General Manager of the consolidated companies.

SEVENTEEN men and boys were fearfully scalded by an explosion recently at Clark & Co.'s iron works, Pittsburgh, Pa., caused by the rupture of a drum. Several of the injured, it was thought, could not possibly recover.

IN a recent prize fight at Pittsburg, Pa., pepper was thrown into the eyes of one of the pugilists, who was getting the best of the contest, blinding him. His seconds raised the question of "foul," which was allowed, and the affair broke up in a general row.

WILLIAM HEATH & Co., stock brokers of New York, suspended on the 2d. Liabilities amounted to nearly \$2,000,000. Henry N. Smith also failed for \$200,000. The two firms were partly connected in stock operations, and the failure of the one dragged down the other.

THE Protestant Episcopal Convention of the diocese of New York declined to adopt the amendment of the prayer book proposed by Dr. Richey by a vote of 103 to 105. A committee was appointed to lay the matter before the General Convention.

### THE WEST.

DR. PAAREN, State Veterinarian, was in Vandalla, Ill., recently, where he had been investigating an outbreak of glanders, and reports having killed six horses in that town and says the glanders in its most violent form is unquestioned.

A SPECIAL from Warm Springs, Mont., on the 30th, says: One of the buildings of the insane asylum burned yesterday, and three inmates perished in the flames. It is not known how the fire originated.

THE Railway Age, of Chicago, says: The mileage of the proposed new railroads and those already in progress of construction is 44,393, distributed as follows: New England, 813; Middle States, 2,333; Southern States, 9,414; Western States, 27,690; Pacific States, 4,157.

JONAS H. ROWE brought suit in Detroit for \$25,000 damages against the Free Press for the publication of charges made in the proceedings that he had entered for divorce. The jury brought in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for six cents damages.

RUSSELL HINCKLEY a well-known miller and banker, of Belleville, Ill., has made an assignment to Marshall W. Weir. His liabilities are estimated at \$117,000. Assets large.

WILLIAM FOSTER and John McKillop, employes at the Leland Hotel, Chicago, placed a piece of furniture on the top of the elevator cage and started for the top floor. Before reaching their destination the furniture struck against the top of the shaft and the cage parted. The cage dropped to the ground. McKillop died from his injuries, and Foster was in a precarious condition.

THE Kansas Grand Army reunion closed at Topeka on the 1st with an immense procession, which took an hour and a half to pass and was witnessed by 75,000 persons.

THE safe in the store of John Patterson, at Amesville, Athens County, O., was blown open by burglars the other night, from which they abstracted over \$2,000 in cash and \$250 in bonds.

JUDGE BREWER in the United States Court at St. Louis granted a decree of foreclosure and sale in the case of the St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk Railroad.

THE Missouri Pacific Railroad Company has leased the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Road. The lease is to run twenty-five years.

A MAN named Keating was killed by Apaches recently in White Trail Canyon, A. T. The body was found half a mile from his house. A man named Shanahan, and Mrs. Mack, servants on the ranch, could not be found.

ALL the coal miners in the Silver Creek District, near Akron, O., struck the other day because the Massillon operators had refused to grant the demand for a uniform scale.

THE Government cruiser Chicago, the heaviest vessel ever built at Roach's shipyard, has settled on the ways to such an extent that workmen have had to shove her up to prevent accident.

IN a trotting race at Cleveland, O., Harry Wilkes defeated Phallas in three heats, winning the \$2,000 purse and 90 per cent. of the gate receipts. Time, 2:17 1/2.

THE schooner Wheeler, foundered off Grand Marais, Mich., recently, in forty fathoms of water. Her crew was saved, but there was no time to save the clothing.

THE Sherman House, Fargo, D. T., was recently destroyed by fire.

### THE SOUTH.

IT was thought the Texas fever line would be established south of the Texas Pacific Railway in Texas.

A MERCHANT from Louisville, Ky., says: The Jeffersonville plate glass works has assigned. The liabilities are not known, but are said to be largely in excess of the assets.

A CONVENTION of colored men assembled recently in Lynchburg, Va., and issued an address declaring that the time had come for them to break from old party affiliations and think and act for themselves.

A RECENT dispatch stated that the mail stage running between San Angela and Abilene, Tex., had been stopped and robbed by highwaymen.

A REPUBLICAN meeting at Alexandria, Va., recently, broke up in disorder. John S. Wise, the Republican candidate for Governor, gave Ambler Smith a stinging blow in the mouth for calling him a liar in an altercation previous to the meeting.

### GENERAL.

A FRENCH transport full of soldiers waiting to pass through the Suez Canal has been forbidden to enter the canal, on account of the prevalence of cholera on board.

IT was stated that the riot in Montreal was due to the perversions of the Board of Aldermen. The better class of French Canadians were disgusted with the work of the anti-vaccination mob.

FALSE POINT, INDIA, which was thought to have had the best harbor between Calcutta and Bombay, was struck by a storm wave September 22, and swept so completely that most of the inhabitants perished.

A BAND of Mussulman and Christian brigands, near Smyrna, have captured a young Englishman named Fred Charnaud. They demand £9,000 ransom.

TURKISH troops fired on the Roumelian outposts at Mustapha Pasha, a town in Roumelia, twenty miles northwest of Adrianople, on the 29th. A skirmish ensued in which the Turks were defeated.

A LARGE fire occurred in Iquique, Ecuador, the other night, and the most important quarter of the town was destroyed. Very few of the commercial establishments escaped.

THE late Turkish Minister of War, Ghazal Osman Pasha, was reported guilty of such extensive embezzlements that the army was half crippled.

HEAVY floods were reported recently in the eastern portion of Switzerland. Much damage was done.

FRENCH Canadian mobs were reported on the 30th tearing down small-pox placards in Montreal and beating isolated militiamen, but no serious riots were attempted. The epidemic was increasing in virulence, about 250 deaths occurring in the city and suburbs in four days.

THE special delivery system of the postal service was inaugurated in the various cities on the 1st.

THE Earl of Shaftesbury, the well-known English philanthropist, died on the 1st.

THE Stockholm (Sweden) *Sveeriges Tidning* has been confiscated for calumniating the Prince of Wales.

AT the sugar plantation "Aurora," near Jovellanos, Cuba, recently, four workmen, who had taken refuge from the rain under a cart, were struck by lightning and killed. The rebels Salcedo and Estrada, belonging to the party of Limbano Sanchez, were shot on the 29th ult., at Babeco, Cuba.

A DISPATCH from Berlin of the 1st says: The result of the recent interview between M. de Giers and Prince Bismarck led to the restraint of Greece and Montenegro from attacking Turkey. Otherwise Austria would certainly make a bold strike for Salonica and possibly for Constantinople.

DISPATCHES received in London on the 1st from various European capitals indicated that the crisis resulting from the Bulgarian-Eastern Roumelian Union was daily becoming more grave.

THE London *Times* correspondent at Constantinople thus summarizes Turkey's position: Turkey has no army ready to march, no stores, no money in the Treasury, no administrative energy. She must submit to the inevitable.

KING MILAN, of Serbia, recently held a reception and was hailed by the populace as the ruler of Macedonia. Private conversations with members of the Skuptschina, which was opened on the 1st by the King, reveals the fact that they are unanimously in favor of the extension of Serbia.

THE Pope has approved a decree of the Convocation establishing an Episcopal see in Nebraska and the Rev. Dr. O'Connor, the present Vicar Apostolic, has been created Bishop of Omaha.

THE express for the week ended October 1st crossed the United States, 171; Canada, 25; total, 196; as compared with 187 the week previous. The Western and Pacific States furnished over half the casualties.

NORRIS & Co., of New Laredo, Mex., undertook to transfer a large quantity of goods shipped to them in bond from Piedras Negras to New Laredo, recently. They afterward found the teamsters belonging to the transport train securely tied to trees thirty miles north of New Laredo, while the most valuable portion of their goods had been carried away by robbers.

ONE thousand derisives have advanced to Halifax, which is within eighty miles of the furthest British station on the Nile.

THE English War Office has issued the report of Colonel Ketcher on the fall of Khartoum. The Arabs, the Colonel says, entered the city by the Boori gate which was not defended. He acquits Faraz of treachery. Faraz was charged with having allowed the Mahdi's troops to enter the city.

### THE LATEST.

LEADVILLE, COL., October 8.—At one o'clock yesterday morning in the Keg Saloon, on East Sixth street, L. M. Parker, a miner, was fatally shot by Martin Riley, superintendent of the Jolly Mines. The wounded man died yesterday afternoon at three o'clock. At eight o'clock yesterday morning Riley came to the County Jail and surrendered. A few minutes before the shooting the two men had a fight, in which Parker had much the best of it. The men resumed quarreling, and Riley says he considered that his life was in danger.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., October 3.—A letter from Presidio, Mexico, dated the 28th ult., says: The news reached here that night before last, a few miles below here on the Rio Grande, a desperate fight took place between smugglers and Mexican river guards. Smuggling has been very active late. The Captain of the guard received information that a big run would soon be made, and has been watching. The smugglers, about twenty in number, were surprised just as the head of their column came up on the Mexican bank. The fight lasted some time. Eight or ten men were reported killed. The names of the dead can not be learned. Some goods, but no prisoners, were captured. A majority of the gang escaped back to the American side. The Mexican authorities are very reticent and exact particulars are very hard to get.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, October 3.—News comes from Ontario, a railroad station on the Oregon Short Line, about twenty miles from Bully Creek, that a man by the name of Jackson and his hired man were murdered a few nights ago at Jackson's ranch, on Bully Creek, by having their heads split open with an ax. Jackson's wife received a scalp wound with the ax and was shot, but her wounds are not considered serious, and it is thought she will recover. If so, she will probably be able to give some information regarding the murderer who is supposed to be a man living above Jackson on the same creek. He and Jackson had quarreled, and this man is reported missing. There was such intense excitement in the neighborhood that few particulars could be gathered, not even Jackson's first name, the name of the hired man nor that of the man suspected of the crime. The hired man and Jackson's boy, a lad seven or eight years old, were sleeping in the hay stack not far from the house, but not together. The stack was fired and the boy crawled out without knowing that the man had been murdered. Two other children at the house were not molested.

WASHINGTON, October 3.—Captain Fred M. Crandall, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, has been directed by the War Department to carry out the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior concerning the removal of unauthorized persons on the Cherokee lands in the Indian Territory west of the Arkansas River. The order refers particularly to the removal of "boomers" and "squatters."

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

### The Reunion.

The great reunion of veterans at Topeka was the grandest affair that the Capital City ever witnessed. Twenty-five thousand veterans were in camp. The address of welcome was delivered by Governor Martin, and many prominent speakers were present from different parts of the country. The banner over the main entrance to the grounds was of very appropriate design. It extended across both main gates, being 26 feet in length, by 7 1/2 feet in width. The design was an arch resting on two foundation stones labeled "Liberty and Equality." On these the arch extended upward, being composed of the representations of stones, each of which bore the name of a State, all the States being represented and indiscriminately mingled. The keystone of the arch was the Stars and Stripes. In the semi-circle below the arch was the words, "Welcome to Camp Grant," while on either corner at the ends and above were the mottoes "Our Country One Arch," and its Keystone the Flag." Over the entrance gate and hanging from the banner was a flag, on either side of which in national colors appeared the G. A. R. badge. The Kansas National Guards, comprising thirty-two companies of infantry and one battalion, in all four regiments, were in camp on the grounds and presented a fine appearance. General Black, Commissioner of Pensions, who had accepted an invitation to be present and address the veterans, was absent. A telegram had been received, however, announcing the death of his daughter and his inability to be present, and resolutions of condolence and sympathy were passed and ordered forwarded to General Black. Altogether the old soldiers had a most enjoyable time and will long remember with pleasure the camp-fires that burned so brightly at their reunion of 1885.

### Miscellaneous.

A TOPEKA dispatch states that it has been ascertained that the bonds voted the Denver, Memphis & Atlantic Railway along the projected line from Baxter Springs to Kingman are worthless inasmuch as they were voted for a standard gauge railway, whereas the Denver, Memphis & Atlantic, on account of a defect in their charter, have no legal existence except as a narrow gauge railway. Their old charter was under the name of the Denver, Memphis & Atlantic Narrow Gauge Railway, and instead of filing a new charter, the stockholders voted to change the corporate name to the Denver, Memphis & Atlantic Railway, but neglected to change in the body of the charter the words "narrow gauge" into "standard gauge."

THE Prohibitionists of Douglas County have put a full ticket in the field for county officers.

IN the band contests during the reunion at Topeka the following awards were made: First class—two entries, Marshall's Military Band of Topeka, composed of 24 pieces, and the Dispatch Band of Clay Center, composed of 16 pieces; prize, \$200 and gold medal; won by Marshall's Military Band. Second class—two entries, Knights of Pythias Band of Emporia, and First Regiment Band of Lawrence; prize, \$100; won by the First Regiment Band. Third class—eight entries, Excelsior Band of Newton, I. O. O. F. Band of Peabody, Ringgold of Hutchinson, Pleasanton Band, Wamego Band, Parsons Band and Waterville Band; prize, \$125; won by Parsons Band. Fourth class—six entries, Manhattan Band, Oskaloosa band, Mechanic's Band, of Peabody, and the Juvenile Band, of Waterville; prize, \$100; won by the Mechanic's Band, of Peabody.

IN the drum corps contest the following awards were made: General class, eight entries—first prize, \$100; second, \$65; first, won by Fort Scott corps; second, by Washington G. A. R. Post No. 12, corps, of Lawrence. Sons of Veterans drum corps—three entries; prize, \$60; won by Mound City corps. Grand Army posts—three entries; first prize, \$100, won by McCallan Post No. 117; second, \$65, won by Abilene Post No. 63.

A TRAMP who gave his name as Hoagland entered Molloy & Hunt's saloon at Atchison the other evening and asked Molloy for a drink. This being refused he became abusive and Molloy ordered him out of the place, when he drew a revolver and fired at Hunt, striking him on the right side of the abdomen, the ball lodging in the abdominal muscles. Hunt fell to the floor and Hoagland dropped into a cellarway, where he was caught by a policeman and taken to jail. It was feared that Hunt's wound would prove fatal.

A TOPEKA dispatch of the 2d states that there was some excitement on the Grand Army reunion grounds the previous night, caused by some of the Kansas Guards and a number of followers seeking to destroy every game of chance on the ground. As near as could be learned the cause and start of the difficulty was this: One of the militiamen lost \$18 on some kind of a game of chance called a "belt game," run by a fellow in a buggy, and had some trouble with him. He went back to his quarters and reported his loss and gathered his comrades and started back to squench the "belt game," but when they arrived on the grounds they found that the proprietor had disappeared. They then charged on and captured and burned a game of chance run by J. H. Short, called "the wheel of fortune." Together with the tent and fixtures, Short estimated his loss at \$600.

MICHAEL KREBS, of Junction City, was robbed of \$140 by confidence men on a Council Bluffs train at Kansas City the other day. It was the same old story. He met two respectable looking gentlemen at the Union Depot and one of them sat in the same seat with him when the train pulled out. One of the men asked if he had change for \$500. When he pulled out his roll one of the men snatched it and both jumped off the train.

## TURKEY'S TROUBLE.

The Powers Exerting Their Influence to Prevent War—Turkey in No Condition to Fight.

VIENNA, October 2.—M. Brattaino, the Roumanian Prime Minister, who has had an interview with Emperor Francis Joseph and Count Kalnoky, the Austrian Foreign Minister, respecting the attitude of Roumania in the event of war between Turkey and Bulgaria, has left this city to confer with Prince Bismarck, after which he will visit the Czar. His mission is for the purpose of having Roumania considered irrevocable and accorded rights similar to those enjoyed by Belgium if hostilities should break out. The opinion gains ground that the crisis is extending, and unless the Powers intervene at once war is inevitable.

THE Porte, as a precautionary measure to prevent the reduction of supplies in the event of war with Bulgaria, has issued an order prohibiting the exportation of cereals.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 2.—The ambassadors met yesterday to consider the Roumelian question at the residence of Count Corti, the Italian ambassador, but adjourned without transacting any business of an important nature, several of the ambassadors having not yet received formal instructions from their respective Governments. The Porte has sent a circular to the powers protesting against the recent action of Prince Alexander in dismissing the Mussulman inhabitants of Roumelia.

An edict has been issued ordering the Turkish troops to mass at Adrianople. Large numbers of Russians are crossing the frontier to join the Bulgarians.

LONDON, October 2.—The *Times* correspondent at Constantinople thus summarizes Turkey's position: Turkey has no army ready to march, no stores, no money in the Treasury, no administrative energy. She must submit to the inevitable. The powers have resolved to compensate Serbia if the Porte accepts the union between Bulgaria and Roumelia. The Serbian Government has 80,000 men under arms. It is feared that the King must attempt to coup de main before the conference is concluded, because the finances of the country are unable to stand the present heavy drain. The people of Greece are sending petitions to King George, asking him to pursue a vigorous policy in connection with the Roumelian revolution.

OCTOBER 2.—The result of the recent interviews between M. de Giers and Prince Bismarck will be to restrain Serbia, Greece and Montenegro from attacking Turkey, otherwise Austria would certainly make a bold strike for Salonica and possibly for Constantinople, and make a bid for Russia which would end in an European war.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 2.—Russian journals express the opinion that the conference of the Ambassadors at Constantinople on the Roumelian question will be resultless. The Czar has called a meeting of the Governors of the various provinces to be held during the present month in order to confer with them respecting the internal condition of Russia.

## SPECIAL DELIVERY.

The Service in Operation—Description of the Stamp.

WASHINGTON, October 2.—What the historians of the future will characterize as a remarkable stride in the development of postal facilities goes into effect to-day, when the new special delivery system becomes operative. Among the towns to which the system will apply are: In Iowa, Sioux City, Council Bluffs, Creston, Des Moines, Iowa City, Burlington, Cedar Rapids, Clinton, Davenport, Dubuque, Fort Madison, Keokuk, Lyons, Marshalltown, Muscatine, Oklawaha and Ottumwa. In Missouri, Kansas City, Springfield and a large number of minor points. Under the system, a letter deposited in the post office and bearing a ten cent stamp, in addition to the ordinary two cents postage, will be immediately delivered by messenger boys employed for that purpose. This innovation will be a great advantage to the towns which hitherto have been compelled to depend upon the slow and unsatisfactory service of the district messenger companies, while it will be a still greater convenience to the many smaller towns, where hitherto there had no delivery system of any kind. The new immediate delivery stamp is 1 1/2 by 1 1/2 inches in size, and of a dark-blue color. On the left is an arched panel bearing the figure of a mail messenger boy on the run, and surmounted by the words "United States," while on the right is an oblong tablet ornamented with a wreath of oak and laurel, and surrounding the words "Special immediate delivery," and at the bottom the words "ten cents," separated by a small shield bearing the numeral "10." According to advices received, probably the first letter bearing this stamp, to be deposited in any post-office in the country, was mailed at thirty seconds past midnight this morning, at the Chicago post-office, by W. A. Taylor, city editor of the *Heard* of that city, and delivered to the addressee at ten minutes past seven this morning, the delivery hours being from seven a. m. until midnight.

## EXCESSIVE RAINFALL.

The Special Weather Bulletin Shows That to be the Case in Southern States.

WASHINGTON, October 2.—The special weather bulletin for September was issued yesterday from the Weather Bureau. It notes the following extraordinary rainfall: A great excess of rainfall in the Southern States, and especially on the Gulf and Georgia coasts, also in North Florida, another area of great excess covers the lower Ohio Valley, Missouri and Eastern Kansas; The excess in the above named was Galveston, 19.8 inches; New Orleans, 9.3 inches; Vicksburg, 6.2; Mobile, 4.2; Jacksonville, 13.4 inches; Savannah, 6.8 inches; Atlanta, 8.8. Ordinarily five or six inches is the rainfall for this section of the country. During the 4th and 5th of September at Galveston eight inches of water fell, and from the 16th to the 21st 15 1/2 inches, being probably the most remarkable rainfall on record. In the Middle Atlantic States, New England, in Northern Wisconsin and Michigan deficiencies in rainfall are noted.

## A BAD TURK.

An Ottoman Who Undoubtedly Would Prefer a Residence in Canada.

LONDON, October 1.—A dispatch from Constantinople, received yesterday afternoon, says: Considerable consternation prevails in official circles over the important discovery just made by Alibi-Sahub-Pasha, the new Minister of War. Immediately on being installed in his new position, Alibi-Sahub-Pasha ordered all the various department commanders to report the strength of their respective commands and their present condition and detailed several officers to inspect the various posts. Their reports have been received and show that under Ghazal Osman Pasha, late Minister of War, who was dismissed in September 25, the army was almost entirely neglected and large sums of money voted for military purposes were used in other ways than those for which they were meant. Inquiry has revealed that the Adrianople army, which was supposed to be 15,000 strong, contained not half that number. The soldiers have no uniforms and are almost naked. The cavalry is unable to march, owing to lack of horses and necessary accoutrements. Four hundred horses and 2,400 men who have been fully equipped, surround orders to march at an hour's notice. Four ironclads are actively preparing for sea, but there are only 500 tons of coal available, and their departure may possibly be delayed on that account. Yesterday Turkish troops made an attack on the Roumelian outposts at Mustapha Pasha, a town in Roumelia twenty miles northwest of Adrianople. The outposts were immediately reinforced, and a skirmish ensued in which the Turks were defeated and forced to retreat, carrying with them a number of wounded.

THE Ottoman Government has 80,000 men under arms. It is feared that the King must attempt to coup de main before the conference is concluded, because the finances of the country are unable to stand the present heavy drain. The people of Greece are sending petitions to King George, asking him to pursue a vigorous policy in connection with the Roumelian revolution.

OCTOBER 2.—The result of the recent interviews between M. de Giers and Prince Bismarck will be to restrain Serbia, Greece and Montenegro from attacking Turkey, otherwise Austria would certainly make a bold strike for Salonica and possibly for Constantinople, and make a bid for Russia which would end in an European war.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 2.—Russian journals express the opinion that the conference of the Ambassadors at Constantinople on the Roumelian question will be resultless. The Czar has called a meeting of the Governors of the various provinces to be held during the present month in order to confer with them respecting the internal condition of Russia.

MICHAEL KREBS, of Junction City, was robbed of \$140 by confidence men on a Council Bluffs train at Kansas City the other day. It was the same old story. He met two respectable looking gentlemen at the Union Depot and one of them sat in the same seat with him when the train pulled out. One of the men asked if he had change for \$500. When he pulled out his roll one of the men snatched it and both jumped off the train.

A TRAMP who gave his name as Hoagland entered Molloy & Hunt's saloon at Atchison the other evening and asked Molloy for a drink. This being refused he became abusive and Molloy ordered him out of the place, when he drew a revolver and fired at Hunt, striking him on the right side of the abdomen, the ball lodging in the abdominal muscles. Hunt fell to the floor and Hoagland dropped into a cellarway, where he was caught by a policeman and taken to jail. It was feared that Hunt's wound would prove fatal.

A TOPEKA dispatch of the 2d states that there was some excitement on the Grand Army reunion grounds the previous night, caused by some of the Kansas Guards and a number of followers seeking to destroy every game of chance on the ground. As near as could be learned the cause and start of the difficulty was this: One of the militiamen lost \$18 on some kind of a game of chance called a "belt game," run by a fellow in a buggy, and had some trouble with him. He went back to his quarters and reported his loss and gathered his comrades and started back to squench the "belt game," but when they arrived on the grounds they found that the proprietor had disappeared. They then charged on and captured and burned a game of chance run by J. H. Short, called "the wheel of fortune." Together with the tent and fixtures, Short estimated his loss at \$600.

MICHAEL KREBS, of Junction City, was robbed of \$140 by confidence men on a Council Bluffs train at Kansas City the other day. It was the same old story. He met two respectable looking gentlemen at the Union Depot and one of them sat in the same seat with him when the train pulled out. One of the men asked if he had change for \$500. When he pulled out his roll one of the men snatched it and both jumped off the train.

A TRAMP who gave his name as Hoagland entered Molloy & Hunt's saloon at Atchison the other evening and asked Molloy for a drink. This being refused he became abusive and Molloy ordered him out of the place, when he drew a revolver and fired at Hunt, striking him on the right side of the abdomen, the ball lodging in the abdominal muscles. Hunt fell to the floor and Hoagland dropped into a cellarway, where he was caught by a policeman and taken to jail. It was feared that Hunt's wound would prove fatal.

A TOPEKA dispatch of the 2d states that there was some excitement on the Grand Army reunion grounds the previous night, caused by some of the Kansas Guards and a number of followers seeking to destroy every game of chance on the ground. As near as could be learned the cause and start of the difficulty was this: One of the militiamen lost \$18 on some kind of a game of chance called a "belt game," run by a fellow in a buggy, and had some trouble with him. He went back to his quarters and reported his loss and gathered his comrades and started back to squench the "belt game," but when they arrived on the grounds they found that the proprietor had disappeared. They then charged on and captured and burned a game of chance run by J. H. Short, called "the wheel of fortune." Together with the tent and fixtures, Short estimated his loss at \$600.

MICHAEL KREBS, of Junction City, was robbed of \$140 by confidence men on a Council Bluffs train at Kansas City the other day. It was the same old story. He met two respectable looking gentlemen at the Union Depot and one of them sat in the same seat with him when the train pulled out. One of the men asked if he had change for \$500. When he pulled out his roll one of the men snatched it and both jumped off the train.

A TRAMP who gave his name as Hoagland entered Molloy & Hunt's saloon at Atchison the other evening and asked Molloy for a drink. This being refused he became abusive and Molloy ordered him out of the place, when he drew a revolver and fired at Hunt, striking him on the right side of the abdomen, the ball lodging in the abdominal muscles. Hunt fell to the floor and Hoagland dropped into a cellarway, where he was caught by a policeman and taken to jail. It was feared that Hunt's wound would prove fatal.

A TOPEKA dispatch of the 2d states that there was some excitement on the Grand Army reunion grounds the previous night, caused by some of the Kansas Guards and a number of followers seeking to destroy every game of chance on the ground. As near as could be learned the cause and start of the difficulty was this: One of the militiamen lost \$18 on some kind of a game of chance called a "belt game," run by a fellow in a buggy, and had some trouble with him. He went back to his quarters and reported his loss and gathered his comrades and started back to squench the "belt game," but when they arrived on the grounds they found that the proprietor had disappeared. They then charged on and captured and burned a game of chance run by J. H. Short, called "the wheel of fortune." Together with the tent and fixtures, Short estimated his loss at \$600.

MICHAEL KREBS, of Junction City, was robbed of \$140 by confidence men on a Council Bluffs train at Kansas City the other day. It was the same old story. He met two respectable looking gentlemen at the Union Depot and one of them sat in the same seat with him when the train

# Chase County Courant

W. E. THAMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

## SONG OF THE CLERK.

He leaned against the high-piled shelves,  
And his eyes were heavy and red,  
His arms were rigid, his fingers were numb,  
And his head drooped as he gazed at the floor,  
And he sang this song thro' the evening long,  
Until most of us were in bed.

"Oh for the evening air,  
And a sight of the setting sun,  
To strengthen the nerve and brighten the eye  
When my tedious day is done!  
And a little play, each Saturday,  
When my hard-earned wages is won!

"Well for the hard-working man,  
When his hand is aching and sore,  
He has the wealth of vigor and health,  
And the strength of muscle and bone,  
He looks as fresh as the morning dew,  
When he calls his evening his own.

"Well for the volunteer,  
When his hard campaign is o'er,  
For now he can rest on his laurels green,  
And think of his future with ease,  
For the boxed-up check it is constant work,  
And 'prisonment sad and sore!

"Oh, ladies tender and true,  
O, sisters, so fresh and fair,  
Some pity own for us, lagged-down grown,  
And give us the evening air!  
We wait all day till strength ebbs away  
On ye who have time to spare!

"Oh! for the evening air,  
And a sight of the setting sun,  
To strengthen the nerve and brighten the eye  
When my tedious day is done!  
And an easy rest on the Sabbath morn,  
Instead of a worn-out one!"

—Montreal Star.

## PAINLESS DEATH.

### The Practice of Euthanasia Discussed by Physicians.

Have Doctors a Right to Shorten Life With Drugs to Prevent the Agony of Dying?—Narrative in Gen. Grant's Case.

The fact that narcotics were freely used throughout the illness of General Grant to secure sleep, ease and freedom from pain, and were asked for by the patient and promised to him openly by his physicians, in the event of their being needed, to procure a quiet and painless death, seems to have been accepted quite as a matter of course by people in general. Only a very few years ago, however, the idea of moderating the fear or assuaging the pains of death by the use of narcotics or stimulants would have been horrifying to the great majority of Christian people. This rapid and very marked change of opinion, whatever its cause may be, and however moderate the degree of attention bestowed upon it by the public, has been very closely observed by physicians, and in the belief of some of them, as stated in the report, will bring about an increased use of sedative drugs for distressed and dying patients.

In discussing the matter physicians are necessarily drawn to its logical consequences, and these may be summed up in the question, "Have we a right under certain circumstances to cut short our lives?" In one of the recent articles on the subject by Dr. Amick in the *Cincinnati Medical Journal* an abstract is given of the question as formulated by a prominent member of the Birmingham Speculative Club. The statement is interesting, from the fact that it is accepted by many medical men as being a fair exposition of the argument. The term euthanasia, or "an easy death," is described as intended to convey the following meaning:

"That in all cases of hopeless and painful illness it should be the recognized duty of the medical attendant, whenever so desired by the patient, to administer chloroform or other anesthetic, so as to destroy consciousness at once, and put the sufferer to a quick and easy death, all needful precautions being adopted to prevent any possibility of such duty, and means being taken to establish beyond the possibility of a doubt that the remedy was applied at the express wish of the patient."

In defending the act the writer says: "Cases of this class abound on every hand, and those who have had to witness suffering in this kind, and who are unable to do anything to relieve the sufferer, are longing to administer to the beloved one, yet unable to bring any real respite or relief, may well be impatient with the slow progress of the disease, and feel that the patient is suffering in vain. Why should all this misery be endured? The patient desires to die; his life can no longer be sustained, and he has become an intolerable burden to himself. The medical attendant is at the bedside with all the resources of his profession, and can bring immediate and permanent relief. Why should he not do so? Why should he be recognized as a sovereign duty?"

To the objection that this would violate the sacredness of life, the writer says:

"Nature knows nothing of any such sacredness, for there is nothing of which she is so proud. And man has shown little sense of the value of human life when his passions, lusts or interests have been thwarted by his brother man, or seem likely to be forwarded by his destruction. A sense of the sacredness of his own individual life man has, indeed, seldom been deficient in, and, by a kind of reflex action, this sense has since been extended to and always underlies the sense, such as it is, of the value of other men's lives. But in Europe today the sacredness of man's life is thrown to the winds the moment national or political passion grows hot. Indeed, it is hard to understand the meaning of the word 'sacred' when applied to life, except in so far as it may signify the duty laid on each man of using his life nobly while he has it. The man who is ever ready to face death for others' sake, to save others from grinding pain, has always been reckoned a hero; and what is heroic if done for another is surely permissible if done for one's self. The man who could voluntarily give up his life to save another from months of slow torture would win everybody's good word. Why should he be debarred from taking a like step when the person to be rescued is himself? It is furthermore urged that the sacredness of life is violated by existing medical practice, when in cases of extreme and hopeless suffering physicians administer drugs which give present relief at the expense of shortening the patient's life. If it is objected that submission to the will of Providence forbids the shortening of life, by taking life, by the same principle we should submit to the will of Providence, and not seek to escape any pain."

Dr. Amick adds:

"Some approach death with a calm countenance and a serene mind, others are racked with pain and suffering. For hours and even days, they writhe and groan between life and death. It is in this class of cases in which it is proposed to give the hopeless sufferer respite from his agony, and euthanasia is suggested. A hypodermic injection of morphia in such cases would result in general and lasting sleep, and as the irritation that existed in the body became lessened, the mind would gradually relax its hold upon the system, and its departure would be so easy and quiet that a spectator would scarcely recognize it as going until it was gone. Euthanasia is recommended only in those cases where there is no chance for recovery, and the patient wishes to be freed from his misery."

Several New York physicians were asked by a *Sun* reporter what they thought about the foregoing article. They generally agreed that the principles contained in it were sound and humane. But when asked how the general adoption of such ideas was likely to operate in practice, they grew cautious and thoughtful. One well-known doctor said:

"This matter of allowing a doctor to kill a patient when, in his judgment, he is destined to have a prolonged and painful death struggle, is a very serious one. The doctor's judgment may be at fault, or the patient may, having an incurable disease, simulate so intense a pain, that a weak doctor might consent to put him out of misery. What would the insurance companies say to this? If General Grant asked for an easy death from opiates, and thus a necessarily hastened one, the public paid no regard to the fact that it was so arranged, because they had and have perfect confidence in his physicians. But suppose the practice to become general, do you suppose that serious errors of diagnosis would not be made? I can tell you of hundreds of cases where the diagnosis at diseases is directly contradicted by the autopsy, and where the true nature of the complaint was not suspected even when the patient was in extremis."

Another physician thought that humanity required alleviation from pain, even where life was shortened by the use of sedatives. "But," said he, "this is true only in those cases where the result will be death within a limited period, and the very wisest judgment must be used in the matter. As a rule narcotic drugs shorten life, and the fact that a patient suffers pain does not in itself furnish an excuse for using them. As for directly killing a man to save him from suffering, the responsibility is, in my judgment, too great for any single medical man to assume."

An old practitioner related a case in which a young Boston physician had given a patient heavy doses of opiates for quieting and "shortening" a case of painful and, as he believed, incurable disease, and was surprised to find that the patient got well. He lived for seven years after he had begged to be allowed to die from euthanasia. "And the most curious part of the matter," said the doctor, "lay in the fact that the opiates cured him. In so carefully treated a case as that of General Grant euthanasia was perfectly proper, but in more obscure cases of disease, in the hands of less eminent physicians, there would be elements of danger."

A physician of large general experience said that sixty per cent. of the patients who die while under the treatment of able modern physicians are at the time of death under the direct influence of narcotic or alcoholic stimulation. "Many persons," said he, "who would not give their direct consent to the killing of a sick friend, and it is killing, cannot find it in their hearts to permit him to die in agony; they know that the doctor is giving the needed narcotics, and they ignore the fact. To my mind the doctor would neglect his duty if he failed to give the sedatives called for in the case; if doctors can not cure a man they should make death easy as soon as they are convinced that the case is hopeless."

Two of the doctors thought that the practice of "effective stimulation," as they called the hastening of death by narcotics, had grown so rapidly that there was danger that it might be used without due consideration. They thought the advice of at least two consulting physicians of recognized ability should be had before any course of narcotics designed to end in death should be entered upon. They held that the practice was already carried to its full limit, and thought that the unquestioning attitude of the public concerning the open stimulation of General Grant, however proper it may have been, would encourage doctors of incautions or inconsequential habits to go too far in the matter.

One of our oldest physicians thought that one of the chief difficulties in the practical use of euthanasia was to decide where and how to limit it. "In the article you have shown me," said he, "a requisite for the practice of anesthesia consists in the consent of the patient. But suppose the patient to be an insane person, who is about to expire from long and agonizing death. He is incapable of assent or dissent. Would you, for that reason, deprive him of the benefits of euthanasia? And how long would it be before your euthanasia principle would be extended to the hopeless paralytics who are, as your writer says, 'of no use to others and a burden to themselves?' Would you kill them, also? And where does the law come in? If you shorten a man's life you kill him. Has a doctor the right to kill a man any more than you have? I have often felt it within my line of duty to give narcotics in hopeless cases, while knowing that they must necessarily and considerably shorten the life of my patient. I have often asked myself how far I would be legally responsible for doing so should I confess the act. I have often thought, also, since the practice of deathbed stimulants has become so common and doctors so numerous, that cases might easily arise where an unscrupulous physician would be tempted to help a man rid himself of his wife—or his mother-in-law."

"What method would you propose," asked the reporter, "for keeping euthanasia within justifiable limits?"

"Oh, I don't know," said the medical man. "How would it do to get two medical certificates stating the certain approach of death, and a Judge's permit to kill a dying man with narcotics?"

—N. Y. Sun.

No immediate danger of intellectual overwork threatens the pupils of the common schools of Georgia. In the rural districts three months constitute the school year, and it requires the most rigid economy to keep them going three months with the present appropriation. All the cities and enterprising towns supplement their pitances from the State school funds by local taxation and maintain excellent schools for about nine months in the year. —Chicago Times.

A factory at Marlboro, N. Y., turns out nearly 5,000,000 berry, grape and peach baskets a year. Often a log is taken from the dock of a morning and goes down the river at evening in the shape of crates and baskets filled with fruit. —N. Y. Tribune.

## ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

How They Are Made to Duplicate the Original.

There is a small room in the rear of a Court street store in which works an old, gray-haired man. Surrounding him on all sides are legs of many shapes and sizes. Some are short and stout, with rather too much calf for strictly classical beauty, others are long and slim, with a deplorable lack of calf, while others vie in shapeliness with the nether limbs of a Greek slave or Venus de Milo.

The old man when visited recently was huddled at work, but consented to give the writer a few particulars in regard to his business.

"Now, that," he said, pointing to a shapely leg hanging over the fire, "belongs to a Newburyport young lady."

"That," continued the old man, "is what's known as a knee bearing leg. I made it for her three years ago, when she was about fourteen years old. She lost her leg a little below the knee—so short she couldn't wear a socket bearing-leg, so she was obliged to have a knee-bearing, to walk on the knee. She has grown a little since, and so I was obliged to lengthen it out. I cut the leg in two at the calf and put in a piece, dovetailing it and fastening it with glue. I've histed a child's leg least at four inches before it was given up, when its parents were poor and couldn't afford a new one."

"How did the young lady lose her leg?"

"I don't know; I didn't ask her. I never ask anybody, for some are very sensitive about it, especially men. You see a great many men lose their legs by being run over when they are drunk. I do not believe I've asked a man that question for ten years. Now here," picking up a leg in process of construction, "legs don't weigh as much as you'd think. Including all the iron-work, that leg wouldn't weigh more than five pounds. I have just made one for a full-grown woman that weighed, everything complete, including the socket, exactly three pounds. I made it particularly light on account of her being sickly. I want to show you now whether we get the durability. The steel ankle-joints are, you see, set in the wood, and slightly broader at the ankle than further up the leg, which makes them sorter dovetailed. The bearing-down strain is borne in part by them and partly by an endless and very powerful cord—some make it of silk, but I always use linen—extending from the heel of the foot over a bar in the calf of the leg, which is hollow. The cord believes principally what is called 'the nosing,' where the shin plays into the foot."

"The ankle-joints are, you see, connected by a steel bolt, which makes the leg particularly strong about the ankle, where the most strain comes. The toe-joint is located at the same place as in the natural foot, and works with a spring that brings the toe into place after each step. The wood? I use willow altogether, and have never used any other. I have shown you one used where the leg has been lost below the knee."

"Now this," producing another leg, "is for one lost above the knee. It is the same in every particular as the other, with the addition of a wooden socket to secure the stump. It works at the knee in a very natural manner on a simple bolt, with a spring extending from the thin piece to the lower part of the top socket. This spring throws the foot forward, in walking, the minute the toe leaves the floor."

"I'll observe that if the amputation is above the knee the leg must be held in place by suspenders made of a stout web—part elastic and part non-elastic—extending over the shoulder. If with a long stump below the knee, the leather socket, laced above the knee, is usually sufficient."

"If, however, there is but a short stump below the knee a strap is required. Every weak point in a leg is specially guarded, in some way or other; and when the steel and woodwork is complete the leg is covered with calfskin lined with felt, and is put on wet and dries to the flesh very closely, adding a great deal to its strength. Then that is sand-papered down to a surface, and the holes in the calf opened out. They are for ventilation, but I doubt if they do any good. I always put them in, because a good many are of the notion they are. Then the leg is painted. I use alcoholic paint, made of gum and dry lead. The minute it strikes water it is set and you can't wash it off with anything except alcohol."

"I'll show you a leg," producing a particularly fine one, "that I put on wet and dries to the flesh very closely, adding a great deal to its strength. Then that is sand-papered down to a surface, and the holes in the calf opened out. They are for ventilation, but I doubt if they do any good. I always put them in, because a good many are of the notion they are. Then the leg is painted. I use alcoholic paint, made of gum and dry lead. The minute it strikes water it is set and you can't wash it off with anything except alcohol."

"What do you consider your most singular case?"

"That of a little boy that lives near the old reservoir. He was brought to me in his father's arms when he was sixteen or seventeen months old, and had never walked a step. I didn't dare to touch him, he was so young and tender, and his father took him to Dr. Shaw. The doctor advised him to get a limb right off so as to prevent hip disease on the other side. That had never occurred to me. The doctor's opinion took all the responsibility away from me; and so I went to work at once, and made a leg for the boy. He learned to walk with it, and walks and runs with it now so well that you'd hardly know he'd lost a leg. I have customers all over the country—one in Saginaw, Mich., and another in Leavenworth, Kan., and at least a dozen in Nova Scotia. In the Boston custom-house I have quite a number."

"How long will a leg wear?"

"It is a question often asked me, and a very hard one to answer. I have a customer that has worn a leg for twenty-one years, and I know men that would not wear a leg two years. It is just as it is with everything else. Some take care of them and others stave them out very quickly."

"The government, you know, allows soldiers a new leg every five years, or \$75. That looks as if they thought five years was the average, but good legs will, in my opinion, average at least eight years. The price the government sets on 'em is about the lowest they can be made for, though some manufacturers ask twice as much as that."

"How long does it take to make a leg?"

Well, I'll tell you. In war times they said if a man made a leg in eight days they were satisfied." —Boston Globe.

## Nihilism Not Dead.

The News About Nihilists Has Simply Been Carefully Suppressed.

For the sake of his Czar and fatherland, Count Dmitry Andreevitch Tolstoy, the Minister of the Interior, undertook to perform a very clever feat, not smacking of wise statesmanship and genuine diplomacy. It is generally known that for many years past all the powers of Europe have looked upon nihilism as a smirching thorn in the Czar's heel. The home troubles, it was believed, would not allow the Russian autocrat to wield all his huge forces against any foreign enemy. This matter was actually annoying His Majesty's Government. Therefore Dmitry Andreevitch made up his mind that nihilism must be dead, or at least proclaimed to be so. Certainly the role of a trickster was not becoming to a man of three score and ten, a minister, a senator, a president of the Academy of Sciences, an actual privy counselor, a count, and a knight of all the imperial orders, but if in holy Russia it is blissful to be a "fool for Christ's sake," then why could not a high dignitary of Russia descend to the role of a trickster for the Czar's sake? Be it what it may, the illustrious Count dug himself a grave for Nihilism, performed a funeral service, and delivered an obituary oration. He did all that in due order. His oration, however, he took pains to make known all over the world.

"Nihilism is dead," said the Czar's Minister, and it was flashed through the wires that encircle the globe. As all Governors of Russia are under the immediate command of the Minister of the Interior, and all the newspapers are under the unavoidable control of the same minister, it has for the last three years looked here indeed as if Nihilism had turned upon plain Nihil. Even the Nihilists were lately admitted that the Nihilist was dead, and they were gone. Suddenly news came here from the City of Kharkoff that Nihilism was yet alive. As the Minister of the Interior and the Governor of Kharkoff are now on the leave of absence, this important discovery was not smothered in the very bud. These are the facts:

A few days ago, at midnight, in the city of Kharkoff, graced with a university, there was arrested in the street a man who proved to be armed like a regular terrorist. He had on his person a pistol, a dagger and some poison. In order to get all the glory to themselves, the gendarmes, without informing their superiors, tried to find the house in which the captured Nihilist resided. In a suburb they found a house in which one of the boarders was missing, and they guessed that that was the place they needed. Though it was past nine in the morning, yet the other man was fast asleep. They awoke him and asked him to dress himself. Two gendarmes sat on the foot of the bed of their man, waiting for him. Suddenly he thrust his hand under his pillow, snatched his pistol, and fired at one of the two gendarmes. He missed his aim and the two men grappled with him. Another shot was fired, and one of the two gendarmes, Fessenko, fell mortally wounded. A third gendarme rushed into the room and his wrist was pierced with a bullet. More men rushed in, and the Nihilist was overpowered and secured. His name, as it appeared from his pass, was Platon Lebedinsky. The wounded gendarme was taken to a hospital, but he died on the way. In a few minutes all the authorities of Kharkoff, Vice-Governor, Colonel of Gendarmes, the Province Attorney, and the Chief of the Police, with hundreds of policemen and gendarmes, were at the place of shooting. In broad daylight, before a crowd of people, they had discovered the Nihilist quarters in regular running order. There was a secret printing press, and piles of orders of the much-dreaded executive committee; dynamite, nitro-glycerine, and bombs ready for use; a little armory of pistols, daggers, and cartridges; dirt, and a pair of boots, and a pair of shoes, and a pair of socks, and a pair of drawers, and other accessories of Nihilist quarters. There was an oven full of explosives, which no man in Kharkoff dared to approach, and so an expert on the Nihilist bombs was sent here from the city. The expert placed a bomb in a hollow tree and exploded it by means of the electric current. The simple-minded residents of Kharkoff thought that an earthquake shook them. Wooden splinters flew for half a mile.

When Dmitry Andreevitch Tolstoy heard of the Kharkoff incident, he swore that he and coming to himself, he swore that all the Kharkoff authorities should be put in sacks and drowned in the Donetz River at midnight, along with their two captured Nihilists.

Now it transpires that during the last three years, which appeared so quiet, the number of the arrested Nihilists was as large as in the liveliest times of terrorism. But everything was done quietly. The victims, without any trial, were hidden beyond "nine iron doors," as a Russian fairy tale runs, and the tongues of the witnesses of their arrest were sealed under the penalty of Siberia.

No, Nihilism will not die till the people of Russia will long for annihilation of the monstrous system of autocracy. —Cor. N. Y. Sun.

## Veritable Curiosity Shop.

Four miles west of Thomaston, Conn., on an unfrequented road, stands a house which shows evident signs of age. In front, beneath a shady maple, are two tombstones of persons who died in 1776 and 1778. A long, lank individual named Worrill lives a sort of hermit life in the house, which is reached by a long pair of stairs. The house within is a veritable curiosity shop, the wall being covered with huge hornet nests, wreaths made from potato bugs, all grasses of the field, besides innumerable butterflies and insects fastened to the walls with pins. A room in the rear is a museum in itself—cases of stuffed birds and snakes, frogs, owls, hawks, pigeons, mammals, a chair 120 years old, a wreath of snake skins, another potatoes, a third of eggs, a whisky bottle 160 years old, lizards of all species, a frame enclosing a wreath made of the claws of animals, 4,800 in all, and all sorts of odd things from the woods. —N. Y. Post.

## GYPSUM.

The Value of Plaster as a Land Dressing and Fertilizer.

Gypsum is a valuable fertilizer. Chemically pure it contains about twenty-three parts lime, forty-six sulphur, and twenty-one water. Its beneficial effects are owing to its soluble lime and its sulphuric acid. It fixes volatile and escaping carbonate of ammonia, and conveys them to the roots of plants. The carbonates of ammonia coming in contact with the sulphate of lime forms carbonate of lime and sulphate of ammonia. This fixing of ammonia makes gypsum especially valuable on the manure pile, where a few light dressings applied every day and a half will effect the preservation of nearly all the ammonia in the pile. Applied to light soils, especially soils deficient in lime, it is very valuable, doubling in some cases such crops as clover; but on clay soils also highly stimulating effects are obtained. The plaster should be in a very finely-ground condition to get the best effects the first season. The effect of plaster does not end with one or two seasons, but has been distinctly traced years after application. In a dry season little effect is obtained the first season, but in an ordinary or wet season the effect is very marked. While plaster is applied, and beneficially it is said by some who use it, on wheat and other grain crops, its best results are clover and grasses, turnips, peas and Indian corn. With the last crop it is sometimes put in the hills, a spoonful to each hill, though the view of general results extending over years of general distribution is perhaps the best way of applying it. With the other crops it may be sown either broadcast by hand, a method hard on the hands and eyes, or sown with drill or plaster sower. The quantity per acre sown on light soils should never be less than 100 pounds per acre. The best practice is to sow 200 or 300 pounds per acre. It is deemed that mixed with salt it gives better results than when used alone. The mixture varies in proportions in individual practices, some using 100 pounds gypsum to 200 pounds salt, while others use 200 pounds of each per acre. The best time to sow it is in the spring, very early, and give a second lighter dressing after vegetation is advanced a little, say about the middle of May. On an average of years well-ground gypsum is certainly found a highly profitable fertilizer on farms not too far removed from gypsum mines. —Canada Farmer.

## Happy Condition of Farmers.

An old and successful agriculturist says: "It is now many years since a school boy I listened to an agricultural address delivered by Isaac Hill, in Keene, to the farmers of Cheshire County. He was a noted man in New Hampshire, and also a Governor of the State. In speaking of the 'happy condition of farmers,' he observed that 'the merchant folded nine times out of ten before a fortune is gained; the speculator nine times in a hundred; the mechanic and the lawyer gain only while their work is going on; the wages of the priest, like those of the common laborer, stop when he no longer works; the physician adds to his income no oftener than he visits the sick; the salaried man, if he saves at all, saves only a specific sum.' In this comparison, the farmer by dint of his husbandry produces constantly from the mother earth, while his associate callings are subject to the uncertainties, changes, and recurring vicissitudes incidental to other employments known to the society of man."

## Truths for Flirting Girls.

Whatever idea the young girls who practice street flirting may entertain of their seemingly innocent pastime, it may be set down as a certainty that when a respectable young man desires the acquaintance of one who may some day become his wife he does not go out on the street and seek her acquaintance through a flirtation. But, on the other hand, the flirt of the street, no matter how innocent and fair her attentions may be, is the last person he would seek as his life's companion. He desires purity, without and above suspicion. The young lady who engages in this kind of pastime should bear in mind that she not only endangers her reputation and leaves a stain upon her good name, but her name is a by-word among those with whom she flirts, to be bandied about in the saloons, on the street corners and in the low-down, unholly places in the city, fastening on her otherwise fair name a stigma or stain that will follow her for years after she sees her folly and attempts to mend her ways. —Newark Advertiser.

## Horses' Food.

The horse is more dainty about his food than any other farm animal excepting a sheep. No unclean refuse should be left in the feeding boxes to sour under the animal's nose. In warm weather the danger of this is greater, especially when meal with wet, cut hay is given. This is the best possible feed for a working horse, but if left to many hired men it will be unsatisfactory from overfeeding. Some people seem to think that all there is in feeding a horse is to stuff his manger full with hay all the time and give him large amounts of grain or meal. Under such management a horse will grow poor and his appetite will fall, and with no appetite he cannot do efficient work. —Farm, Field and Stockman.

Two Georgia girls recently decided that things were getting altogether too dull, and they would try and wake things up and have some fun. They dressed up in men's apparel, walked over to some of their neighbors' domiciles, passed off for tramps, frightened some women and children almost out of their wits, and would have made a thorough canvass of the town but for a little mouse, which appeared upon the scene, and caused them to identify themselves with the weaker sex, abruptly terminating their carnival. —St. Louis Post.

—A woman made the first orange box used in California, and she now runs a factory which turns out 50,000 of these boxes a year.

## GREEN CROPS.

The Practice of Plowing Them Under as Manure.

This question commands a great deal of attention at the present time, and the opinions of writers on the subject differ very much. One writer thinks worn-out lands can be restored to their original fertility by plowing under certain crops adapted to the purpose. Another remarks this cannot add fertility, for the reason that all that is plowed under the soil grew out of it. One thinks the only benefit of this operation is in the mechanical effects. Many years ago it was customary to plow under large fields of clover as a preparation for a crop of wheat. This operation is mostly discontinued, not because the clover failed to enrich the land, but because it is found to be cheaper to use certain chemical manures. It is still an unsettled question whether we can restore the fertility of worn-out land by any kind or any amount of green manuring. To settle this question in my mind I have been trying a series of experiments on lands either worn out or naturally exceedingly poor. In the States bordering on the Atlantic there is a great amount of poor sandy soils. How much these soils have in common, and to what extent they differ are important points for us to know in order to give or to get information that may be generally useful. We know that on a large part of this land large crops can be grown without other manure than a small portion of commercial fertilizer, and as each of the chemical elements in the crop exceeds by many times the same element in the fertilizer, it appears that every element required exists to a considerable extent either in the soil or atmosphere. To what extent a plant can take from the atmosphere certain of the elements it needs is a question that excites much controversy, and he who knows most on this subject has great need of still more knowledge. That plants take carbon from the atmosphere is admitted; that they take nitrogen is claimed and denied. One theory of green crops appears to be based on the idea that a plant can take from the air a limited amount of the organic elements it needs, and when this is plowed in it makes the soil still richer in these elements, and that certain soils are only deficient in this class of elements. Where the want is of a mineral nature it is plain so amount of green manuring will make the land fertile. Now, the all important point is to know what the soil requires. We purchase and apply a half-dozen different elements where probably one might answer if we knew which. To test this matter to a certain extent, I sowed a field of rye, and when the rye was about two feet high I plowed it under and sowed corn on one half and Hungarian grass on the other; these I plowed under in turn, and sowed rye again. The crop harvested from this was not what was expected, and I concluded some mineral was necessary. I then procured some fertilizers of different kinds, and quite a variety of different chemicals, and planted crops with these in such a manner as to give at least some indication of the wants of the soil. I am not yet ready to give a detailed account of these experiments, but I am satisfied that we can improve our soils much more cheaply by buying the chemicals than the fertilizers at present prices. South Carolina rock, or as it is called South Carolina phosphate, ground exceedingly fine in the form of "floats" produces an excellent effect on this soil, and while it costs less than one-half that of acid phosphate it contains twice as much of the elements of fertility. The nitrates do not appear to be of any use to the corn crop. Of all the chemical elements the floats have done the best. I do not believe this soil needs nitrogen in any form whatever, and when we buy the regular fertilizers a large part of the expense is for this. Potash is evidently one of the necessities of the soil, as is shown by the fact that a small quantity of it adds very much to the yield. I can not learn that experiments have been made to test the value of salt on these soils. In some parts of this State salt is used very much as a manure. In Central New York it is very beneficial on some soils, while on others in the same locality it is of no use whatever. In making experiments to learn the wants of our lands it is very easy to be deceived. One man plowed in a crop of corn as a preparation for wheat, and sowed the wheat soon after. The effect was what any sensible man might have foreseen. It was a damage to the wheat crop, as it prevented the formation of a proper seed bed. That his wheat was made worse instead of better was no argument against green manuring when properly done.

I notice many similar experiments which prove nothing for or against this practice, as the experiments were not properly managed. I shall continue to experiment until I am perfectly satisfied of the effects on this kind of land. Red clover is without doubt the best crop for this purpose where it can be grown, but where the land is poor to begin with it is difficult to get clover started. I am now trying Hungarian grass, and this appears to be a good crop for the purpose. The seed is cheap, and it is good on most any land, and is also valuable as a hay crop for winter use or for soiling. We need a larger variety of plants for soiling, and can improve our lands by keeping more stock than we can keep in any other manner. Rye is valuable as a soiling plant, but it should be fed early, as animals do not like it after it is headed out. Some of my neighbors plow in buckwheat for manure; others say this crop does more harm than good. I believe it to be the poorest crop that is used for this purpose. One neighbor says let a stack of buckwheat rot on the ground and it will make a hole in the ground, and the land barren afterwards. That green manuring will pay on some soils is certain, and we must learn by experiment whether it will pay us, and what crops are best adapted to the purpose. —Cor. Christian at Work.

Some people are in favor of giving one's wife a name ethetically suggestive of her husband's business. A good plan. A chemist's wife would then be Ann Eliza; a furniture dealer's, Sophia; a farmer's, Tilly; a fisherman's, Netty; a tonsorial artist's, Barbara; a burglar's, Kit-ty; an attorney's, Law-ra; a barkeeper's, Gin-orra; an editor's, Rita.

# Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS - KANSAS

## A VFRITABLE VACUUM.

He was a dude,  
His attitude  
Was striking as he sat  
On the veranda balustrade,  
The while a cigarette he held  
He wore a derby hat.

With such a trim,  
It covered him,  
His coat was made so tight  
It was a cinch to never touch his side;  
His elbows thus extended wide  
Were really quite a sight.

His trousers, too,  
Exposed to view  
A limb so very slight,  
You scarce could tell it from the cane,  
The silver head of which he wore  
Would swallow if he might.

He uttered slow:  
"Aw, don't you know,  
This really is quite a bore."  
Then rolled his cigarette again,  
And looked as if he tried in vain  
To think of something more.

But not you see  
Vacuity,  
On every feature plain:  
He and his cigarette and clothes,  
He absolutely nothing knows—  
Except to suck his cane.—*Boston Globe.*

## LIKE A GUINEA HEN.

The Contemtable Trick Served by a Father Upon His Son.

### CHAPTER I.

"Anderson, I don't know any other way to put it up," said my father. "You are a fool. Here you have been studying your books and musing over the great things you are going to do, and now you want to marry a widow. I did not think that a Japerson, especially Anderson Japerson, would so far give up that inborn idea of importance which has ever distinguished us from our neighbors."

My father turned, walked to the end of the porch, took a drink of water and rinsed his mouth as if he would wash out the taste of his words. I was much in love with the widow Hankins. Oh, she was beautiful; so graceful with a charming little laugh—a rippling giggle, like the tinkling of a music-box. The Widow Hankins, or Zeldia, as I was permitted to call her, was several years older than I, but she was so lithe, so blithe, oh, so everything that I knew her beauty would last forever. This charming creature had married a miller. Hankins was not a handsome man, but his old water-mill was such a romantic place that Zeldia, with her notions of poetry and moss-covered rocks, could not resist his importunities. He only lived two years after his marriage, and when I saw him buried in an old orchard, I fancied he must have died of excessive happiness.

My father was rather a stern man, but there was about him a peculiar humor that occasionally cropped out, but since my mother's death the outcroppings had become rare indeed.

"You ought to have more sense," said my father, turning from the end of the porch and slowly approaching me. "If you are so keen to get married, sir—"

"But I am not so keen to get married, sir."

"It seems that you are. What is there about Zeldia Hankins that you find so attractive?"

"She is beautiful," I replied.

"Beautiful," he contemptuously repeated. "Why, sir, you can go out in the woods any time and jump up a better looking woman than she is. She is squint-eyed."

"Father, you know better than that."

"No, I don't. She is squint-eyed, with an expressionless doll-face, and has a laugh like the cackle of a guinea-hen."

"I won't stand here, sir, and listen to you. You are insulting."

"Yes," he continued, paying no attention to my rising resentment, "and worse than all, she is a flirt. If you marry her, you shall not bring her to my house. You are only nineteen. Wait until you are twenty-one and then renew your proposal of marriage."

"I haven't proposed to her yet."

"Well, wait until you are twenty-one, and then if you want to marry her I will give you this farm and every head of cattle on the place."

"I won't accept such an outrageous proposition."

"Oh, well, then, go ahead; but remember, sir, that you must not bring her to my house."

"Can you? Well, I am glad to hear it. I have a mortgage on that property, and the day you take up your residence there the mortgage shall be foreclosed."

"Father, I thought that you were a kind-hearted man."

"And I thought that you were a sensible boy."

"I would rather lack sense than kindness of heart."

"Oh, you are no doubt a philanthropist, and like nearly all philanthropists, lack discretion."

"Were you not in love with my mother?" I asked after a moment's silence.

"Oh, yes, but my love was tempered with sense. Your mother was a young and talented woman. I was a man, not a mere boy."

"You are wasting your words on me, father."

"I think you are right in that particular. Go on, now, and pursue your own course, but remember what I have said."

### CHAPTER II.

I remembered that my father had said, but that evening I went over to see Zeldia. Oh, how beautiful she looked in her new checked dress. When I arrived at the mill, she was sitting in a cozy little room engaged in embroidering a pair of slippers for me.

"Come in, Anderson," she said, arising and extending her hand. "I expected you this evening."

"I hope that your thoughts of me were pleasant."

"Oh, yes, Kittie," turning to a negro who appeared in the doorway, "bring in

some wood and build up a fire. The air is chilly."

Kittie made a fire and retired. I was afraid that she would remain in the room.

"This fall weather is delightful, Zeldia," I remarked.

"Yes, it's so beautiful. I like the fall so much better than I do the spring. The spring is full of gloom but the fall is full of signs."

"Then you like signs better than you do gloom."

"Oh, yes, they mean so much more." She laughed in her rippling way, and the blood of resentment mounted to my face as I recalled my father's declaration that she cackled like a guinea-hen.

"Why, Anderson, what makes you blush?"

"Did I blush?"

"Yes."

"No, I didn't."

"Yes, you did, sir."

"Well, I couldn't help it."

"I didn't say anything to make you blush, did I?"

"Oh, no; it was something that father said."

"Tell me."

"Oh, I can't."

"Why?"

"Might hurt your feelings."

"No it wouldn't. I am not easily hurt."

"Well, he—oh, I don't want to tell you."

"But you must."

"He said so much about you that I can hardly remember it all. He doesn't like you very well."

"But tell me what he said."

"Oh, well he said—said that your laugh was like the cackle of a guinea-hen."

She blushed deeply, and, arising, she stood with her back turned toward me.

"Of course not, Anderson. I did not know your father was so hateful."

"He is very cruel at times," I replied.

"He must be. Did he say anything else?"

"Yes, he said—well I don't know what he did say exactly, but I know he objects to my coming here."

She sat down and turned her beautiful eyes upon me. How I did yearn to take her in my arms.

"Does he not think you are old enough to attend to your own affairs," she asked.

"It seems not."

After a long silence: "I used to like your father, Anderson, but now I hate him. I will never speak to him again."

"I don't blame you."

"I was sorry that I had told her. The warm light faded from her eyes. She became silent, and somewhat irritable. I thought,

When I took my leave, she extended her hand but said nothing. When I arrived at home I found father sitting in the "big room" reading a newspaper. When I entered he put the paper aside, yawned and said:

"Been out 'possum hunting, Anderson?"

"No, sir."

"Thought you had. 'Possums are ripe, now, you know."

"I don't care if they are," I rather irritably remarked.

"No, I suppose not. When a youngster is in love he cares very little for 'possums. When did you see the widow?"

"If you mean Zeldia Hankins, I saw her to-night."

"Looking well, I suppose."

"She always looks well."

"Cackle any for you?"

"Father, I don't want you to talk that way. It wounds me."

"All right. Don't want to wound you."

"I told Zeldia what you said about her laugh."

"Did you?"

"Yes, I did."

"What did she say?"

"Said that she did not know you were so hateful."

"Did, eh?"

"That's what I said."

"Didn't say she was going to sue me or anything of that sort, did she?"

"You know she didn't."

"How do I know? I wasn't there. Did you ask her to marry you?"

"No, I didn't."

"Why didn't you?"

"I might have done so, but after I told her what you said her feelings were so much hurt that I could not."

"You ought not to have told her. You showed your philanthropy and usual lack of discretion. You ought to marry her. It would just suit a philanthropist to live in a log cabin."

### CHAPTER III.

Two days later I again called on Mrs. Hankins.

"Zeldia," said I, "have you recovered your spirits?"

"Oh, yes, but I am mad at your hateful father, and I'm never going to speak to him again, but I don't suppose he cares. All he cares for is to sit up like a judge and read stupid old books. Did he know that you were coming to see me to-day?"

"I suppose not."

"If he had he might have told you something else about me. I met him yesterday. He spoke to me, but I didn't notice him."

"Zeldia, I have something else to tell you."

"Something that he said?"

"No, something—something that has long been on my mind."

"What is it?"

"I love you."

"Oh, that should not have been on your mind," she said. "It should be in your heart."

"Zeldia, you are making fun of me."

"Indeed, I am not."

"Then why don't you tell me whether or not you care for me?"

She laughed, but soon repressing her merriment she said: "If your father were to hear me he would say that I cackle like a guinea-hen."

"Never mind what he says, but pay attention to what I say. Oh, don't you see how devotedly I love you? Don't you see me when I lay my heart at your feet? Tell me will you be my wife?"

"Anderson, you don't mean what you say."

"Oh, I swear it."

"You may think now that you love me but after awhile you will see that you thought was love was mere fancy."

"Gloomy creature," I supplicated,

sinking upon my knees, "do not speak so to me. If worship you, unless you consent to be mine I will—"

Kittie entered with an armful of wood. I sprang to my feet. She grinned at me, and as she was putting the wood on the fire, I saw that she was shaking with laughter. When she withdrew, I turned to Zeldia and said:

"You must give me an answer."

"Anderson, you have plenty of time. You are very young."

"Don't talk to me of time. Talk to me of an eternity of love, but not of time. It can not be possible that you do not love me! Fate would not—could not be so cruel."

"Now let us be sensible. A marriage can not be arranged in a moment. You must give me time."

"How long?"

"One week."

"I suppose I must, but it will seem a very long time. I must go, for if I remain longer with you, the week will seem to be a year."

I knew that she loved me. I could see love in her expressive eyes. I would give up all and marry her. I would build a cabin on the hillside, "Father may relent," I said aloud, as I walked along.

"I think not," a voice replied. Looking up I saw my father sitting on a log near the side of the road. I stood for a moment and looked at him.

"Come, sit down, Anderson."

"I obeyed."

"Well, how are you getting along?" he asked.

"I hardly know, sir."

"Have no doubts with regard to the widow's love for you, I suppose?"

"No, sir; I feel that she loves me."

"That's well enough. There's nothing like winning the love of a handsome woman."

"Ah, you acknowledge, then, that Zeldia is handsome?"

"Oh, no. I say there is nothing like winning the love of a handsome woman. I do not mean that Mrs.—Mrs. What's-name is handsome. Now, for instance, we'll take her nose. I doubt not but that it is an obedient and useful nose, but no one but a philanthropist can say that it is a handsome one. She—"

"I will not listen to you, sir."

"Well, Anderson, sit down. We won't discuss her personal appearance."

I sat down again. My father continued: "I would dislike to see you marry her, my son, but I will not stand in your way. I could not disinherit you if I were to try. If you marry her, you may bring her home and I will promise to treat her as I would a daughter. I also promise not to wound her feelings. She is doubtless a very good woman. To see you happy would also make me happy."

I seized my father's hand. "How can I ever repay you for your kindness," I exclaimed. "You make a new man of me—you fill my soul with love for you. Next week I shall go to Zeldia and tell her of your goodness."

"Why not go now, my son?"

"Because I am not to see her again for a week."

"That's rather rough, isn't it?"

"Yes, sir, but she wasn't wanting time to think."

"You asked her to marry you, eh?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did she say?"

"I hardly know what she said, but I know that I am to get my answer one week from this time."

"Well, give her my regards when you see her again."

"I will, sir, and I know that she will forgive the remark you made about her laugh."

"I hope so. Well, I think that we'd better begin to put our house in order. It needs to be refurbished." Again I grasped his hand. I longed to run to Zeldia and tell her of father's goodness.

He spared no expense in refurbishing the house. He superintended every little detail. Never before had I seen so much of his noble nature. Our old house, once so somber, was now bright.

My time arrived. I hurried to Zeldia's house. She was sitting at a sewing machine. Costly fabrics were strewn about the floor. Ah, I saw it all. I saw the love in her eyes.

"Zeldia," said I, "you seem to be happy to-day."

"I am," she replied.

"What makes you so happy?" I asked, smiling upon her.

"I am going to get married," she replied.

I leaned over and kissed her. "Do you love the man?" I asked.

"Oh, yes."

"Very much?"

"Oh, awful much."

"When will the marriage take place?"

"Next week, I think."

"Oh, sweet woman, why put it off so long? Everything is in readiness."

"No, I have some sewing to do yet."

"I wish I could help you. How long have you loved me?"

"I have liked you ever so long."

"But you love me now, don't you?"

"No, I don't love you."

"What, don't love me?"

"No; why should I?"

"Because you are going to marry me," I exclaimed.

"Oh, no, Anderson, you make a mistake. I am going to marry your father."

I don't know how I got away from that house. I don't think that I knew anything until several days afterward. I wandered away.

I have just returned to my old home. I lived in the far West for many years and I am now the husband of the most magnificent woman I have ever seen. Last night father and I strolled out into the woods and sat on a log. I had intended not to speak to him concerning his wife, although I saw that she was squint-eyed, and that she had a laugh like a guinea-hen, but father introduced the subject.

"Anderson, you are happy, I suppose?"

"Yes, sir."

"You have married well?"

"Yes."

"Anderson, do you know what I wish?"

"How should I know?"

"Well, I will tell you. I wish that you had married Zeldia. She's a terror, I tell you."

"Isn't she kind-hearted?"

"Well, no. When I hear the guinea-hen cackle, I then know that it is time to look out. Oh, Lord!"—*Arkansas Traveler.*

## MANAGEMENT OF CHICKENS.

Hints and Suggestions for Poultry Raisers and Farmers.

The water supplied should be from a pure source. No surface or pond water should be allowed. Shallow and ungalvanized iron dishes are to be preferred.

Gapes and many of the ills that fowls are heir to are often contracted by drinking sewage or impure water, although this is generally the fact from over-crowding or rearing too many on the same ground, and especially year after year.

The use of a little common tar water occasionally is of great service, being an excellent disinfectant. It may easily be kept in readiness by getting an empty barrel that has contained tar; fill this with water and it becomes sufficiently impregnated with tar to effect its purpose. A little being put in the drinking vessel along with the pure water.

Chickens so treated rarely suffer from gapes, and should the disease be contracted the chances are that the treatment will effect a cure, if not of too long standing, and the chicken too weak.

When two or three days old the brood may be put in the rearing coops, which should be made in two parts, one for shelter and for night, and the other for a run during the day.

That for the night should be entirely of wood, finished with a coat of hot coal tar inside and out, and should be 24 inches square, 30 inches at the front, falling to 12 inches at the back and ending the floor of wood and half the front covered with the wire left open for entrance. A little saw-dust may be spread on the bottom when in use, and if pitch pine saw dust can be secured no insects will lodge in the place or on the birds.

The run in front should be from five to six feet long, and from eighteen inches to two feet wide, and eighteen inches high at the sides, the whole being covered with inch wire netting or lathes.

These runs are placed close to the front of the night box, and in suitable weather are removed a few inches off to allow the chickens a free road through, while still retaining the hen until she commences to lay or it be time to wean the young birds.

The whole is best whitewashed from time to time, and especially when the broods are changed and fresh ones put in. The roof of the coop should also be whitewashed, as the latter is, to some extent, a non-conductor of heat, and serves to keep the place cooler inside. The whole should be moved on fresh ground every day or two, as the weather may be dry or sloppy.

When the hen begins to lay or it is time to wean the chicks, she may be removed and the chicks left for a short time longer, care being taken to close the front of the coops at night, if cold weather, with a piece of thin board inserted between the coop and the run.

The great object in keeping the hen in semi-confinement in this manner is to prevent the young birds from being trailed about and lost in long, wet grass, as is often the case. A bad nurse, in one of these runs, will rear quite as good as a nurse with her liberty.

Two or three broods may be placed together in one large nursery yard or pen for a few weeks, until it appears time to sort them for different runs, or to let them have their liberty. They should not be allowed, however, to run or perch with the old fowls, in which case the chances are that they will be mauled, scalped or killed outright.

When first removed the floor of the roosts should be covered with saw-dust, or short straw or chaff, as many chickens prefer to sit in batches on the ground to going on to perches. Care should be taken that no soft food be given in these roosts, as the sawdust, getting mixed with the food, causes them to be crop-bound, which in young birds is very difficult to cure. A box with plenty of wheat may be placed within reach.

Chickens are marked by cutting holes in the webs of their feet. The punch cuts a small, circular hole, and the chick when the hole is unconcerned as though nothing had happened. The holes never grow up, so the poultry raiser can always tell the old hens from the pullets.

Mark the pullets of this year's hatch with one hole in the web of the right foot, next year's chicks one hole in the left foot, and the third year one hole in each foot. Farmers and poultry raisers who desire to mark the chicks from different sittings of eggs, so that they can be distinguished when grown, will find this a convenient method.

The best methods of curing fowls from brooding or sitting is to drive the birds out of the henhouse and leave them at liberty, to purge them by forcing them to swallow a teaspoonful of castor oil, compelling them to sleep out of doors for several nights, and giving them plenty of green stuff and laxative food. After about three days of this treatment the tendency to incubate will disappear.—*Dublin (Ireland) Farmers Gazette.*

The Manassas (Va.) Gazette says: Mr. James R. Baggott, Deputy Collector of the upper part of this county, is the owner of a silver half dollar that bears signs and scars which it offers as proof of having saved on some occasion the suffering, and probably the life, of some soldier the late war. The date of this coin is 1855. It was plowed up by Nelson Ewell, a colored man, on the Groveton farm, in the upper part of this county. This farm was the field of one or two desperate battles in the late war.

When one ear is deaf it is almost uniformly the left. An immense number of persons rely upon the right to do duty for the two. Persons who have been deprived of the hearing of the left ear for a length of time can usually hear sounds at a distance better than those whose hearing is divided between two ears, because the single ear has been trained to an unusual sharpness.—*Chicago Herald.*

The sea-shell business of California is little known to the public. The product consists of mother-of-pearl, pearl oyster, brilliant or curious shells from Japan, China and the South Seas, and the several varieties of abalone.

The man who studies vice to avoid it is like him who takes poison to see how it tastes.

## THE DAIRY.

At the milking care must be taken that the udder is well wiped with a dry towel, and that these do not dip or come into any contact with the milk.

The milk that is to be used in the dairy must not be mixed with that from sick cows or dry cows; and the milk should not be used in the dairy until the sixth or seventh day after calving.

One absolute condition of obtaining good butter is that the greatest care be taken to preserve cleanliness, both in the milking and during the whole operation with the milk and butter. This also applies to the vessels and utensils that are used in the dairy, says the Massachusetts Ploughman.

There should be dairy schools attached to most of the agricultural colleges where girls as well as boys could attend and learn how to make butter and cheese. Why should not the women of the land have a chance to get some of the abundance of information to be had at our agricultural colleges? Surely the women have to work on farms, and hard too.—*American Dairyman.*

The Dairy World says: Two valuable colts were lately poisoned by snake root, *see pituitum ageroides*. The disease is known formerly as "the trembles," an affection of cattle, was caused by this weed. When eaten by milk cows the poison, to some extent, passes off with the milk, even when the cows have not been noticeably ill, and persons drinking it have sickened and sometimes died. The weed ought to be more generally known, so that it should be shunned or exterminated.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

Democratic County Ticket.

For Treasurer, W. P. MARTIN.  
" Sheriff, J. C. SCROGGIN.  
" Clerk, J. L. COCHRAN.  
" Register of Deeds, J. A. MURPHY.  
" Surveyor, JOHN FREW.  
" Coroner, DR. J. H. POLIN.  
" Commissioner, W. J. DOUGHERTY.

VOL. XII, NO. 1.

With this issue the COURANT enters the 12th year of its existence; and we extend our heartfelt thanks to our patrons for past favors, and hope to continue to merit their confidence and support in the future as we have in the past.

OUR TICKET.

That the Democratic convention which met in this city, last Monday, was the largest and most harmonious convention ever held in the county is admitted by every one; and that it put up an exceptionally strong ticket is also admitted on all hands, and every Democrat in the county should renew his allegiance to his party by working and voting for the entire ticket.

W. P. MARTIN, the nominee for County Treasurer is a young man who has the confidence and respect of both Democrats and Republicans, and who was elected to the office two years ago, assuming the duties thereof last October, since which time he has made a most efficient and acceptable officer, and we predict his re-election by a large majority.

J. C. SCROGGIN, the nominee for Sheriff, resides at Strong City, is a most popular young man in all parts of the county, having come to the county when yet a boy, and by his strict attention to business and his honest dealings with his fellow men, has made a reputation for candor and trustworthiness of which he may well feel proud, and we feel assured that, when the polls shall have closed on election day, he will have received a majority of the votes cast and, hence, will be the next Sheriff of this county.

J. L. COCHRAN, the nominee for County Clerk, is a carpenter by trade, has lived in this city about twelve years, is well known throughout the county, as a man who would make an honest, competent and faithful officer in this position, and one who has many friends among Republicans, which makes his election an almost foregone conclusion.

JOHN A. MURPHY, the nominee for Register of Deeds, resides in Bazaar township, has lived in the county several years, and is in every way well qualified to fill the office, and, should he be elected, he will perform the duties of the office, with credit to himself and honor to his party.

JOHN FREW, the nominee for County Surveyor, resides in Strong City, is a well educated gentleman, being among the best civil engineers of the West, and is, therefore, exceedingly well qualified to fill the office to which he aspires, and we predict for him a handsome majority at the close of the polls on election day.

DR. J. H. POLIN, the nominee for Coroner, is a young man, a skilled practitioner, a thorough gentleman, resides in Strong City, and is in every way worthy of the confidence of this people, and, if elected, he will make a most excellent officer.

W. J. DOUGHERTY, the nominee for County Commissioner for the 2d District, resides on Fox creek, is one of the old settlers of the county, is a man whose interests are in every way identical with those of the county, and who would, therefore, being well qualified for the position, make a No. 1 Commissioner, and we believe he will be the next Commissioner from this district.

Geo. B. Briggs, of this city (Rochester, N. Y.) long and favorably known as manager of the advertising department of the *Rural New Yorker* resigned his position last week to accept a similar position on the *American Agriculturist*, one of the ablest and most widely circulated papers in this country. The *American Agriculturist* is to be congratulated upon securing the services of a gentleman so favorably known in the advertising world.—*From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, Aug. 16, '85.*

The October number of *Demorest's Monthly Magazine* is, as usual, very entertaining and instructive. As a family magazine it is worthy of honorable mention. The present number is filled with readable articles among which are "Three Days at Chamounix," "The Poet Milton," and "Rambles About Crief." All articles devoted to fashion and the adornment of home are very suggestive, and the stories, poems, and various departments furnish agreeable and instructive reading.

There are some good illustrations and the frontispiece is a fine steel engraving. This number complete Vol. XXI.

DEMOCRATIC MASS CONVENTION.

Pursuant to call, the Democracy of Chase county met in mass convention, in the Court-house in this city, at 11 o'clock, a. m., last Monday, for the purpose of placing in nomination a county ticket and a candidate for Commissioner for the 2d District—Falls township—and to elect a County Central Committee for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as might come before them, and were called to order by L. W. Coleman, Chairman of the County Central Committee, W. E. Timmons, Secretary of the committee, reading the call.

On motion, C. J. Lantry was elected temporary Chairman, and W. E. Timmons temporary Secretary.

On motion, the following committees were then appointed, after which the convention took a recess until 1 o'clock, p. m.:

On Permanent Organization—S. D. Breese, Geo. K. Burton, J. B. Byrnes, E. C. Holmes and Dr. J. H. Polin.

On Resolutions—Dr. J. W. Stone, L. W. Coleman, Dennis Madden, H. W. Park, C. H. Carswell and O. H. Drinkwater.

On Order of Business—T. B. Johnson, J. L. Cochran, H. P. Brockett, J. A. Murphy and P. B. McCabe.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 1 o'clock, the convention was called to order, when the Committee on Order of Business made their report, which was adopted, and carried out as indicated in these proceedings.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported S. F. Jones for permanent Chairman and W. E. Timmons for permanent Secretary, which report was adopted, and Mr. Jones took the chair, thanking the convention for the honor conferred on him.

The Committee on Resolutions then made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

We, the Democrats of Chase county, in convention assembled, revising 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 all 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 those monopolists and restore it to actual settlers.

RESOLVED, That in our opinion, it would be detrimental to the best interest of the West to demitise silver.

RESOLVED, That we congratulate 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 wail 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 government 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 consummation in his dying invocation of peace and good will between the heroes he led and the heroes he conquered.

[After the adoption of the resolutions, and before proceedings to make the nominations, Dr. J. W. Stone rose and spoke to a question of privilege, reading some editorials from the COURANT, in regard to the Republican wing of the Democratic party, and called on the editor of the COURANT to name the members of the "ring," so that they might be known by every member of the party; but, as was the privilege of said editor, whose love of party is ever above any personal feelings he may have, he then and there held his peace so that the proceedings of the convention might go on undisturbed; and he now holds his peace on this subject, so that no Democrat can lay it to his door that he is a disorganizer of the party; and, right here, we will say that whatever differences of opinion existed before the nominations were made, as to who was the best man for any office, should now be sunk into love of party, and we should, to a man, go to work for the entire ticket, one that is made up of gentlemen, not one of whom would cause the blush of shame to rise to any Democrat's cheek for having voted for him, should he be elected to office.—Ed.]

On motion, W. P. Martin was nominated for County Treasurer by acclamation.

T. B. Johnson and L. W. Coleman were then, on motion, appointed tellers. An informal ballot was then taken for Sheriff, resulting as follows: J. C. Scroggin, 80 votes; Matt. McDonald, 48; A. P. Bond, 16; R. C. Campbell, 19; scattering, 1; total, 164 votes.

A formal ballot then being taken, resulted as follows: Scroggin, 98 votes; McDonald, 43; Bond, 10; Campbell, 14; scattering, 4; total, 169 votes.

Mr. Scroggin, having received a majority of the votes cast, his nomination was, on motion, made unanimous.

For County Clerk, J. L. Cochran received 97 votes, and M. C. Newton 37, making a total of 134; whereupon Mr. Cochran was declared the nominee of the convention, for this office.

For Register of Deeds, J. A. Murphy received 70 votes, O. H. Drinkwater 13, W. H. McMorris 6, McDonald

E. F. HOLMES IS AGAIN TO THE FRONT,

WITH AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

WHICH, IN

STYLE, QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS, CAN NOT BE SURPASSED.

We Have Selected Our Stock, with Great Care, from the Best Eastern Market, and have BOUGHT AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICE, and will sell CLOTHING CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE offered to the people in Chase county.

OUR STOCK IS LARGE AND CONSISTS OF A FULL LINE OF

Men's and boys' working clothes, fancy Sateinett suits, at \$6, \$7 and \$8. All wool suits for \$9. Fine dress suits of all grades, to suit the purchasers.

OUR HAT AND CAP DEPARTMENT

contains all the new and desirable shapes in Soft and Stiff hats, which we had made expressly for our trade, ranging in price, from 1.50 to 3 dollars for extra fine quality.

OUR LINE OF NECK WEAR

is all that can be Desired, and Contains the Latest Novelties of the Season.

HEADQUARTERS FOR WINTER UNDERWEAR, OVERCOATS,

Fur Caps, Gloves and Mittens.

Merchant Tailoring Department.

We have just received a full line of samples, by which we can supply the finest trade in custom made suits and overcoats.

Call and Examine Our Stock and Prices, and Convince Yourselves that this is the Place to Buy Clothing. No Trouble to Show Goods.

E. F. HOLMES, THE ONE-PRICE CLOTHIER, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

1, making a total of 90; whereupon Mr. Murphy was declared the nominee of the convention, for this office.

John Frew was nominated by acclamation for County Surveyor.

Dr. J. H. Polin was nominated by acclamation for Coroner.

The following gentlemen were then elected a County Central Committee for the ensuing year: Bazaar township, J. M. Bielman, A. Tilton; Cottonwood, L. W. Coleman, J. R. Blackshere; Diamond Creek, J. G. Baris, E. P. Allen; Falls, C. J. Lantry, W. E. Timmons; Toledo, J. H. Martin, G. H. Austin.

Falls township—the 2d District—then put in nomination W. J. Dougherty for County Commissioner.

Adjourned sine die.

The Central Committee then met and organized by electing C. J. Lantry as Chairman, and W. E. Timmons as Secretary, and then adjourned to meet at the call of their Chairman.

ELMDALE ITEMS.

ELMDALE KANSAS, Sept. 8, 1885. A heavy frost Sunday morning.

This is a great shipping point, from 5 to 25 cars of stock have been shipped most every Sunday for some time, and several during the rest of the week.

Our little village is doing a lively business, owing to the reduction in prices.

Wanted; hands to do farm work. No one need apply unless he will vote as the landlord says. For particulars apply to the man that discharged his hand.

The widow did not know what a big man Steve was, or she might have voted against the bonds and then S. M. would not have taken the sand-bag.

A Swanson says the proposed new school-house will cost him 75 or 100 dollars. This is hard on Andy. Some of the boys ought to chip in and help him.

According to John's statement, the poverty stricken son of b's in Dist. No. 1 are largely in the majority, there being 78 to 51 of the other kind. \*\*

THE E. & S. W. RAILROAD.

W. M. Jones, of Des Moines, Ia., president of the Emporia and Southwestern railroad company, whose visit to our city we noticed a few days ago, has been west over the line some distance south of Cottonwood Falls. Mr. Jones returned last evening and we are pleased to learn from him that as far as he went he found an entirely practicable route, and especially in getting into and out of Cottonwood Falls. A large number of the prominent citizens of the Falls accompanied Mr. Jones for some miles south of that city for the purpose of showing him the most feasible route from that place south. If the desired aid is rendered in Falls township, the road will be built on that line, and if Bazaar township shall also vote aid, the road will be constructed through that township, as surveyed, intersecting the surveyed line about three miles south of the Falls. Should Bazaar township refuse aid the road will run south from the

Falls over the divide to the headwaters of the Walnut river, this being the cheaper route over which to build the road. We further learn from Mr. Jones that it is his intention to start to-morrow morning for Butler county, with a view of examining the routes surveyed through that county. There can be no more important line of road to all the points at which it may touch than this, and while the iron is hot it is time for the people to strike, and if they will do so, from what we know of the gentlemen who compose the company, the road will assuredly be built. Delays in moving in such matters are dangerous and we urge prompt action by all townships interested.—*Emporia Republican, Oct. 4.*

THE MRS. WALKUP TRIAL.

The trial of Mrs. J. R. Walkup for the alleged poisoning of her husband is set for the October term of the Lyon county district court, Judge C. B. Graves presiding. Eminent counsel have been engaged. The testimony and proceedings of the trial will be published in full from day to day in the *Emporia Daily Republican*. Copies will be mailed to any address at the rate of 75 cents per month. It is not probable that a full report will be published in any other paper. People who desire to read the evidence in full should send in their orders, with 75 cents in each case. No subscriptions received for less than one month, to begin at any day designated by the subscriber. The intense interest felt in this remarkable case is undiminished and will reach a fever heat during the progress of the trial, and we advise all who wish to read the evidence for themselves, and are not now taking the *Republican*, to send in their orders with remittance.

HOW THEY COMPARE.

The number of running inches of reading matter in last week's *Leader* was 317. The number of running inches of reading matter in last week's *Independents* was 305.

Total No. inches in both of said papers, 622. The number of running inches of reading matter in last week's *COURANT* was 706.

No. of inches in *COURANT* in excess of the other two papers together, 84. And still the *COURANT* costs no more per year than either one of the other papers of this county. Paid locals have been left out of the foregoing measurement, and nothing but purely reading matter has been taken into consideration. You pay your money and you take your choice.

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.

30-31 JAMES P. McGRATH.

STOCK HOGS, FOR SALE.

150 head at my farm at Cedar Point; thrifty and healthy.

O. H. DRINKWATER.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR.

We are authorized to announce John Frew 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. J. Massey as a candidate for reelection to the office of County Clerk at the ensuing November election, subject to the nomination of the Republican County Convention.

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, on short notice, and at very low prices.

WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

OSAGE MILLS, J. S. SHIPMAN, Proprietor.

CUSTOM WORK SOLICITED.

MARKET PRICES —PAID FOR—

WHEAT AND CORN.

Manufactures "GILT EDGE"

—AND— "THE CHOICE OF THAT WIFE OF MINE."

Corn Meal, Bran, Graham Flour and Chop

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Osage Mills, near Elmdale, Chase co., Kas. 1030-1f

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. THOS. H. CRISHAM

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Office up-stairs in National Bank building

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. MADDEN BROS.,

Attorneys - at - Law, Office, Court-house, Cottonwood Falls,

Will practice in state and Federal Court. All business placed in our hands will receive careful and prompt attention. aug21-1f

C. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, EMPORIA, KANSAS,

Will practice in the several courts of Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. jyl3

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

Will practice in all the State and Federal courts and land offices. Collections made and promptly remitted. Office, east side of Broadway, south of bridge. feb29-1f

JOSEPH C. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Ilice and Barton. feb23-1f

J. V. SANDERS, J. A. SMITH SANDERS & SMITH

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW, STRONG CITY, KANSAS

Office in independent building. ap15-1f

MISCELLANEOUS. JOHN FREW,

LAND SURVEYOR, AND CIVIL ENGINEER,

Strong City Engineer, STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS.

JO. OLLINGER, Central Barber Shop,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. Particular attention given to all work in my line of business, especially to ladies' shampooing and hair cutting. Cigars can be bought at this shop.

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

Has the Giant Well Drill, nine-inch bore, the best in the country, and guarantees his work to give satisfaction. Terms reasonable, and wells put down on short notice. Address, COTTONWOOD FALLS, OR

STRONG CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAS. feb19-1f

DO YOU KNOW THAT LORILLARD'S CLIMAX

PLUG TOBACCO with Red Tin Tag; ROSE LEAF; FINE CUT CHEWING; NAVY CUT; PRIZES; and Blue, Brown and Yellow STURRS are the best and cheapest, quality considered. oct23-1yr

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 ap27-1yr

JOHN B. SHIPMAN HAS MONEY TO LOAN

In any amount, from \$500.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands, and also on real estate. J. W. McWilliams' Land Office, in the Bank building, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. If you want money. ap23-1f

DE LAND & CO'S

GALATIA

SODA Best in the World. my28-1y

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult, he is experienced or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence. 100 editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents. Write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 40 SPRUCE ST., PRINTING HOUSE SQ., NEW YORK.



RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

A SONG OF THE NIGHT.

O Christian! murmur not. Though earthly joys depart. Remember who ordains thy banquet: Oh! trust His heart.

CHRISTIANITY AND MUSIC.

The careful student of the history of music finds nothing more remarkable in it than the elastic development of the art, advancing by bounds rather than by gradual, imperceptible progress.

Him sees an Infinite Mind Illuminating alike the heavens and the earth, which exults in the mystic ministry of music.

HOW MUCH MORE?

God's Answer to Prayer.—Not Always in Our Way, But Always in the Best Way.

The common people in families were gathered around the great Teacher. Men and women, with their children, and their burdens and anxieties of life, had come to listen to the words of the Master.

It was as if He had said: "Here you are with your children; you love them, they look up to you, they ask you for things."

No one on earth, and no angel in Heaven, can fathom the depths touched by that question: "How much more?"

Certainly, God will answer prayer "as much more" as He is able than any earthly parent.

That is the way that God sometimes answers prayer, not because He has forgotten, but because He is infinitely wise and good.

CHOICE SELECTIONS.

The more a young man knows of himself the less he will love himself.—Watchman.

JOHN SHERMAN.

The Man Who Is Not Wanted to Raise the Flag of Sectionalism.

Judging from recent expressions, it is quite evident that the "bloody shirt" issue was placed in the Ohio Republican platform at the instance of Senator John Sherman.

The circumstance at once directed attention to the Ohio Republican platform, and all patriotic people looked upon the raising of the sectional issue as most unfortunate.

Mr. Sherman has had his eye on the Presidency for years. In 1881 he had the delegation from his own State, but Garfield carried off the prize.

GIVE IT UP.

Mississippi Republicans Resolving Not to Elect a Ticket.

The Mississippi Republican Committee have held a meeting and formally resolved that, as they can't elect a ticket in that State, they won't try.

And yet the Republican leaders claim that there are more Republicans in Mississippi than Democrats. There are 650,000 colored people and 479,000 whites—a majority of 171,000 blacks.

THE OUTLOOK.

An Admission That the South Is Giving Evidence of Prosperity.

The Chicago Inter Ocean remarks that "from no section of the country come more cheering words of prosperity than from the South."

follow Democratic success, even the "rebel" South, which was to be the source of unnumbered woes and disasters in case the "brigadiers" got into the saddle, is giving encouraging evidence of prosperity.

A POLITICAL TARTUFFE.

A Senator Who Is Familiar with the Business of Stealing States.

We have some further evidence that Senator Hoar is a political Tartuffe. It is contained in the speech which he made last Saturday at the meeting of the Essex Club.

Senator Hoar can not look upon Saturday's speech without a wink of his eye and a smile of cunning on his lips. He must have had in mind the infamous Electoral Commission of 1877.

WASHINGTON REFORMS.

The Good Work Done in All Departments of the Government.

It is perfectly evident to all observers that in every department of government at Washington a decided improvement in the modes of doing business is noted since the new Administration came into power.

Congressman Hill, of Ohio, in the course of a campaign speech at Defiance, last week, made some apt allusions to the prosperity of the country under a Democratic Administration.

OLD-TIME SNAKES.

A Practical Joke Whose Recollection Caused the Death of Its Perpetrator.

In the olden time, when the prairies of Illinois had not yet been fenced in, snakes were plentiful.

OLD-TIME SNAKES.

A Practical Joke Whose Recollection Caused the Death of Its Perpetrator.

In the olden time, when the prairies of Illinois had not yet been fenced in, snakes were plentiful.

The serpents that infested the unfettered wastes of prairie were bad. They were more numerous than black-birds are now, and some of them were so poisonous that it made a man's leg swell and sent him screaming to the whiskey.

Old Solomon Snarman was a practical joker to a certain extent, and when he removed with his wife Betsey, from York State to Eolynny.

SAVING MANURE.

How Large Profits May Be Realized by Its Special Preparation.

The average farmer in the West has not yet come to regard special care in saving and making manure as one of the important economies of the farm.

If earth is mixed with the manure less water is necessary. Yet by this plan the heap should never become dry.

OXYGEN AND FILTH.

The Normal and Beneficial Process of Decomposition.

The gaseous and other products of decomposition of sewage vary greatly according to the amount of free oxygen present, for upon this depends largely the character of the micro-organisms which are at work.

How the Carolines Are Governed.

The Caroline Islands may be regarded as a practical exhibition of most of the various systems of government that are just now in vogue.

Mr. Pierre Lorrillard has on his estate near Bordentown, N. J., the finest game preserves in the United States.

SAVING MANURE.

How Large Profits May Be Realized by Its Special Preparation.

The average farmer in the West has not yet come to regard special care in saving and making manure as one of the important economies of the farm.

If earth is mixed with the manure less water is necessary. Yet by this plan the heap should never become dry.

What may be termed the normal and beneficial processes of decomposition go on most rapidly and efficiently where there is a free and constant supply of oxygen, and methods of sewage disposal which provide for this supply are, other things being equal, the best.

On the other hand, a soil constantly saturated with sewage, as in the vicinity of a leaky cess-pool, can not thus purify itself, and the decomposition which goes on under such circumstances gives rise to products which are especially offensive and dangerous.

Little Frank Carnacie, very dirty and very scared, was in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning.

Why, they sell them to manufacturers, who make paper cigarettes out of them.

One hundred million pounds of honey is the American crop forecast for 1885.

Mr. Pierre Lorrillard has on his estate near Bordentown, N. J., the finest game preserves in the United States.



### KANSAS VETERANS.

Address of Welcome Delivered by Governor John A. Martin at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Reunion, Topeka, September 29, 1885.

Commander Stewart, Comrade of the Grand Army and of the Union:

To me has been assigned the delightful duty of welcoming to the capital this great multitude of patriot heroes. Yet I assume that words of welcome are unnecessary. There is no town or city within the boundaries of Kansas where the soldiers of the Union would not be greeted as friends or comrades, and honored as guests; and I know that the loyal people of the capital, one and all, will welcome you with a glad clasp far more eloquent than speech.

They will welcome you as men who brought from the gloom of the past the light of the present and the hopes of the future. They will welcome you as soldiers who rescued the Republic from anarchy, as heroes who brought union, liberty and peace out of the smoke and flames of civil war. They will welcome you as fellow-citizens whose energy, enterprise and industry are building up, here in the heart of the continent, the greatest and most prosperous commonwealth of the Union. One and all, they will welcome and salute you.

You survivors of the greatest war the world has ever known. You were prominent actors in the grandest epoch of history. You fought for the noblest cause that ever warmed the hearts and nerved the arms of heroes. You have lived to witness the grandeur of your triumph, and the growth and prosperity it has brought in its train. You are here to meet old comrades; to revive recollections of scenes and events that should never be forgotten; to sing old songs; to touch elbows again in the steadily dwindling line that once reached from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic. And I am glad and proud to say to you: "All hail and welcome, thrice welcome to the capital!"

I know that despite, and in spite of, the small-souled people regard the fact that soldiers' reunions are steadily increasing in interest with ill-concealed distrust. On hearses who following a meeting similar to this, a gentleman said to me: "The boys have had a pleasant time, no doubt. But what practical benefit are these great gatherings of soldiers? They keep alive, it seems to me, recollections of a period of strife and bloodshed, and what good does that do?"

I replied: "My friend, did you ever object to the celebration of the Fourth of July? That keeps alive memories of a period of strife and bloodshed. Yet we have been celebrating the 'Glorious Fourth' for over a hundred years, and nobody has ever objected that it did no good to celebrate it."

Similar objections are sometimes made to the "Grand Army of the Republic" because the land was aflame with passion; and that there is something of egotism in these associations and assemblages of men to celebrate events in which they were actors.

For one, acknowledging that soldiers' reunions and the grand army are egotism, I do not all this, and are all this. I make no apologies for them. On the contrary, I rejoice that the Grand Army is growing more popular with the men who wore the blue, and that soldiers' reunions and camp-fires are held with more and more frequency. When the people cease to remember that there have been times when men cheerfully periled health and life for a good cause, they cease to believe in such things as patriotism. There is something in example, and these organizations of old soldiers, these reunions of old soldiers, these recollections of the old days, when nearly three million men stepped out of the monotony of commonplace lives and engaged in a patient endurance of hardships and privations, and the heroism of death—this example can not be wiped out of the minds of the younger generations of Americans, enjoying the bright light of the sun and the fresh air of the earth, and devoted to duty should endure forever.

And why should not the memories of the late war be kept alive? Was there, ever since the morning stars sang together, a more patriotic, a holier, a greater war than that waged for the Union? We have been celebrating the Declaration of Independence, as I have said, for over a century. Yet the total free population of the American Colonies, at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, was in round numbers, 3,000,000 less than the number of Union soldiers who rendered service during the late civil war. The Continental army, during the Revolutionary war, never exceeded 60,000 men, and was with Mexico only 116,221. During the war of the Rebellion 2,772,408 men enlisted in the Union army, and from 1862 to 1865, the list of army numbers, at all times, nearly 1,000,000 trained soldiers. Kansas alone furnished nearly half as many men for the Union army as were present for duty during any year of the Revolutionary struggle, under Washington.

There were more Union soldiers killed in battle during the war of the Rebellion, and more died of wounds received in battle, than were present for duty during the Revolutionary war in which the United States has been engaged. In the National Cemeteries, 318,500 Union soldiers are present for duty during any year of the Revolutionary struggle, under Washington.

There were more Union soldiers killed in battle during the war of the Rebellion, and more died of wounds received in battle, than were present for duty during the Revolutionary war in which the United States has been engaged. In the National Cemeteries, 318,500 Union soldiers are present for duty during any year of the Revolutionary struggle, under Washington.

There were more Union soldiers killed in battle during the war of the Rebellion, and more died of wounds received in battle, than were present for duty during the Revolutionary war in which the United States has been engaged. In the National Cemeteries, 318,500 Union soldiers are present for duty during any year of the Revolutionary struggle, under Washington.

There were more Union soldiers killed in battle during the war of the Rebellion, and more died of wounds received in battle, than were present for duty during the Revolutionary war in which the United States has been engaged. In the National Cemeteries, 318,500 Union soldiers are present for duty during any year of the Revolutionary struggle, under Washington.

There were more Union soldiers killed in battle during the war of the Rebellion, and more died of wounds received in battle, than were present for duty during the Revolutionary war in which the United States has been engaged. In the National Cemeteries, 318,500 Union soldiers are present for duty during any year of the Revolutionary struggle, under Washington.

There were more Union soldiers killed in battle during the war of the Rebellion, and more died of wounds received in battle, than were present for duty during the Revolutionary war in which the United States has been engaged. In the National Cemeteries, 318,500 Union soldiers are present for duty during any year of the Revolutionary struggle, under Washington.

There were more Union soldiers killed in battle during the war of the Rebellion, and more died of wounds received in battle, than were present for duty during the Revolutionary war in which the United States has been engaged. In the National Cemeteries, 318,500 Union soldiers are present for duty during any year of the Revolutionary struggle, under Washington.

There were more Union soldiers killed in battle during the war of the Rebellion, and more died of wounds received in battle, than were present for duty during the Revolutionary war in which the United States has been engaged. In the National Cemeteries, 318,500 Union soldiers are present for duty during any year of the Revolutionary struggle, under Washington.

There were more Union soldiers killed in battle during the war of the Rebellion, and more died of wounds received in battle, than were present for duty during the Revolutionary war in which the United States has been engaged. In the National Cemeteries, 318,500 Union soldiers are present for duty during any year of the Revolutionary struggle, under Washington.

There were more Union soldiers killed in battle during the war of the Rebellion, and more died of wounds received in battle, than were present for duty during the Revolutionary war in which the United States has been engaged. In the National Cemeteries, 318,500 Union soldiers are present for duty during any year of the Revolutionary struggle, under Washington.

heart. In all the years since the final muster-out, there have been no such friendships formed as were those cemented in the early morning long ago, when the boys for the first time answered "here" to the orderly's call; or during the dusty and exhausting marches when the white plumes stretched up the long and the evening camp-fires were so near and yet so far; or amid the sulphurous smoke of battle, the boys closed up, and the colors" as the line dwindled away before the hot and furious fire of the enemy. The comradeship that springs from such associations and scenes as these, is worth preserving.

This is the great "Soldier State" of the Union—the State which began the civil war six years before any other State had enlisted a regiment. Kansas sent more men to war than any other State, in proportion to population, than any other State; it had a larger percentage of its soldiers killed or wounded in battle than any other State. One-twelfth of its present population served in the ranks of the Union army. For Kansas was especially the first cause of the war, but the new home to which the veterans turned their footsteps when their marches and battles were over, the Republic has contributed its quota to swell the magnificent population of the new men sitting around quiet hearthstones in every county of the State who can give personal recollections of every march, every battle, every day, every hour, every minute of the war. In this audience, I have no doubt, are men who have been participants in every great battle of the rebellion.

Here in Kansas, too, is a generation of young men and women who have in their veins the blood of heroes and patriots. In this audience are hundreds of young men and women whose baby eyes witnessed sad partings, when their fathers hurried away to join the company mustering in the village square. Here are mothers who were young wives, sweethearts or sisters then, and now, busy with household cares, heard the faint throbbing of the far-away drum, and saw the weeks before a word was spoken, read in the troubled but resolute eyes of husbands, lovers and brothers the thought that a stricken country, sadly needing men. They knew, these patient, loving women, that war was coming, and in the silence of their rooms, in loneliness and bitter tears, they prayed that, if possible, the shadow of this great grief might be lifted from the hearts of those nearest and dearest to them might remain, to lighten their cares and brighten their daily life. And when the word was spoken, a race of self-sacrificing and heroic women stood side by side in patriotic devotion with their husbands and the whole world learned, as the long procession of weary months and years went by, that the men and women of '61 and '62.

The "boys" of twenty-three years ago are men of mature age; the men of that day are growing old. The faded and tattered battle-flags they followed are preserved in the State houses. The old sword or musket hanging over the mantel is rusty with age. Every year the ranks are thinning. Wounds and disease, the legacy of battle, and old and bionic, are doing their sure work. The glad picture they saw, looking forward through the hard smoke and flame of war, as the reward of their toils and sacrifices—the picture of a mighty Nation, compact, prosperous, free and respected by the Nations of the earth—has been fully realized. There is no limit to the power, no measure to the wealth of the re-enslaved and reborn Republic. Only the memories of a heroic struggle are left. But until the last survivors of the grand army are laid to rest, let them preserve their comradeship and keep forever fresh and fair in their hearts the glorious recollections and still more glorious principles of the war. The day when they were soldiers of the Republic.

Soldiers of the Union! again I bid you welcome. I welcome you, as citizens of this great State, to its capital. I welcome you as patriotic heroes, who, during the darkest days of the Republic has ever known, gladly and proudly periled health and life to save it from destruction. I welcome you, as men whose strong arms and brave hearts gave freedom to the slave, and made this land a free and happy home for all men. And with my whole heart I salute you in fraternity, charity and loyalty, and welcome you as comrades.

**Kansas National Guard.**  
Following is the address of welcome delivered by the Governor to the Kansas National Guard at Topeka, September 29:

**Soldiers of the Kansas National Guard:**  
In a recent story by a well-known Amesbury author, the characters engaged in an after-dinner discussion concerning the war of the Rebellion, and one of them remarks that the astonishing fact connected with it was the superabundance of heroes it revealed. Then he asks his son: "How many young men do you know who would think it sweet to die for their country? Very many," the young man replies: "I can not think of a great many at the moment, sir." Whereupon his uncle, a gallant soldier during the war, says: "Nor could I in 1861, nevertheless they were there."

The occasion is wanting now, but as "they were there" in 1861, so I have faith to believe that any great cause would find them now. I can remember hearing dolorous cries in the years just preceding the outbreak of the rebellion, bewailing the degeneracy of the times, and relating the crimes and atrocities which were things of the past. The flash of the gun at Sumter revealed not only the Nation's peril, but its strength and glory. In a month, farms and workshops were deserted and the peaceful North, transfigured by the splendor of its passion, became a nation of warriors.

In the story to which I have already referred, one of the characters, after quietly telling an incident of a desperate battle, in which his regiment sustained a severe loss, says, with intense feeling: "I don't want to see any more men killed in my time. This sentiment will, I feel confident, be approved by every soldier of the late war. Certainly, I hope that no occasion for calling to 'Kansas National Guard' into active service may ever arise. But I am sure that if such an occasion did come, you would be equal to its duties and its responsibilities. Some of you know what war is. You learned it on fields where the earth trembled with the shock of contending hosts. Most of you, have in your veins the blood of men who were soldiers and heroes. And I am confident that, if you were called to meet any emergency demanding an illustration of true soldierly qualities, you would prove yourselves worthy successors of the men of 1861-5.

I hope you will continue to maintain an efficient organization. I congratulate you on the proficiency you have already attained in drill and discipline. This year, for the first time, the State has made some provision for maintaining a well-organized military force, and this encouragement ought to increase your interest in the organizations to which you belong, and your activity in discharging your duties as members of the Kansas National Guard. The instruction you receive as soldiers, the drill and discipline which you subject yourselves, are not without their uses, even in times of profound peace. Every man who has been drilled and soldier is physically benefited by such exercise; and the lessons of obedience, of respect for law, of promptness in the discharge of duty, of faithfulness, patriotism and courage, that are the inspiration of soldierly conduct—these lessons will be of value to you in every relation of life.

It gives me pleasure to meet you. I trust your brief sojourn in camp will be not only instructive, but pleasant, to one and all of you. Your general officers are all trained and experienced soldiers, who served their country faithfully and honorably in time of war, and your Major-General left a leg on one of the battle-fields of the late civil war. Many of your field and line officers are experienced soldiers. They are thus thoroughly qualified, by habits and education, to instruct you in your duties, and I have no doubt they will take pride and pleasure in doing so.

And now, soldiers of the National Guard, remember that you are here on duty. Be prompt in responding to every order; preserve discipline in your camp; and conduct yourselves, when absent from it, as if you were on duty. You are here to honor it by the manliness of sobriety, by the grace and pride of duty faithfully performed; and by the conduct of a true soldier, who, honoring the badge of his service, never fails to honor himself.

—Fried bread: A good dish for breakfast is fried bread. This may be made by beating three eggs with a teaspoonful of salt; have ready a skillet of hot lard or drippings; dip some slices of bread in cold water, then in the egg and fry on both sides a very light brown; season with pepper.—The Caterer.

### THE CROSSING EVENT.

The Great Soldiers' Reunion Closes With a Grand Street Parade and Sham Battle.

TOPEKA, KAN., October 2.—Yesterday the reunion of the Grand Army division of Kansas closed, and it was the grandest and greatest ever held on Kansas soil. So large a number of veterans were never assembled together at a State reunion. The procession was the principal feature of the programme. Lincoln Post, No. 1, of Topeka, drew up in single file inside of the mammoth arch which crosses Kansas avenue in front of the Windsor, and received the entire procession as it passed. So far as all that goes to make up a camp of veterans is concerned, the present encampment has been a great success. Reunions of Grand Armies, States and regiments have been held and in many instances companies found enough members to hold reunions. Street before ten o'clock the special trains, long cars, wagons and carriages began pouring a stream of people into the camp until there seemed to be scarcely room for another person on the immense grounds. At eleven o'clock the divisions formed and started, taking up the line of march for the city. The column was formed as follows:

**ORDER OF PROCESSION.**  
Rush's Zouaves.  
Bullard's Guards Drum Corps.  
General Fuller and Staff.  
Third Regiment—Companies C, F, R, B, H, A.  
G. D.  
Fourth Regiment Band.  
Fourth Regiment Companies H, D, F, C, A.  
F. G. E. B.  
General Roberts and Staff.  
First Regiment Band.  
First Regiment Drum Corps.  
First Regiment—Companies D, E, C, A, B, G.  
Second Regiment Band.  
Second Regiment Drum Corps.  
Second Regiment—Companies A, E, G, D.  
F. B. H.  
General Carroll and Staff.  
Mother Bickel's and President and Secretary Woman's Relief Corps.  
Mexican Veterans.  
Department Commander M. Stewart and Staff.

Dispatched, City Center.  
Ex-Prisoners of War.  
L. O. G. Post, G. A. R., No. 42.  
Pollock Post, G. A. R., No. 42.  
Peabody Post, G. A. R., No. 59.  
Past Commanders' Companies G. A. R. Staff.  
Wamego Cornet Band.  
Wamego Post, G. A. R., No. 58.  
Wamego Post, G. A. R., No. 51.  
Iola Post, G. A. R., No. 30.  
Hiawatha Post, G. A. R.  
Oskaloosa Cornet Band.  
Commander W. H. Pond and Staff.  
Fort Scott Drum Corps.  
Cassin Post, G. A. R., No. 17.  
Franklin Relief Corps.  
Franklin Post, G. A. R., No. 16.  
McCook Post, G. A. R., No. 51.  
Gessner Cornet Band.  
General R. B. Burnett and Staff.  
Mound City Drum Corps.  
Gilpatrick Post, G. A. R., No. 180.  
Burnside Post, G. A. R., Wyandotte.  
Burnside Post, G. A. R., No. 18.  
Washington Drum Corps.  
Washington Post, G. A. R., No. 12.  
Burlington Post, G. A. R., No. 11.  
Windfield Juvenile Band.  
Daughters of Veterans.  
Daughters of the Union.  
Count de Leon Band, Parsons.  
Mound City Post, G. A. R., No. 158.  
Yates Cornet Band.  
Woodson Post, G. A. R., No. 85.  
Burlington Drum Corps.  
Allison Post, G. A. R., No. 14.  
Kansas Veterans.  
Commander Fourth Brigade and Staff.  
Knights of Pythias Band, Emporia.  
Bickford Post, G. A. R., No. 11.  
Chalk Mound Post, G. A. R., No. 348.  
Lyndon Post, G. A. R., No. 19.  
Rich Post, G. A. R., No. 71.  
Osage City Band.

**Second Kansas Veterans.**  
McPherson Drum Corps, Kansas City.  
Scott Rifles, Kansas City.  
Wagner Post, G. A. R., No. 63, Independence.  
Holden Post, G. A. R., No. 63, Holden, Mo.  
Colonel Grover Post, Warrensburg, Mo.  
Chicago Post, G. A. R., No. 10.  
Fifth Kansas Veterans.  
Sixth Kansas Veterans.  
Seventh Kansas Veterans.  
Atchison Cornet Band.  
Eighth Kansas Veterans.  
Twenty-fifth Kansas Veterans.  
Ninth Kansas Veterans.  
Tenth Kansas Veterans.  
Eleventh Kansas Veterans.  
Twelfth Kansas Veterans.  
Seventeenth Kansas Veterans.  
Lyons Post, G. A. R., Atchison.  
Junction City Drum Corps.  
Junction City Post, G. A. R., No. 132.  
Law Grove Post, G. A. R., No. 132.  
Abilene Drum Corps.  
Abilene Post, G. A. R., No. 63.  
Clay City Veterans.  
Henderson Post, G. A. R., No. 53.  
Miltonvale Post, G. A. R., No. 109.  
Post, G. A. R., No. 147.  
General A. L. Millard and Staff.  
Ringold Band, Hutchinson.  
Joe Hooker Post, G. A. R., No. 17.  
Newton Drum Corps.  
Meade Post, G. A. R., No. 14.  
Belle Fourche Post, G. A. R., No. 37.  
Missouri Post, G. A. R., No. 11.  
Ellenwood Cornet Band.  
Newton Post, G. A. R., No. 11.  
Valley Center Post, G. A. R., No. 55.  
Silver Lake Post, G. A. R., No. 11.  
Topeka Post, G. A. R., No. 11.  
Pill Post, G. A. R., No. 4.  
Jesse Nelson Post, G. A. R., No. 62.  
Seventh Kansas Veterans.  
Old Soldiers and Citizens in Carriages.

A number of G. A. R. posts, represented in Camp Grant, failed to fall in on organized themselves to other posts. The display was a grand one, much better than was anticipated an hour before the march commenced. At the time of starting it seemed that all the citizens of the city were on the camp grounds, but when the column arrived in the city Kansas avenue on both sides was lined with people, from Third street to Tenth street. The four miles traveled was accomplished in a little over an hour. Returning to Camp Grant at noon the different divisions paraded the camp, marching and counter-marching, and finally broke up, and were resolved into groups saying farewell, as indeed it will be to many of them.

**THE SHAM BATTLE.**  
The sham battle in the afternoon was one of the features of the day, and was witnessed by 75,000 people. Only one accident occurred, and this at the close of the battle. Walter Oliver, private, Company D, Third Regiment, had loaded and cocked his gun and brought it to order, when it exploded, the blank shell tearing all the flesh off his arm and injuring him quite seriously.

**GOOD-BYE.**  
At the last camp fire in the evening addresses were delivered by Congressmen E. H. Funston, B. C. Perkins, ex-Governor George T. Anthony and others, and after a general hand-shaking the great reunion of 1885 was at a close.

**The Charter Oak Company.**  
HAITFOORD, CONN., October 2.—Hearing on the application of the appointment of a receiver for the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company was begun yesterday afternoon before Judge Grainger of the Supreme Court. The application was made by Ephraim Williams, Insurance Commissioner, on the alleged impairment of the assets of the company to the extent, he believed, of more than twenty-five per cent. After some preliminaries the hearing was adjourned until three weeks from next Monday.

The public debt decreased during the month of September \$12,737,955.25.

### POSING AS A MARTYR.

Ford Ward Thinks He Has Been Harshly and Unjustly Judged—He Proposes the Public Shall Know How the Money Went and Who Got It—He Fully Exonerates General Grant.

NEW YORK, September 29.—Ferdinand Ward sat in a large easy chair in his comfortably furnished room in Ludlow Street Jail and looked in a sad and absent-minded manner out of the grated window upon a number of children who were playing and singing upon the opposite side of the street. "There is a picture of innocence and happiness," he said, pointing to the prancing little ones. Turning around in his chair in a nervous manner, he continued, "No one will ever know the load that I have been carrying for the many long, weary months that I have been within these walls. I have heard and read many statements that have been made in reference to my dealings in the firm of Grant & Ward that have reflected in a most damaging manner on my character. Under the most biting criticism I have kept still and uttered nothing in reply to my accusers. If the many things that have been said were true, I would and could have no word of complaint to utter, but from my own knowledge of what I have done it has made me shudder at times to read of the debasing and mean things I am said to have done—statements which have not had the slightest foundation in fact. The time is coming when I will be able to do and say something for my own benefit. Since my imprisonment I have been laboring all I know how for the benefit of the creditors of Grant & Ward. For eight months I worked by day and by night to make out a statement that would show the condition of the affairs of the firm at the time of the failure. The statement that I made, which showed the name of every person who had any business with Grant & Ward, the amount of money that was advanced by him as profits, was given to Mr. Johnson, receiver of the Marine Bank, and by Mr. Davies, the receiver for Grant & Ward. The statement shows what was done with every penny that came to my hands while the firm of Grant & Ward existed. Mr. Davies has written that the indebtedness of the firm was \$16,000,000, and that \$11,000,000 of this amount had been paid, leaving a balance of \$5,000,000. There are round numbers. Now the impression has gone forth that I absorbed the \$5,000,000; that it went into my pocket for my individual benefit."

"It is my desire to aid any of the creditors of Grant & Ward in the recovery of money that may have been unlawfully paid out. I have worked diligently to accomplish this, and it makes no difference what may become of me I will continue to until the end. If the illegal claims against Grant & Ward were pressed the amount of indebtedness might reach \$50,000,000, but there are many people who will hesitate a long time before they will present their claims to the receiver and ask that they be paid. I have been, and am now, condemned because I have not made public the statement that I prepared. I have not done so because I did not think that it was proper for me in the position that I occupy to do so. The statement should be made public by the receiver, and I believe that it is his duty to do so, and do not understand why it has not been done, but I have been given the credit for it. There is one thing certain, that the statement will have to be made public. I am getting tired. There is a stain upon my name and family that must be removed. It is believed by every one who has any acquaintance with the facts that I made millions out of the firm's transactions. I did not, and to-day am not worth a dollar. I am made the scapegoat, and everything is laid at my door. It is not right. There are others who must be held responsible. If the statement, which to a large extent is my justification, is not made public it will be impossible for me to work in the Warner suit I could not bring it out, and in the criminal suit that has been brought against me I will not be able to show my real position. I have been under a cloud long enough, and it is only justice to myself that it should be known who shared the profits of Grant & Ward. My statement will show that the books of the firm show every transaction. There is the account of Mayor Graze. He used to discount notes of Grant & Ward for five per cent, and in addition was paid \$1,000 that he advanced. He got in round numbers, as I remember it, \$100,000 in profits. He says he made nothing out of the firm. My statement will show that the books will show that he holds notes of the firm for \$50,000, but this does not approach his profits."

"Did the firm of Grant & Ward ever have anything to do with the fund of \$250,000 given to General Grant and held in trust by Messrs. Morgan, Hoyt & Jones?"

"Yes, but no part of this money was lost. Mr. Hoyt at one time loaned Grant & Ward about \$27,000 on call, against which he held securities worth twenty per cent more than the loan. This, I understand, was part of the trust money. The loan was paid off before the failure of Grant & Ward, and since then we never held a cent of the money to my knowledge. General Grant knew nothing about the business of Grant & Ward. He had no knowledge of its affairs. If I could have gone to see him after the failure and explained to him the nature of many transactions he would, I believe, have been satisfied and would not have recorded the unfavorable opinion of me that he did. But he, like every one else, has blamed me for things that I never did. Light, however, will sooner or later be thrown on my transactions and strange things be cleared up. I may be crushed, but I am not dead. Other people have had their day and I have suffered, but there is an end to everything, and Ferdinand Ward will be heard from in his own behalf."

**A Remarkable feat of Engineering.**  
NEW ORLEANS, La., September 28.—The storm passed away Saturday night, and although the water in the lake is very high and a considerable part of the rear of the city is still flooded, the worst is over, and the waters will subside under the influence of good weather. The break in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad between here and Mobile was closed yesterday morning by a large force. It was accomplished by building a crib-work of timber under the track over the worst washouts, enabling trains to cross.

**A Successful Revival.**  
LYNN, Mass., September 28.—Evangelist Moody is conducting a very successful revival service here. At 10:30 yesterday a service for non-church goers at the Grand Army Coliseum drew 3,000 people. During the sermon many went. An invitation to remain for special prayer was accepted by 400 people. At a special meeting for ladies at 3 p. m. Mr. Moody preached on "God is Love," and 3,000 remained for special prayer. Sixty requested prayer. A special service for men in the evening was attended by 4,000 persons.

### SUCCESS SEEMS ASSURED.

The North, Central and South American Exposition Gives Promise of Becoming a Successful Undertaking—The Hopes of Exhausted Trade Being Built Upon It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 28.—Special Superintendent Anderson, in charge of the Washington headquarters of the North, Central & South American Exposition, which opens in New Orleans on November 10th, and who is also in charge of the "special days" celebrations, which will be a conspicuous feature of the Exposition, is much elated at its rapid strides in popularity and magnitude. He predicts that it will be the most remarkable Exposition known to American commercial history, and that it will create a trade revolution which will secure the lion's share of the Spanish-American markets for the surplus manufactures of the United States. Among the recent evidences of the immense proportions it is assuming, he mentions the following applications for space:

From the city of Chicago, an application for 43,000 square feet.  
From the State of Missouri, 18,000 square feet.  
From Ohio, 18,000 square feet.  
From Iowa, 11,000 square feet.  
From the Southern Pacific Railway Company, 15,000 feet.  
From the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, a telegraphic order for a large space, the dimensions of which have not yet been announced.  
From the Pullman Palace Car Company, an application for 15,000 square feet, which will contain an exhibit of unusual attraction.  
From Great Britain, an application for 26,000 square feet.  
For an exhibit of Bohemian glassware, 5,000 square feet.  
For machinery exhibits, enormous applications from various sources.

These are illustrations of the progress the Exposition is making. The Exposition neither asks or expects financial aid from the general Government being liberally supported by the Illinois Central Railroad, the Louisville & Nashville, Mr. Pullman, of Chicago, and the merchants and bankers of New Orleans. The revised list of special days—thirty-six in number—just announced, insures a large attendance and a liberal supply of gate money.

### THE EASTERN IMBROGLIO.

Diplomacy and Events Running a Race in the Solution of the Problem Presented by the Roumelian Revolution—The Porte at the Mercy of a Powerful Combination.

LONDON, September 27.—Diplomacy moves fast in the Roumelian business, but events move faster. Bismarck's call for a convention is flashed through wires burdened with echoes of armed legions on the march. Salisbury's note to the powers is answered by fighting between Turks and Roumelians. Blood is shed on the frontiers and in the streets of Roumelia. The borders of every Turkish province resound with the clash of Christian arms. The holy war is preached again in the highways and byways of Russia, and yet everyone hopes for peace. The Porte is powerless before so overwhelming a combination of foes. The time for crushing the rising, if it was to be crushed, has gone. A strong Turkish division launched in Philippopolis on the morning of the revolt might have made short work of the Prince's desperate plans, but the Porte was caught napping, and lost the chance. Roumelia now is one out of many to be reckoned with. Behind the lost province and Bulgaria, Albania and Macedonia are Montenegro, Serbia, Greece, Austria, Russia—all eager to let slip the dogs of war. The Porte had better let well enough alone and recognize accomplished facts. If Bismarck and Salisbury can induce the powers to compel the recognition of the Caliph's nominal rights over Roumelia and throttle further risings for the present, the Sultan may bless his stars at being left so cheaply. It will be no easy thing now to quiet the warlike spirit aroused on the Turkish frontiers and postpone the inevitable dismemberment of European Turkey and the absorption of the remaining provinces by neighboring Christian nations. It remains to be seen whether the great powers are willing to do it, and whether, being willing, they are able.

### INDIAN TRACHEARY.

A United States Surveyor Thrown From a Precipice and Killed.

PORTLAND, ORE., September 28.—A few days ago a well-known United States Surveyor named James Harrington, while out running lines through the mountains in Skagit County, Washington Territory, assisted by a party of Indians, was reported to have been killed by accident. The Indians claimed he fell over a perpendicular bluff several hundred feet high, that overhung the Sauk River, and was dashed to pieces. Search was made by a party of white men at the spot pointed out, but not the slightest trace was ever found of the body. Suspicious circumstances were connected with Harrington's sudden disappearance, and the authorities made a careful investigation. It is now conceded by all that he met a dreadful fate through the treachery of two Indian guides, who were with him at the time of his death. It is told among the Indians that the two guides watched, took him off his guard, then seized, threw him over a precipice, and in the desperate struggle to save himself he came near dragging one of his assailants with him. The two Indians were openly accused of the deed by their comrades, and did not deny their guilt. The murderers have suddenly disappeared and can not be found. The motive for the fearful deed is supposed to be cupidity. The authorities are determined to ferret out the mysterious murder, and bring the perpetrators to prompt punishment.

**NEEDED BY MAN.**  
During his existence on earth.

### BE SURE TO GO TO

**J. W. FERRY'S**

**COTTONWOOD, FALLS, KAN.,**

**AND**

**YOU WILL BE PLEASED**

# 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,**

**HARNES, 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 PLEASED**

**WITH HIS**

**BARGAINS.**