# Chase County Courant.

W.E.TIMMON,S Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE, LET THE CHIPS FALL WHE SE THEY MAY.

VOLUME XII.

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

NUMBER 1.

# NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned 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 deport for supplies. The work of construction would be centered in other

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 Sertember \$12,757,965.25.

M. W. WINES, 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 fillibustering 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 MCSWEENEY, the Irish suspect, who has been an applicant for a position in the customs service at San Francisco, has withdrawn his papers from the Treasury Department.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

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.

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 Portage, N. Y., on a tight rope stretched 350 feet from side to side at a distance of 200 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 make public at the earliest appropriate time the provisions of the new treaty with Spain.

THE sealer, Bear, which was one of the vessels of the Greely 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

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 | ished. & 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 Pittsburgh, Pa. pepper was thrown into the eyes of one of the pugilists, who was getting the best of raised the question of "foul," which was sued in which the Turks were defeated. allowed, and the affair broke up in a gen-

eral row. WILLIAM HEATH & Co., stock brokers of amounted to nearly \$2,000,000. Henry N. escaped. 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 Vandalia, 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, 27,696; Pacific States, 4,137.

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 dam-

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

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 cable parted. The cage dropped to the ground. McKillop died from his injuries, and Foster was in a pre-

carious condition. THE Kansas Grand Army reunion closed at Topeka on the 1st with an immense pro cession, 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 \$2,600 in

cash and \$250 in bonds. JUDGE BREWER in the United States 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

THE Government cruiser Chicago, the yard, 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%.

THE schooner Wheeler foundered off 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 DISPATCH 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 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 perverseness 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 per-

A BAND of Mussulman and Christian brigands, near Smyrna, bave 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 the contest, blinding him. His seconds Adrianople, on the 29th. A skirmish en-A LARGE fire occurred in Iquique, Ecua-

dor, the other night, and the most important quarter of the town was destroyed. New York, suspended on the 2d. Liabilities | Very few of the commercial establishments THE late Turkish Minister of War,

Ghozei Osman Pasha, was reported guilty of such extensive embezzioments 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

THE Earl of Shaftesbury, the well-known English philanthropist, died on the 1st. THE Stockholm (Sweden) Severiges Tidning has been confiscated for calumniating

the Prince of Wales. At the sugar plantation "Aurora," near 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 Babecoa, Cuba. A DISPATCH from Berlin of the 1st says: M. de Giers and Prince Bismarck will be to restrain Servia, Greece and Montenegro from attacking Turkey. Otherwise Austria would certainly make a bold strike for DISPATCHES received in London on the 1st from various European capitals indidaily becoming more grave.

position: Turkey has no army ready to had been received, however, announcing march, no stores, no money in the Treas- the death of his daughter and his inability ury, no administrative energy. She must to be present, and resolutions of condolence

ubmit to the inevitable. KING MILAN, of Servia, recently held a versations 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 Servia.

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 business failures for week ended October 1 were: United States, 171; Can-JUDGE BREWER in the United States ada, 25; total, 196; as compared with 185 Court at St. Louis granted a decree of the week previous. The Western and Pacific States furnished over half the casual-

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 dervishes have advanced to Hafir, which is within eighty miles of the furthest British station on the Nile. THE English War Office has issued the

ing allowed the Mahdi's troops to enter

#### THE LATEST.

LEADVILLE, Col., October 8 .- At one o'clock yesterday morning in the Keg Saloon, on East Sixth street, L. M. Parker, Grand Marais, Mich., recently, in forty 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 let ter 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 too place between smugglers and Mexican river guards. Smuggling has been very active o late. The Captain of the guard received information that a big run would soon b made, and has been watching. The smug-glers, about twenty in number, were sur-prised just as the head of their column came up on the Mexican bank. The fight lasted some time. Eight or ten men are reported killed. The names of the dead can not be learned. Some goods, but no prisoners were captured. A majority of the gang ecaped back to the American side. The Mexican authorities are very reticent and

exact particulars are very hard to get. 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 sleep ing 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 otlaer

children at the house were not molested. WASHINGTON, October 3.—Captain Fred M. Crandall, of the Twenty-fourth in fantry, has been directed by the War Department to carry out the instructions of the Secrelarly to the removal of, "boomers" and

#### KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The great reunion of veterana at Topeka was the grandest affair that the Cap-ital 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 maia entrance to the grounds was of very appropriate design. It extended across both main gates, being 26 feet in length, by 7% feet im 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 Jovellanos, Cuba, recently, four workmen, which bere the name of a State, all the who had taken refuge from the rain under States being represented and indiscrimin-States being represented and indiscriminately mingled. The keystone of this arch was the Stars and Stripes. In the semicircle below the arch was the words, "Welcome to Camp Grant," while on either corner at the ends and above were The result of the recent interview between 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 Salonica and possibly for Constantinople. Kansas National Guards, comprising thirty-two companies of infantry and one battalion, in all four regiments, were in attation, in all four regiments, were in cated that the crisis resulting from the camp on the grounds and presented a fine Bulgarian-Eastern Roumelian Union was appearance. General Black. Commisappearance. General Black, Commissioner of Pensions, who had accepted THE London Times correspondent at an invitation to be present and address Constantinople thus summarizes Turkey's the veterans, was absent. A telegram and sympathy were passed and ordered forwarded to General Black. Altogether reception and was hailed by the populace as the ruler of Macedonia. Private conand will long remember with pleasure the 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 te change the corporate name to the Denver. Memphis & Atlantic Railway, but neg-lected to change in the body of the charter the words "narrow gauge" into "stand-

art gauge." THE Prohibitionists of Douglas County have put a full ficket in the field for county

In the band contests during the reunion report of Colonel Ketchner on the fall of at Topeka the following awards were Khartoum. The Arabs, the Colonel says, made: First class-two entries, Marentered the city by the Boori gate which shall's Military Band of Topeka, comwas not defended. He acquits Faraz of posed of 24 pieces, and the Dispatch Band historian of the future will characterize as treachery. Faraz was charged with hav- of Clay Center, composed of 16 pieces; a remarkable stride in the development of 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, \$150; 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 -six entries, Manhattan Band, Oskaloosa band, Mechanic's Band, of Peabody, and the Juvenile Band, of Winfield; 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 McCaslin

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 Mollov ordered him out of the place, when he drew a revolver and of the place, when he drew a revolver and delivery office." Across the top is the fired at Hunt, striking him on the right legend "Special postal delivery," and at the side of the abdomen, the ball lodging in the abdominal muscles. Hunt fell to the a small shield bearing the numeral "X." SALT LAKE, UTAH, October 3.—News floor and Hoagland dropped into a cellarcomes from Ontario, a railroad station on way, 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 ten minutes past seven this morning, the 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 graund 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 MICHAEL KREBS, of Junction City, was Vicksburg, 6.2; Mobile, 4.2; Jacksonvi ne, robbed of \$140 by confidence men on a 12.4 inches; Saxannah, 6.8 inches; Atlanta, Council Bluffs train at Kansas City the 8.8. other day. It was the same old story. He rainfall for this section of the country. met two respectable looking gentlemen at During the 4th and 5th of September at tary 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 particuthe Union Depot and one of them sat in Galveston eight inches of water fell, and the same seat with him when the train from the 16th to the 21st 15 1/2 in hes, being has change for \$500. When he paled out his roll one of the men snatched it and Michigan deficiencies in rainfall are noted both jumped off the train.

#### TURK.EY'S TROUBLE. .

The Powers Exciting Their Influence to

Prevent War-T. urkey in No Condition to

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 inviolable and accorded rights similar to these enjoyed by Beigiam if hosfilities should break out. The opinion gains ground that the crisis is extending, and unless this Powers intervene at once was is inevitable. Powers intervene at once war is mevitable. 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. Constantinophis, October 2.— Whe ambassadors met yesterday to consider the Roumelian question at the residence of Count Corti, the Ratian ambassador, but adjourned without transacting any business of an important nature, several of the amof 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 from-

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

BERLIN, October 2.—The result of the recent interviews between M. De Giers and Prince Bismarck will be to restrain Servia, Greece and Montenegro from at-tacking Turkey, otherwise Austria would certainly make a bold strike for Salonica and possibly for Constantinople, and make a blaze in Russia which would end in an

European wan. St. Petersburg, October 2.-Russian journals express the opinion that the conference of the Ambassadors at Constanti-nople 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

WASHINGTON, October 1.-What the postal facilities goes into effect to-day, when the new special delivery system be comes 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, Oskaloosa and Ottomwa. 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 slowand unsatisfactory service of the district messenger companies, while it will be a still greater convenience to the many smaller towns, which hitherto have had no deliv-ery system of any kind. The new mmediate delivery stamp is 1 3-16 by 1 7-16 and laurel, and surrounding the weeds "Secures immediate delivery at a special separated by 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 Hunt's News Buream. It was addressed to W. A. Taylor, city editor of the Herald of that city, and delivered to the addressed at delivery hours being from seven a. m. until

#### EXCESSIVE RAINFALL

The Special Weather Bulletin Shows Such

to be the Case in Southern States. WASHINGTON, October 3.-The special weather bulletin for September was issued yesterday from the Weather Burean. It notes the following extraordinary rainfall: A great excess of rainfall in the Southern States, and especially on the Guif 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; Ordinarily five or six inches is, the probably the most remarkable rainfall on record. In the Middle Atlantic States,

#### A BAD TURK.

An Ottoman Who Undosbtedly Would Fre

fer 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. Immedi-ately on being installed in his new position, Alibi-Sahub-Pasha crdered all the various department commanders to report the strength of their respective commands and 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 Ghazel Osman Fasha, late Minister of War, who was dismissed 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, contains not half that mumber. The soldiers have no uniforms and are showless. The cavalry is unable to march. less. The cavalry is unable to march, owing to lack of horses and necessary accontrements. Four hundress horsess and 2,400 mem who have been fully equipped, arounder orders to march at an hour's nodee. Four ironclads are actively preparing for sea, but there are only 603 tons of coal available, and their departure may possibly be delayed on that account. Yesterday Turkish troops made an attack on the Rou-melian outposts at Mustopah Pasha, a town in Raumelfa 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

## FICKLE WOMAN.

A Young Ladyof New Haven, Corne Mar-

ries the Other Fellow. NEW HHAVEN, CONN., October 1.3-No. event has agitated New Haven society; for many years to such an extent as has the elopement of Miss Honora L. Harwood, the elopement of Miss Honora I. Harwood, they youngest daughter of Rev. Dr. Edward Harwood, rector of Trinity Church in thiscity, and Truman Hemingway, of New York City. The couple were married yesterday in Jersey City. Miss Harwood was to have been married Wednesday next in this-city, to Mr. Pruyens a young gentleman of Albany, N. X., who is reported to be worth, \$1.000.000. Great preparations were made. bany. N. X., who is reported to be worth. \$1,000,000. Great preparations were made for the weeding. Invitations were issued, and ushers selected and the costumes were made. The wedding promised to be the most brilliant and notable that has taken place. In this city for years. But little is known of Mr. Hemingway in this city. He was formerly in ordinary circumstances but is said to have recently inherited \$300,000. Two years ago Miss Harwood spent the seasons with her family at Mount Desert. While there she met the gentleman who is linked with her in this affair. The young lady istwenty two years of age and has been agreat favorite in New Haven society. After the ceremony yesterday, the bride dispatched copies of her marriage certificate to her father, in this city, and to her betrothed, in Albany, together with the caretrothed, in Albany, together with the an-nouncement that she and her husband were to sail for Europe on the steamer Werra, of the Bremen line. Dr. and Mrs. Harwood are said to be prostrated by their daughter's strange action.

## THE SANDWICH ISLANDS

Restrictions on the Importation of, China-

men-A Passport System. WASHINGTON, October 1.- United States Minister Merrill has sent to the Department of State copies of regulations recently promulgated by the Hawaiian Kingdom, controlling the immigration of Chinese. In substance they are as follows: No vessel will be allowed to land more than twentyfive Chinese passengers at any portain that kingdom, unless the passengers in excess of that numbers are provided with passports entiting them, to enter. Passports, entitling the granted to persons of Chinese nationality now resident, or who may hereaster become residents of the islands; provided such persons have been engaged in trade or have conducted some industrial, enterprise during at least a year of their residence. No return passports will be given to Chinese laborens leaving the islands. Passports on the left is an arched panel bearing the figure of a mail messenger boy on the run, and surmounted by the words "United San Francisco to any Chinese woman desiring to come to the islands, and the Chinese children whose parents are residing Chinese children whose parents are residing in the kingdom or who may not be more than ten years of age. Pressports entitling granted at the Loreign Office to such persons of Chinese rationality as the Minister of Foreign Affairs may claim it proper to admit to the kingdom.

#### A LIGHTNING INSPECTOR.

Special Agent Wno Irowers the Record on Inspecting Indian Agencies.

WASHINGTON, September 30 .-- Special Agent Armstrong, of the Interior Department, has returned to Washington on leave for a few days to consult with Indian Comraissioner Atkins and Searctary Lamar. General Armstrong was sent to the Indian Territory at the time the cattle. men were ordered off the public lands.
After he had performed this mission he went rapidly through a number of agencies, inspecting about seven inside of two weeks. His reports are regarded as models of intelligent and comprehensive statements at the Department, but evidences of more study and time in their prevaration would give them greater weight. General Armswong finds fault with the radical changes made in the removal of certain agents and their clerks, and the substitution of new men without training or experi-ence to administer the affairs pertaining to such places. He recommends the instruction of agents or elerks separately, so that each can get the, benefit of instruction from those who are acquainted with the Indians to be maraged. He makes a number of other recommendations, which have not yet been fully examined, owing to the rush with which his reports have been showered upon the department. He will be ordered West again in a short time, with the intimation to proceed more delib

#### Chase County Couran

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANS

#### SONG OF THE CLERK.

He leaned 'gainst the high-piled shelves, And his eyes were heavy and red.
His arms were rigid, his fingers were numb,
And light and dizzy his head; 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 strong then 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. He has the wealth of vigor and health.
And the strength of nuscle and bone,
Be feels as free as the wind on the sea,
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 toils no more,
For the boxed-up clerk it is constant work,
And 'prisonment sad and sore!

"Oh, ladies tender and true,
O, sisters, so fr sh and fair,
Some pity own for us, haggard 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 reston the Sabbath blest,
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 Dissolu lon?-Narcotie in Gene al Grants' 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 ob-served by physicians, and in the belief of some of them, as stated to the reporter, will bring about an increased use of sedative drugs for distressed and dving 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 arguterm euthans 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 amesthetic, so as to destroy consciousness at once, and put the suffer to a quick and easy death, all needful precautions being adopted to prevent any possible abuse 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: In defending the act the writer says:

"Cases of this class abound on every hand, and those who have had to witness suffering of this kind, and to stand helplessly by, longing to administer to the beloved one, yet unable to bring any real respite or relief, may well be impatient with the easy going spirit that sees in all this misery nothing but "the appointed lot of man," and that opposes a almost impious every attempt to deal with it effectually. Why should all this suffering be endured? The patient desires to die; his life can no longer be of use to others, and has become an intolerable burden to himself. The medical attendant is at the bedside with all the resources of his knowledge, and cold bring immediate and permanent relief. Why should his not doing so be recognized as a sovereign duty?"

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

Inte the sacredness of life, the writer says:

"Nature knows nothing of any such sacredness, for there is nothing of which she is so prodigal. And man has shown little sense of the value of human life when his passions or lusts or interests have been thwarted by his brother man, or seem likely to be forwarded by his destruction. A sense of the value of his own individual life man has, indeed, seldom been deficient in; and, by a kind of reflex action, this sense has slowly given birth to and always underlies the sense, such as its, of the value of other men's lives. But in Europe to-day 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 p. n, has always been reckoned a hero; and winat 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 furthermor urged that the sacredness of li e 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 pain 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 was going until it was gone. Euthanasia is recommended only in those cases where there is continued pain and agony; where there is no chance for recovery, and the patient wishes to be freed from his mis-

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 generally agreed that the principles contained in it were sound and humane. eral adoption of such ideas was likely to operate in practice, they grew cau-tious 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? 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 suppose that serious errors of diagnosis would not be made? I can tell you of hundreds of cases where the diagnosis or 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 hu-manity 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 nargotic 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 '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 pa-tients 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 did he fail 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 incautious or inconsequential habits to go too far in the

One of our oldest physicians thought that one of the chief difficulties in the practical use of euthansia was to decide where and how to limit it. "In the article you have shown me," said he, "a requisite for the practice of anæsthesia consists in the consent of the patient. But suppose the patient to be an insane person, who is about to experience long and agonizing death. He is incapable of assent or dissent. Would you, for that reason, deprive him of the benefits of eutlanasia? And how long would it be before your euthanasic 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 nar-cours 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 motherin-law "

"What method would you propose, asked the reporter, "for keeping euthanasia within justifiable limits?" "On, I don't know," said the medical nan. "How would it do to get two man. medical certificates stating the certain

approach of death, and a Judge's per-

mit 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 suppliment their pittance from the State school funds by local taxation and main-

tain 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 ers ask twice as much as that. fruit."-N. I. Tribu ie.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

How They Are Made to Duplicate the

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 hard at work, but consented to give the writer a few particulars in regard to his business.
"Now, that," he said, pointing to s

shapely leg hanging over the fire, "belongs to a Newburyport young lady." That," continued the old man, 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 kneer-bearing, to walk on the knee. She has grown a little since, and so I was obliged to lengthened 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

"How did the young lady lose her

"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 construc-tion, "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 upper 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 dovetsiled. 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 relieves 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, re the most strain comes. The toejoint 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

"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.

"You will observe that if the amputation is above the knee the leg must be held in place by suspenders made of a stout welt-part elastic and part nonelastic-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 similar to a drum-head. It is put on wet and dries to the leg, 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. 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 lifelike one, the foot of which bore a shoe and stocking, "that has been painted seventeen years and is, you see, in pretty good condition:" "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

number. 'How long will a leg wear?" "It is a question often asked me, and very hard one to answer. I have a customer that has worn a leg for twentyone 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.

Boston custom-house I have quite a

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 manufactur-

"How long does it take to make a leg? odd things from the woods .- N V. Past.

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

NIHILISM NOT DEAD. The News About Nihilists Has Simply Been

Carefully Suppressed. For the sake of his Czar and fatherland. Count Dmitry Andreevitch Tolstoi, 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 smarting 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 An-dreevitch 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 over it, and all that in dead secret. 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 im-mediate 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 abroad it was lately admitted that the Nihilists had degenerated and gone.

Suddenly news came here from the City of Kharkoff that Nibilism was yet alive. As the Minister of the Interior and the Governor of Kharkoff are now on the leave of absence, this inopportune 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 two 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 gendermes sat on the foot of the bed of their man. waiting for him. Suddenly he thrust his hand under his pillow, snatched a big 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 Provence Attorney, and the Chief of the Police, with hundreds of policemen and gendarmes, were at the place of shootng. 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, nitroglycerine, and bombs ready for use; a little armory of pistols, daggers, and cartridges; different masks and wigs and dies, and other accessories of Nihilist quarters. There was an oven full of explosives, which no man in Kharkeff dared to approach, and so an expert on the Nihilist bombs was sent here from this city. The expert placed a bomb in a hollow tree and exploded it by means of the electric current. The simpleminded residents of Kharkoff thought that an earthquake shook them. Wood-

en splinters flew for half a mile. When Dmitry Andreevitch Tolstoi heard of the Kharkoff incident be swooned, and, on 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 Nihili-ts 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 autoeracy .-- 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 least a dozen in Nova Scotia. In the front, beneath a shady maple, are two tombstones of persons who died in 1776 and 1778. A long, lank individual named Worrell 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, minerals, 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

GYPSUM.

The Value of Plaster as a Land Dressing

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 practice, 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 fer-tilizer 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 when 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 failed nine times out of ten before a fortune is gained; the speculator ninety 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 husbandary 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 mar.'

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 ffirts, to be bandied about in the saloons, on the street corners and in the low-down, unholy 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 uneaten 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 fail, and with no appetite he cannot do efficient work.—Farm, Field and Stock-

man. -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 them. selves with the weaker sex, abruptly terminating their carnival.—St. Louis

\_\_A woman made the first orange box used in California, and she now runs a factory which turns out 50,000 of there 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 wornout lands can be restored to their original fertility by plowing under certain crops adapted to the purpose. Another remarks this cannot aid 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 It is still an unsettled quesmanures. tion 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 exceeding-ly 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 ma-nure 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 nitro-gen 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 rve 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 I expected, and I concluded some minerals were necessary. 1 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 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 fertilli-zers a large part of the expense is for this. Potash is evidently one of the necesities of the soil, as is shown by the fact that a small quantity on a field 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 deceiv-

ed. 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 b.d. 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 pur-pose. 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 soil-ing. 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

-Some people are in favor of giving one's wife a name esthetically 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 bar-keeper's, Gin-erva; an editor's, Rita.

#### Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTON WOOD FALLS - KANSAS

#### A VERITABLE VACUUM.

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

With such a brim, It covered him, dis cout was made so tight His n'ms could never touch his side; His elbows thus extended wide Were really quite a sight.

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

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

But no! you see Yacuity,
On every feature plain;
Beyond his cigarette and clothes,
He absolutely nothing knows—
Except to suck his cane.
—Bosten Globe.

#### LIKE A GUINEA HEN.

"The Contempible 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 Zelda, 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 Zelda, 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,

"But I am not so keen to get married,

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

"She is beautiful," I replied. "Beautiful," he contemptuously re-peated. "Why, sir, you can go out in the woods any time and jump up a better looking woman than 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 at tention to my rising resentment, "and worse than all, she is a flirt. If you marry her, you shall not bring her to You are only nineteen. my house. 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 re-

member, sir, that you must not bring her to my house." "We can live at the mill." "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 kind-hearted man.

And I thought that you were a sensible boy. "I would rather lack sense than kind ness of heart."

'Oh, you are no doubt a philanthro-pist, and like nearly all philanthropists, lack discretion."

"Were you not in love with my mother?" I asked after a moment's "Oh, yes, but my love was tempered

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

#### CHAPTER II.

I remembered what my father had said, but that evening I went over to see Zelda. 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 pair of slippers for me.
Come in, Anderson," she said, aris-

ing and extending her hand. "I exted 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

Kittie made a fire and retired. I afraid that she would remain in the "This fall weather is delightful,

Zelda," I remarked.
"Yes, it's so beautiful. I like the fall so much better than I do the spring. The spring is full of glee but the fall is full of sighs.

"Then you like sighs better than you

do glee."
"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 eackled 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

"Tell me." "Oh, I can't."

"Why? "Might hurt your feelings."

"No it wouldn't. I am not easily "Well, he-oh, I don't want to tell

"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-

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

"Zelda, I hope that you do not hold me responsible. "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 "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 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, vawned and said: "Been out 'possum hunting, Ander-"No, sir."

"Thought you had. 'Possums are ripe, now, you know."
"I don't care if they are," I rather ir-

ritably remarked. "No. I suppose not. When a young-ster is in love he cares very little for 'possums. When did you see the

"If you mean Zelda Hankins, I saw her to-night." "Looking well, I suppose."

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

"All right. Don't want to wound "I told Zelda what you said about her laugh.

"Did you?" "Yes, I did." "What did she say?"

"Said that she did not know you were "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. Hankins.

Two days later I again called on Mrs. "Zelda," 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

"Zelda, I have something else to tell

vou. "Something that he said?" No, something-something that has

ong 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 our heart." "Zelda, 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

"Oh, I swear it." "You may think now that you love me but after awhile you will see what you thought was love was a mere fancy." to look "Glorious creature," I supplicated, Traveler

some wood and build up a fire. The air | sinking upon my knees, "do not speak so to me. Il 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 turn-ed to Zelda 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

must give me time." "How long?" "One week." "I suppose I must, but it will seem a vory long time. I must go, for if I re-

can not be arranged in a moment. You

main 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."

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

"Hold on, 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 you 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

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 Zelda 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 wanted 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

laugh."
"I hope so. Well, I think that we'd better begin to put our house in order. It needs to be refurnished." Again I Again I grasped his hand. I longed to run to Zelda and tell her of father's goodness. He spared no expense in refurnishing the house. He superintended every lit-tle 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 Zelda's house. She was sitting at a sewing ma-Costly fabrics were strewn about the floor. Ah, I saw it all. I saw the

love in her eyes.
"Zelda," 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 re 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's ong? 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," exclaimed. Oh, no, Anderson, you make a mis

take. I am going to marry your fath-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 sup "Yes, sir." "You have married well?" "Yes."

"Anderson, do you know what wish?" "How should I know?" "Well, I will tell you. I wish that you had married Zelda. She's a terror,

"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!"-Arkanenu

MANAGEMENT OF CHICKENS. Hints and Suggestions for Poultry Raisers

The water supplied should be from a pure source. No surface or pond water should be allowed. Shallow and un-

galvanized iron dishes are to be pre-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

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 con-tracted the charces 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, linished with a cost of hot coal tar inside and out, and should be 24 inches square, 20 inches at the front. falling to 12 inches at the back and eaves, the floor of wood and half the front covered, the rest being 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 cov-

ered 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 coop at night, if cold weather, with a piece of thin board in-

serted 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 "I will, sir, and I know that she will should not be allowed, however, to run 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 chick ens 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 walks off as 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 at liberty, to purge them by forcing them to swallow a teaspoonful of cas tor oil, compelling them to sleep out of doors for several nights, and giving them plenty of green stuff and laxative After about three days of this treatment the tendency to incubate will disappear.—Dubtin (Ireland) Farmers

-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 sears which it offers as proof of having saved on some occasion the suffering, and probably the life, of some soldier in 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 .- Chi cogo 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 over-erowding or rearing too many on in the milking and during the whole the same ground, and especially year 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 change the women of the land have a chance to get some of the abundance of in-formation to be had at our agricultural colleges? Surely the women have to work on farms, and hard too .- Ameri-

can Dairyman. —The Dairy World says: Two val-uable colts were lately poisoned by snake root, ex patorium ageratoides. The disease known formerly as "the trembles," an affection of cattle, was caused by this weed. When eaten by mileh 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. -Mr. Cheever, of the New England Farmer, has a very good word to say in behalf of cottonseed meal as a feed to cows in milk. He ends up with this: "For ourselves we should have no hesitation about feeding from a quart to a quart and a half per day of cottonseed meal to any dairy cow in full maturity. This from our own experience in making a high grade of butter. An excessive amount would doubtless injure the quality of the butter. He further says that this meal is grand for improving the quantity of the milk. He has only good to say of this meal and advises its general use, or words to that effect.

Some of the popular ideas with regard to milk and butter are erroneous. A sample of milk at the New York experimental station which showed by analysis 10.45 per cent. of fat gave more butter than another sample which showed 12.53 per cent, of fat. One sample, with 5.90 per cent. of fat, gave three pounds and four ounces of butter, against two pounds and seven ounces from a sample with 8.58 per cent. of fat It is conceded that the amount of butter to be obtained from a given quantity of milk can not be estimated upon an analysis of the fat. The test of churning is the only reliable method. - Chicago Tribune.

—The American Dairyman says: Let a drop of fresh milk fall into a glass of pure water. If the milk promptly dis-seminates itself through the water, the cow that yielded that milk is not with calf, but if it sinks to the bottom of the glass as it falls upon the water, and does not produce but little of a milky cloud, the cow is pregnant. The specific gravity and viscidity of the albuminous milk being heavier than water, thus retains the drop of milk and causes it to sink. We advise dairymen to make a note of this and give it a test. If reliable the information may

be of great value to them. -C. M. Weed says, in the Philadelphia Press, that to keep flies out of the stable nothing is better than soft soap and carbolic acid thrown on the floor once or twice a day. The mixture may be made of crude carbolic acid, which can be obtained very cheap, and ordinary soft soap. The amount of the acid depends on the strength of the soap This can be easily told by pouring the two together and letting them stand, after thoroughly mixing for an hour or two. Then mix a little with soft water. If too much acid is present it will be shown by particles of oil floating on the surface. Two or three tablespoonfuls of acid to a quart of soap will

#### usually suffice.

Drying Cows. Mr. George Simpson, an English dairyman, says he has found to his cost that the ordinary practice of drying continuous milkers giving from twelve to sixteen quarts daily, does not answer at all. Instead of attempting to dry from brooding or sitting is to drive the cows giving large quantities of milk, he birds out of the henhouse and leave them now finds it better to turn them in a loose box and feed them on oat straw. By this means the flow of milk is reduced, and gradually they dry them-selves, and without any evil effects following. The practice of suddenly checking the flow of milk of good milkers, by the ordinary method, has resulted, in his case, in three of his cown slipping their calves within forty-eight hours after the drying process had begun. If it has been attempted to dry large milkers suddenly, the organs be come inflamed. Dairymen will find it highly important to pay particular attention to their cows, especially those of the Jersey and Guernsey breed, which are great milkers .- Hoard's Dairyman.

#### Good Grass, Good Butter.

The connection between good grass and good butter is very close, and it matters not how good a breed of cattle trive to poison, hang, or drown themis used it is impossible to make good selves—because I'm 35. Once, if the is used it is impossible to make good butter with poor pasturage. Ordinarily almost anything capable of growing a green leaf is thought good enough to sow to grass and there are too many cases where, after exhausting the soil by overcropping, it is without more ado sown to grass. Few farmers have the technical knowledge of soils and of grasses called for in making permanent pastures, hence it is often very haphazard manner; whereas the land should be put into good heart with a good top-dressing and when seeded it should be done with carefully selected. clean, pure, sound seed of the varieties necessary to afford pasturage all through the season, -Colman's Rural.

-Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky, receives three thousand visitors annually.

## RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

Of the native Christians in the Japanese churches only one-fourth are

-The Presbytery of San Francisco has now upon its rolls two Chinese, one Japanese, one Welsh, one Spanish and one French church. All are prosperous.

-"Fully three-fourths of the members of Baptist churches in this city," rays the New York Examiner, "are peo-le that depend for their support on daily Jor. -Did anyone ever hear of a church excommunicating a man for stealing railroads, gambling in stocks, luring the

public by crooked accounts, or laying soiled money upon the altar of the Lord?

— N. Y. Mercury. -Plans have been fied for a new building for the Young Women's Christian Association in New York. It will be erected at No. 7 East Fifteenth street,

will be 75 by 100 feet and five stories high, and cost \$100,000. -In the German Universities there are reported to be 157 Professors between the ages of seventy and ninety, 122 of whom still deliver lectures. Teaching in Germany would seem to be a healthy occupation.—N. Y. Examiner.

—That is a strange statement which the Congregationalist makes, "on good authority," that so far as can be remembered no young man born and bred in the nine Congregational Churches in Hartford, Conn., has within the last fourteen years become a minister.

-- The Prussians make all children go to school, but pay the teachers so poor-ly that they can't be kept in the class-room except when absolutely unable to find other employment. A teacher often has 300 pupils to instruct.

-Over four hundred persons were added to the sixty congregational Churches of Oregon and Washington Territory in the past year, and a plan is announced for their union hereafter in one association, to include both the State and the Territory.—Christian at

-Christianity has found a warm friend in the King of Siam. The Presbyterians, it appears, have acquired great influence over his Majesty, and the King delights in the furthering of their work. At Lakon he has donated the land for a new station, and he has subscribed \$1,000 for the erection of a hospital.

-The Educational Courant reports a happy condition of educational affairs in Kentucky. School-houses have been built in many places, salaries have taken an upward tendency, and the editors have shown a most cordial dis-position to welcome contributions on educational matters to their columns.

-The Atlanta University awards prizes for the best specimens of the various crops cultivated by the students on the experiment farm. A native African boy beat the Irish potato record, producing the finest tubers ever seen in that locality. Several of his companion pupils credited this success to the fact that he "frequently prayed over his patch." Another explanation is that he hoed his rows while his competitors were idle. The two versions are suggestive; the reader may accept either or both. -N. Y. Tribune.

WIT AND WISDOM. -Muybridge, who photographed horses in motion, has succeeded in taking birds flying. He might try a house Haitford Post.

-Eat, digest; read, remember; earn, save; love and be loved. If these four rules be strictly followed, health, intelligence, wealth, and true happiness will be the result .- Detroit Post.

-"Why, doctor," said a sick lady, "you give me the same medicine as you are giving to my husband. How's that?" "All right," replied the doctor: "what's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."—Chicago Tribune.

—Anxious wife—It rains, and you will have to take an umbrella.

band (looking out the door)-Ugh, I should say so! Why, it just pours! Anxious she—Dear, yes: hadn't you better take two? He took to-his heels .-Chicago Journal. —Some one says "the wise man sells his knowledge." If he gave his knowledge away, he would be a fool, and if he were a fool he would

have no knowledge at all. Ergo-a man who gives away his knowledge has none to give away .- N. Y. Herald. -A student who had made very little progress, in taking leave of one of his tutors began thus with great pathos: "Herr Professor, it is to you that I am indebted for all that I know—" "Stop, indebted for all that I know-" "Stop, stop, I pray!" replied the tutor, "do

not mention such a trifle."-Elsener -Mr. Jones-"That was a shocking tragedy last night." Miss De Silva (of Boston)—"What was it?" Mr. Jones— "A man went down in the Bowery last night and killed a woman he never saw before without the slightest provoca-tion." Miss De Silva—"He had never been introduced to her?" Mr. Jones— Never. Now what would you say of an occurrence of that sort in Boston?" Miss De Silva (very much shocked)--"I should certainly say that he was very rude."-N. Y. Sun.

-A Maiden's Soliloquy-Tis wondrous strange how great the change since I was in my teens; then I'd a beau and billet-doux and joined the gayest scenes. But lovers now have ceased to vow-no way they now connight was e'er so bright, I ne'er abroad could roam without "the bliss, the honor, miss, of seeing you safe home.". But now I go, through rain and snow, fatigued and scarce alive, through all the dark, without a spark-because I'm 35. - Phi adelphia Press. -Keep the old friends

Make new friends, but keep the old, Those are silver, these are gold; New-made friendships, like new wine, Age will mellow and refine. Friendships that have stood the test-Time and change—are surely best; Brow may wrinkle, hair grow gray, Friendship never knows decay, For 'mid old friends, tried and true, for find oid friends, tried and true, once more we our youth renew. But old friends, alas! may die, New friends must their place supply, Cherish friendship in your breast, New is good, bot old is best; Make new friends, but keep the old, Those are silver, these are gold.

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

#### Democratic County Ticket.

For	Treasurer, W. P. MARTIN.
**	Sheriff,J. C. SCROGGIN.
**	Clerk,J. L. COCHRAN-
	Register of Deed, . J. A. MURPHY.
•6	Surveyor, John Frew.
	Coroner DR. J. H. POLIN.
"	Commissioner, W. J. DOUGHERTY

#### VOL. XII, NO. I.

With this issue the COUBANT 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 Park, C. H. Carswell and O. H. Drink. up an exceptionally strong ticket is water. also admitted on all hands, and every Democrat in the county should renew his allegience 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 off.ce two years ago, assuming the duties thereof last October, since which time he has made a mosf efficient and sceeptable officer, and we predict his re-election by a large ma-

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 as adopted by the National Democratic Conand 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 Conuty 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 per-

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, there- tween the heroes he led and the heroes l fore, 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 elec- the nominations, Dr. J. W. Stone rose tion day.

the nominee for Coroner, is a young man, a skilled practisioner, a thorough gentleman, resides in Strong City, and called on the editor of the COURANT is in every way worthy of the confih : will make a most excellent officer, W. J. DOUGHERTY,

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 posi-tion, make a No. 1 Commissioner, and we will say that whatever differences of Lelieve he will be the next Commis-

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 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 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 of the ablest and sund 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 western railroad company, whose visit to our city we noticed a few days ago,

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 Crieff." All articles devoted to
fashion and the adornment of home
are very suggestsve, and the stories,
poems, and various departments furnish agreeable and instructive reading.

Jority of the votes cast, is homination
was, on motion, made unanimous.
For County Clerk, J. L. Cochran resource.
For County Clerk, J. L. Cochran resource.
Falls township, the road will be built on that line, and if Bazaar township as a candidate for County Surveyor at the constructed through that township, as surveyed, intersecting the surveyed line about three miles south of the Falls. Should Bazaar township refuse as a candidate for resolute 15.

For County Clerk at the convention, for this office.
For County Clerk, J. L. Cochran resolute 16 and in the road will be built on that line, and if Bazaar township was a candidate for County Surveyor at the constructed through that township, as surveyed, intersecting the surveyed line about three miles south of the Falls. Should Bazaar township refuse as a candidate for resolute 10 and the convention.

For County Clerk at 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 as a candidate for resolute 10 and the coived 97 votes, A. Murphone 12 and the road will be built on that line, and if Bazaar township as a candidate for county Surveyor at the constructed through that township, as surveyed, intersecting the surveyed line about three miles south of the Falls. Should Bazaar township refuse as a candidate for resolute 10 and the coived 97 votes, A. Murphone 12 and the road will be constructed to announce J. J. Massey as a candidate for resolute 10 and the county Surveyor.

For County Clerk at the ensuing November election, subject to the nomination of the Road will be constructed to announce J. J. Massey as a candidate for resolute 10 announce John Frew was a candidate for resolute 10 announce John Frew as

9

Efte Chase County Courant. There are some good illustrations and the frontispiece is a fine steel engraving. This number complete Vol.

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 rocess 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.

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 conven-

tion for the honor conferred on him. The Committee on Resolutions then made the following report, whice was unanimously adopted:

We, the Democrats of Chase county, in convention assembled, reviving our faith in the principles of the Democratic party, do hereby endorse and ratify the Democratic platform vention at Chicago, last year, and we heartily rejoice with all true and patriotic people in the return of the Democratic party into pow er; 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 ad-ministrations 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 con-gratulate the people on the fact that the present Administration is endeavoring to wrest this land from these monopolists and

restore it to actual settlers. RESOLVED, That in our opinion, it would be detrimental to the best interest of the West to demonitize silver.

RESOLVED. That we congratulate the people are reporting a general prospect of a better our heartfelt sympathy to the Republeans 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 form the duties of the office, with will join in the national rejoicing at a return credit to himself and honor to his to an honest administration of the govern

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

[After the adoption of the resolutions, and before proceedings to make and spoke to a question of privilege, reading some editorials from the Cou-RANT, in regard to the Republican wing of the Democratic yarty, and to name the members of the "ring." so week dence of this people, and, if elected, that they might be known by every member of the party; but, as was the privilege of said editor, whose love of prices. w. J. DOUGHERTY,
the nominee for County Commissioner
for the 2d District, resides on Fox
creek, is one of the old settlers of the
creek, is one of the old settlers of the of the convention might go on undis-turbed; and he now holds his peace on this subject, so that no Democrat can lay it to his door that he is a disorgan-

scattering, 4; total, 169 votes.

Mr. Scroggin, having received a majority of the votes cast, his nomination

# E. F. HOLMES IS AGAIN TO THE FRONT,

WITH AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

# FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

STYLE, QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS,

#### CAN NOT BE SURPASSED.

We Have Selected Our Stock, with Great Care, from the Best East-ern Market, and have BOUGHT AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICE, and will sell CLOTHING CHEAP-ER 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 Satinett 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 NECKWEAR 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 FALSS, KANSAS. sep24-tw

The following gentlemen were then ed through that county. There can acclamation for Coroner. lected a County Central Committe for the ensuing year: Bazaar township, M. Bielman, A. Tilton; Cottonwood, L. W. Coleman, J. R. Blackshere; Diamond Creek, J. G. Faris, E. P. Al-len; Falls, C. J. Lantry, W. E. Tim-mons; Toledo, J. H. Martin, G. H. Aus-

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, 18-5.)
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

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

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 back. will say that whatever differences of opinion existed before the nominations were made, as to who was the best man dollars. This is hard on Andy. Some

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 honor
T. B. Johnson and L. W. Coleman 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 numder of the prominent of the promi 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

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

John Frew was nominated by accla
John Frew was nominated by acclamation for County Surveyor. that it is his intention to start to mor-Dr. J. H. Polin was nominated by row morning for Butler county, with a 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 com-pany, 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 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 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 laches of reading matter in last week's Loader was... 317 The number of running laches of reading matter in last week's Independent 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 paper together...

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; ballance on long time.

jy30-tf JAMES P. McGRATH.

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

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### HARDWARE STOVES, TINWARE,

Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse-shoes, Horse-nails; a full line of Wagon and Buggy Material, Iron & Wood quality considered.

with Red Tin Tag; Rose Leaf Fine Cu Chewing: Navy Chippings, and Black, Brown and Yellow Snufres are the best and cheapest, quality considered. 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 Piows, 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. OSACE MILLS. J. S. SHIPMAN, Proprietor.

CUSTOM WORK SOLICITED.

MARKET PRICES -PAID FOR-

WHEAT AND CORN Manufactures

"GILT EDGE" "THE CHOICE OF THAT WIFE OF MINE."

Corn Meal, Bran, Graham Flour and Chop ALWAYS ON HAND.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

THOS. H. GRISHAM

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW.

Office upstairs in National Bank building COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

MADDEN BROS..

Attorneys - at - Law, Office, Court-house, Cottonwood Falls. Will practice in State and Federal Courts All business placed in our bands will receive careful and prompt attention. augle-ti

C. N. STERRY. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW.

EMPORIA, KANSAS. Will practice in the several courts of Lyon Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osag counties in the State of Kansas; in the Su prome Court of the State, and in the Fed eral Courts therein.

CHAS. H. CARSWELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS Will practice in all the State and Federa courts and land offices. Collections .nade and promptly remitted. Office, east side of Broadway, south of bridge. meh29-tf

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, Rice and Barton.

SANDERS & SMITH.

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW STRONG CITY, KANSAS

Office in Independent buildings.

MISCELLANEOUS. JOHN FREW. LAND SURVEYOR.

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 bair cutting. Cigars can be bought at this shop.

WELLS! WELLS!! WELLS!!!

J. B. BYRNES Has the Giant Well Drill, nine-inch bore, the bryest in the country, and guarantees his work to give satisfaction. Terms reasonable, and wells put down on short notice. Address, COTTON WOOD FALLS, OR

STRONG CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAS DO YOU KNOW

LORILLARD'S CLIMAX PLUG TOBACCO

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

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

COTTONWOCD FALLS, KANSAS ap27-1yr

JOHN B. SHIPMAN MONEYTOLOAN

In any amount, from \$500.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands, call and see him at J. W. McWilliam's Land COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS,



NEWSPAPER A book of 100 pages.

The best book for an advertiser to consume the contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information herequires, 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. 149 editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents, Write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, GOSpruce St. Printing House Sq.), New York. Osage Mills, near Elmdale, Chase co., Kas.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS., THURSDAY, OCT. 8, 1885

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

"No fear shall awe, no favor sway; Hew to the line, let the chips fail where the

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

#### ADVERTISING RATES.

	lin.	3 in.	3 in.	bin.	% col.	l col.
1 week	¢1 00	41 50	2 2 00	¥8 00	¥ 5 50	\$10.00
2 weeks	1.50	2 00	2.50	4 00	6.50	18.00
8 weeks	1.75	2.50	3 00			15.00
& weeks	2 00			5.00	14.00	95.00
months .	3.00		7 50	11 00	20.00	32.50
8 months	6.50	9 00	12 00	18 00	32.50	55 00
1 year	10 00	18 00	24 00	35.00	55.00	85.00

Local notices, locants a line for the first in-section; and feents a line for each subsequent nsection; double price for black letter, or for items under the head of "Local Short Stops"



BAST, PASS MAIL.EM'T FR'T.FR'T.FR'T RAST. PASS.MAIL.EM T. P. WEST. PASS MAIL EM'T.FR'T.FR'T.FR'T.

8afford. 4 21 3 48 1 08 7 14 12 08 5 32 Strong. 4 38 4 06 1 34 7 47 12 48 7 00 Elmdale. 4 34 4 21 1 54 8 13 1 21 7 37 Clements 5 10 4 36 2 16 8 42 1 56 8 17 Cedar Pt. 5 22 4 47 2 32 9 00 2 20 8 45

The "Thunder Bolt" passes Strong City, going east, at 11:36 o'clock, a. m., and going west, at 4:24 o'clock, p. m. stopping at no other station in the county; and only stopping there to take water. This train earries the day mail.

#### LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Mrs. E. Porter is visiting at Ottowa Mr. J. H. Gilky, of Strong, is quite sick.

Mr. E. A. Kinne's office has been repainted Mr. W. W. Sanders was out at Wal-

ton, last week. Agent Lyeth sold 210 tickets at

Strong City, to the re-Union. Mr. H. R. Hilton shipped 20 car

loads of cattle east, last week. Miss Eva Kilgore is visiting her sis-

ter, Mrs. R. Hofman, of Strong. Mr. Henry Judd and bride arrived

home, Monday, from New York. Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Crawford made

a visit to Leavenworth, last week. The Stearns Brothers are enjoying a visit from a sister, from Colorano.

Mrs. P. B. McCabe has our thanks for a bushel of large, ripe tomatoes.

Mr. Ed. Pratt attended the State Pharmaceutical examination, this week

Mrs. John Shofe went to Emporia, Monday, for medical treatment to her

dition and a bay window to his resi-

last week.

Capt. W. A. Parker, of Strong City is enjoying a visit from his sister, from

Minnesota. Mr. J. R. Blackshere, of Elmdale. returned, Tuesday, from his visit to

West Virginia Mr. Al. Simmons arrived here, Tuesday, from St. Paul, Minn., for a ten

days' visit at home. Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong, has gone to Texas and New Mexico to settle up Brickell, of Toledo. his business there.

Born, on Thursday, September 24 1885, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Ferrear, of Strong, a daughter.

Mrs. H. V. Simmons took her daugh ter, Miss Libbie, to Emporia, last week

to attend school there. Ice, to about an eighth of an inch

thick, was formed during both Saturday and Monday nights. Mrs. J. M. Kerr and her daughter,

Miss Stella, returned home, Saturday, from their visit in Iowa. Mrs. S. N. Wood, of Topeka, was visiting at Mr. Matt. McDonald's, in

Strong City, last Sunday. While at Topeka attending the re-Union, our band played one night at

Crawford's Opera House. Mrs. J. C. Lyeth, of Strong City, is

enjoying a visit from her father, Mr. J.M Richardson, of Carthage, Mo. Mr. H. P. Brockett is enjoying a

visit from two of his cousins, from Melvern, Osage county, the Messrs. Mrs. Sallie Kellogg has our thanks for a glass of the jelly that took the

premium over all competition at our Mrs. D. H. McGinley, of Strong City

has returned from her visit to Kansas City, bringing with her her grandchild, little Annie Murphy.

Newspapers and all others would do well to look out for the alleged circus of Johnson, Simpson & Co., now traveling through Kansas.

Dr. J. W. Stone, T. O. Kelley, R. C. President holds his seat through ohnson and Miss Alice Rockwood are treachery, deceit and falsehood.

tending the Grand Lodge of L.O.C. 3d. Resolved, That the Administraattending the Grand Lodge of I. O. G. T., in session at Topeka.

Mr. T. H. Grisham's mother and younger brother, Schyler Colfax, arrived here, Sunday, from Missouri, on a visit at that gentleman's.

Mrs. Campbell, mother of Mr. M. A. Campbell and Mrs. Barbara Gillett, and Miss Murray, both of Plymouth, are visiting at Mrs. Gillett's.

The county Sdnday-school convention will meet in the Congregational church in this city, on Wednesday and Thursday, October 14 and 15.

There will be a Lodge of the Sons of Veterans organized at the Courtafternoon, at 4 o'clock, sharp.

Mr. Isaac Matthews, of Strong City, Mr. Isaac Matthews, of Strong City, the expressman, has turned his attention to house painting, and is getting all the work he can do in that line.

When the vote for their elections.

J. G. Winne moved to amend the last resolution by adding the words "provided men are nominated who are all the work he can do in that line.

Mrs. W. W. Hotchkiss and her lost. nother, Mrs. Sarah Clinton, left, on their home, at West Rill, New Haven, against.

The Committee on Credentials then Wednesday night of last week, for

sota, who had been visiting at that gentleman's left for their home, last Thursday.

There will be a dance at Music Hall for Kansas City, Saturday, to go into the drug business there.

The Toenship Board, of Falls township will meet at Strong City, on Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1885, for the purpose of settling with the Road Overseers, and such other business as may come before us. GEO. W. CRUM,

Trustee The following is a list of letters renaining for 30 days in the Elmdale postoffice: James Barton, Bonsir Bros., Mrs. Amy Dull, David Fox, (two) Willie Greenlee, J. H. Galuix, Miss

Alice Leeper, C. W. Stephens. L. B. BREESE, P. M. A special all-day meeting will be aeld at the Congregational church, to-

day, opening at 10 o'clock, a. m., and nomination was made unanimous. ontinuing till 4, p. m., with two hours intermission for lunch, which will be eaten in the church. There will also be an evening meeting. Rev. Messrs. Ingram, George, Long, with earnest workers from Elmdale, also the pastor at this city, will be present.

We learn from the COURANT that W. II. Hoover, of Strong City, has returned from his trip to California. The mention of his name suggests to our mind a model young man, whose nature is as gentle as a woman's, ad mirably tempered with firmness and ntegrity, and adorned with the flowers of generosity .-- Florence Tribune.

#### REPUBLICAN COUNTY CON-VENTION.

Pursuant to call the Republicans of Mr. Tom Strickland returned home, Chase county met in delegate convenfrom Dakota, on Wednesday of last tion in the Court-house in this city, at thanks be tendered the Chairman and Meck.

Mr. J. L. Cochran has put up an adticket and a candidate for Commissionlition and a bay window to his residence.

Mr. D. B. Berry's brother returned ticket and a candidate for Commission-er of the Second District and to elect a County Centrall Committee, and were a County Centrall Committee, and were the county for publication. Carried. fr m Montana, on Wednesday night of called to order by Mr. A M Breese, Chairman of the County Centrali Committee, Mr. C. E. Houstan, Secretary of the committee, reading the call.

On motion, Capt. W. G. Patton was elected temporary chairman, and Capt. H. Brandley, temporary Secretary.

Comotion, the following committees were then appointed by the Chair: On Credentials-F. P. Cochran, of Falls township; Dr. John Carnes, of

On Order of Business-T.O.Kelley,of Falls; P.D. Montgomery, of Cotton wood; A. S. Bailey, of Diamond creek; F. V. Alford, of Bazaar; J. G. Winne, of To-

On Permanent Organization-C. E. Houston, of Cottonwood; J. M. Tuttleof Falls: E. T. Baker, of Bazaar; S. T. Bennett, of Toledo; J. G. Johnson, of

Diamond creek. On resolutions-A. S. Bailey, C. C.

Watson and M. E. Hunt. On motion, the convention then took

a recess until 2 o'clock, p. m.
At 2 o'clock, p. m., the convention
was again called to order, and the Committee on Permanent Organization reported Capt. W. G. Patton as permanent Chairman of the convention and Capt. H. Brandley as permanent Secretary, which report was adopted.

Awaiting the report of the Commit-tee on Credentials, Capt. Patton addressed those present in regard to a Legislative committee, of which he is a member, that was appointed to in-vestigate the working of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission and report He wants parties to either call on him or write to him their experience in this matter, so that he may know what kind of a report to make.

ort at once.
The Committee on Resolutions then

made the following report:
We, the Republicans of Chase county, in convention assembled, do adopt the following platform of principles: 1st.We heartily endorse the Republican National Platform, as set forth at Chicago, at the last National con-

tion has set forth no fixed policy, bus-iness is paralyzed, labor crying for bread, and the Ship of State, like a rudderless bark, drifting upon an un-

known ocean.
4th. Resolved, That we condemn the turning out of office those who saved the Nation, and puting in those who did their best to destroy it. 5th. Resolved, That the Democratic

party has subverted one of the fundamental principles of our Government, viz: The right of every man to cast

one untrameled vote.

Gth Resolved, That we sympathize with the bereaved family, the soldiers, the Nation and the world, in the loss of the greatest soldier and Statesman of tqis or any other age, U.S. Grant.

7th, Resolved, That we, the members house in this city, to-morrow (Friday) of this convension do pledge ourselves to stand by the nominees of this con vention, to vote for them and use our

not themselves bolters," which was

T. O. Kelley then moved to adopt the resolutions as reported; which was carried by a vote of 62 for to 5

The sister-in-law of Judge Young, and her son, from Minneapolis, Minneport of the committee in regard to the Strong City contest, which appeal was not sustained; and the report was then adopted.
J. G. Winne moved to allow Aaron

to-morrow (Friday) night in honor of Jones to cast the votes of Districts 15 Mr. Geo. P. Hardesty who will leave for Kansas City Saturday to go int.

Nominations being the next thing in order, Asa M. Breese was nominated by acclamation as the candidate for

County Treasurer.
J. W. Griffis was nominated by acclamation as the candidate for Sheriff.

The office of County Clerk was then ballotted for, with J. M. Tuttle and Dr. J. Carnes as tellers, resulting as ollows: 1st 2d Bal. Bal.

D. C. Allen. H. Brandley, R. C. Jonhson, ....

A. P. Gandy was nominated by acclamation for Register of Deeds.

The office of County Surveyor was then ballotted for, with the following result: R. C. Johnson, 53 votes; J. R. Horner, 33; C. F. Nesbit, 19; total 105. Mr. Johnson, having received a majority of the votes, was declared the nom

ince of the convention.
Dr. C. E. Hait was nominated by acclamation for Coroner.

acclamation for Coroner.

J. M. Tuttle was nominated for Commissioner of the Second District.
The following County Centrall Committee was then elected for the ensuing year: Bazaar township, Dr. J. Carnes, E. T. Baker. R. H. Chandler; Falls, C.W.Jones, F.P. Cochran, W. A. Morgan; Toledo, Aaron Jones, A. J. Crocker, J. G. Winne; Diamond creek, J. G. Johnson, Jont. Wood, Caleb Baldwin; Cottonwood, Henry Weaver, C.E. Houston, N. A. Sanford.

F. P. Cochran then moved a vote of thanks be tendered the Chairman and

The convention then adjourned sine die.

After the adjournment of the convention the County Centrall Committee met and organized by electing W. A. Morgan as Chairman and F. P. Coch-

rand as Secretrry. Parties subscribing for the Courant who pay up all arrearages and one year in advance, can get the Courant and the United States Democrat, Mark Falls township; Dr. John Carnes, of M. ("Brick") Pomeroy's paper, published at Washington, D. C., a two-Jont. Wood, of Diamond creek; G. W. dollar paper, both for \$2.50 per year. If you desire getting fresh and spicy Washington news now and during the sitting of ongress, you should, by all means, take this live, independent Democratic paper.

> FOR SALE. Some good milkcows. Inquire o M. Bielman, on Rock creek.

#### BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Boots and shoes at Breese's.

J. S. Doolittle & Son have then helves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices. They also keep a full line of cheap clothing. Give them a call.

A car load of Moline wagons Persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and ettlle at once.

Jounson & Thomas. A car load of Studebaker's wagone and buggies just received at M. A. Campbell's.

Don't forget that you can get

kind of a report to make.

On motion, W. A. Morgan was appointed a committee of one to notify the Committee on Credentials to reas can be had in any Eastern city, and which will be sold at very low figures. Be sure to go and see and price them.

> Dr. W.P. Pugh will continue to found, at all unimployed times, at this office. his drug store.

# KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP,



ESTABLISHED IN 1867;

## ALWAYS ON HAND Harness, Saddles, Blankets.

OF ALL KINDS.

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

TRUNKS AND VALISES:

ALSO, BEST COAL OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE,

Northeast Corner of Main Street and Broadway,

# COTTONWOOD FALLS. - - - KANSAS. BAUERLE'S



I thank you for your kind

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

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.



Paid to

## BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY

A pair of Buffalo Scales for sale. Apply to J. W. Ferry. The cooler at Smith & Mann's meat market keeps meat as cool and fresh as if it were mid-winter. Go there bell's.

and see if it don't. "Let the wide world wag as she will," we are at the "Famous" stone store to remain-but not still.

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

Two thousand bushels of corn for sale. Apply to J. C. Davis Cotton-wood Falls, or to J. G. Winters, Strong the residence of Wm. Sharp, on Sharps

requested to call and settle.

Before buying a heating stove anywhere else, go to M. A. Campbell's, on the west side of Broadway, and see what nice ones he has. Mrs. J. N. Nye's Skating Rink will

be re-opened the first of September. Go to the "Famous" stone store of J. W. Ferry. Picture frames, mats, glass,

card, etc., for sale at Vetter's gallery. It is a fact that you can do better at

the "Famous" stone store than at any other place in Chase county. Rockwood & Co. are seiling frest meats as follows: Seak, at 6 to 12 cents; rossts at 6 to 8 cents; for

hoiling, at 5 to 6 cents. Go to Howard's mill if you want to get the best of flour. The stock of clothing at the "Fa-

mous" stone store for cost; this is bus ness, as we are going out of the cloth ing trade. M. A. Campbell has just received a arge supply of heating and cooking

stoves; so if you want anythining in that line you should give him a call. You can get flannels, etc., at Breese's cheaper than the cheapest. Meals 25 cents, at J. M. Engle's,

next door to the Congregational church, and board and lodging \$3 50 a week. Single meals at any hour. Physician & Surgeon,

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

You can get anything in the way of tinware or hardware or farming im-plements at M. A. Campbell's. Subscribe for the COURANT, the

second largest Democratic paper published in the State of Kansas. Mrs. Minnie Madden invites those who want dressmaking done with neatness and dispatch to call upon her, at her residence, in Cot-tonwood Falls, Kansas.

M. A. Campbell can furnish you with any kind of a cooking stove that you may want.

Any one wishing the services of an auctioneer would do well to call Lots 1, 2 and 3, on Mr. John B. Davis who has had considerable experience in that line Lot 20. do a limited practice; and will be Mr. Ed. Pratt's drug store or at Litz.

at Chicago, at the last National convention.

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

Another car load of furniture just in, an the "Famous" stone store. Now is the time to buy your furniture.

Be sure to read "How They Compare," to be found in another column. A car load of Glidden fenc. wire just received at M. A. Camp-

M. Lawrence wishes to inform the people of Cottonwood Falls and vicinity that he has opened a tailoring establishment, south of the postoffice. where he hopes, by strict attention to ousiness and moderate charges, to obtain a fair amount of patronage. au6

The best teas, teas, teas are to be had at the "Famous" stone store. Posts, wood and poles for sale. Anyone

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

Office and room, east side of Broadway south of the bridge

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

Physician & Surgeon, Office at his Drug Store.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAL. A. M. CONAWAY.

Physician & Surgeon Residence and office: a half mile jy11-ff.

DR. S. M. FURMAN. RESIDENT DENTIST,

TRONC CITY. - - - KANSAS Having permanently located in Stront City. Kansas, will hereafter practice his profession in allits branches, Friday and saturday of each week, at Cottonwood Falls. Office at Union Hotel. Reference: W. P. Martin, R. M. Watson and J. W. Stone, M. D. je5-tf

J. H. POLIN, M. D.,

STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

Office and room at Clay's'Hotel. Calls an myl4-tf Supplemental Delinquent Tax List of 1884.

STATE OF KANSAS, | 88. STATE OF KANSAS, 188.

Chase County.

I. W. P. Martin, County Trensurer in and for the county and State aforesaid, do hereby give notice that I will, on the 4th Monday in October, A. P. 1885, sell at public anction at my filler, at the county seat in the 4thy of Cott awood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, so Cott awood Falls, Chase county. much of each trace of land and town loss nordinafter described, as many be necessary to pay the taxes penatics and charges therein for the year 1884. W. P. MARTIN.

County Tressurer of Chase county.

At my office in Cottonwood Falls, this 2d and of September, 1885.

E 14 of sw 14 of sec 12, township 21, range 8 NORTH COTTONWOOD FALLS. .. block 6 Lot 12 .. COTTONWOOD FALLS.

COTTON WOOD. olock 1 Lots 5, 11, 17, 19, .. bl'k 2 EMSLIE'S ADDITION.

SAFFORD. block 23 CRAWFORDSVILLE. MISCELLANEOUS

Notice to Contractors.

STATE OF KANSAS. SS.

County of Chase. Ss.

Office of Count. Cerk, Oct. 7, 1885

Notice is herely given that scaled bids will be received at the office of the County lerk of Claise count; Kansas, for the excavation and mason work for piecs for a briege over the Cottonwood river at the place known as Wood's crossing or ford in Falls town-hip

known as Wood's crossing or ford in Pantown-hip
No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a b-n t with one or more su eties equal in amount to the accompanying bid.
Bids will be opened on the 1sth day of November, 1885, at 20'clock p. m.
Plans at d specifications can be seen at the office of the County Clark The Board of County Commissions s.r. serve the right to reject any or all bids.
By order of the Board of County Commissioners.
J. J. MASSEY.
[L. S.]
County Clerk.

Bridge Election Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS. | 88 STATE OF KANSAS.
Chase County.

Office of County Clerk, Oct. 7, 1885.

To the Voters of Chase County:
Whereas, a petition has been presented to the Board of County commissioners of Chase county, Kansas, praying for the erection of a bridge overthe Cottonwood river, at what is known as Patton's tord or ero sing, at or near Clements station, on the A., T. A.S. F.

rairod.

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

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

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

J. J. Massey.

## J. J. MASSRY. County Clerk. MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

The Chase County National Bank, as mortgageein a mortgage executed to it by Johnson & Thomas, has taken possession of all that large stack of liariware owned by Johnson & Thomas, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, and, pursuant to the terms of its mortgage, it proposes to seil a sufficient quantity of this stock of Handware to pay the indebtedness secured by this mortgage, at retail, or in job lots. As these goods must be sold at the carliest possis to time the patience notified that the prices of all of this stock have been marked down to actual cost and below. There is no humburg about these goods being sold at actual cost and less. This is the best opportunity ever offered to this community to buy all classes of Hardware at what the same actually cost at wholesa'e piless. Let every one eill at the store form rly occupile by Johnson & Thomas and satisfy themselves that these goods are the best and cheapert ever offered here. As this opportunity will only last for a short time, every one shound call carly.

GEORGE W. WEED.

Vocal & Instrumental Music. COTTONWOOD FALLS. Johnston & Rettiger,



DRUGS.

Toilet Articles. Medicines,

> Perfumes, Stationary.

> > Paints,

Oils. Wall Paper, Dye Stuff, etc.;

PURE WINES & LIQUORS.

Medical, Mechanical

SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES!

Soda Water.

STRONG CITY, . . .

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

National Bank.

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

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

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

CAN IMPROVE THEIR COMPLEXION by using a simple remedy, which will render it clear, soft and beautiful AND REMOVE TAN, FRE KLES, PIMPLES and all unnatural redness and roughness of the skin. Also a new discovery for the permanest removal of SUPERFLUOUS HAIR without injury to the skin For full instructions address FORBES & CO., 56 Broadway, New York We want 1000 More BOOK AGENTS for

U. S. GRANT.

A SONG OF THE NIGHT.

O Christian! murmur not Though earthly joys depart; Remember who ordains thy changeful lot; Oh! trust His heart.

Think of the crown of thorn,
Think of the wooful tree,
Think of the shame, the mockery and scorn,
He bore for thee,

See the red drops that start
From feet and hands and side;
Think of the bitter cry, the breaking heart;
For thee He died.

Trust Him through every loss, Trust Him whate er befall; That loving heart that bore the torturing Disposes all.

In sorrow's darkest day
Embrace His blessed will;
Though He should take thy precious things away, Oh! trust Him still.

Thou knowest not the end, Thou caust not see thy way;
To Him the path, and whither it shall tend,
Are clear as day.

Be sure His will is right,
Be sure He loveth still;
He leads thee upward, through the storm and night, To Zion's Hill.

Then, when thy task is o'er, When toil and sorrow cease, Thou shalt find entrance on that blissful shore Where all is peace.

-Ellen Wonnacott, in Christian Union.

# CHRISTIANITY AND MUSIC.

Philosophy and Unbelief Do Not Sing—The Faith Which Exults in the Mystic Ministry of 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, when the doctrine of the New Testament had come to its quickening dominance among men. The Greeks were naturally a musical people, and the finer mathematical relations of sounds had been studied among them, certainly from the time of Pythagoras; but the laws of symphonetic harmony, as reprerenting coincidences of according simultaneously produced, are thought by many to have been by them wholly unrecognized; their music con-templating melody only, or the arrangement in succession of different sounds for a voice or instrument. Even then their music was principally, it would appear, in the minor mode. Only a kind of recitative, among the Romans, accompanied their famous odes. The very instruments of music known to these graceful or powerful people were comparatively few, and however immensely they surpassed the Hebrows in literary accomplishments, in political skill or passed the Hebrows military strength, as well as in painting of plastic art, they seem scarcely to have equaled them in the variety and range of their musical resources. The He knows better than to give us directinspiration of a worship nobler and more animating among the Hebrews had given them psaltery, harp, flute, cymbal, timbal, trumpet and shawm, it had gathered singing men and women around the court, when that was established; and it preserved to the end of their separate history schools of mu-sicians, with multitudes of ministers for the service of song. They accepted much, no doubt, from the Egyptians, as the Greeks did also, who afterwards borrowed largely as well from Phrygia and from Lydia. But the Hebrews accepted and absorbed what seemed cognate with their national genius, be cause they had an inspiring use for it and felt their need of it imperative. The very name of their Psalms, or Praisehymns, implies in itself instrumental accompaniments; and though they wanted the fertile fancy, the lively sensibility, the facility of invention, in which the Attic genius was eminent, music at least was always more to them than the our prayers "as much more" as He is "signet of an emerald set in a work of better than the best earthly parent.

gold," which the proverb had declared it The love of God is a line without an to be when associated with wine in secu-Har feasts. It was a voice of exulting thanksgiving to the Holiest in the Heavens; a royal instrument for adora-

But when Christianity had broken forth upon the world, with its loftier discoveries both of God and of man, and of the duty of man to its Author, the spirit taught by it could not remain satisfied with previous modes of tuneful utterance. It had to find a yet richer voice for richer feeling, and to make invention contribute to its needs. So and mother might forget—some have recall them? Does Senator Sherman came very early, antiphonal chants, in forgotten their children, but God has unison with appropriate music for the never forgotten His, and He never will. Trisagion, or seraphical hymn. So the Our Saviour taught us to pray. He laws of harmony with the connected brought before us these considerations. counterpoint appeared. So instruments and asks us to think on them. Then were added, which the earlier church, He says: "Ask and it shall be given perhaps, had declined till the organ found its completeness and its home. it shall be opened unto you." And so music became ever richer, grander, in anthem, mass and mighty oratorio, in the passionate wail of the Miserere, the exultant chords of the Jubilate, in the Gloria in Excelsis, the heavens are high above the earth, so Benedicite, the Magnificat and the Te are His ways above our ways. Deum. Back to Gregory, St. August- much more" as God is abler and wiser ine, Ambrose, Chrysostom, Basil, we trace the vast history; and they but represented a tendency, energetic and controlling, of which they were the exponents, not the creators. The pleasure connected with the various ceremonies of the ethnic religions had been that of household or social festivity, of public games and picturesque pageants. But the rich and lofty spiritual joy in the worship of God, this it was which lifted enough to from the first the voice of the Church in

Inartistic no doubt, to us discordant, were these primitive Christian airs. But they were a voice of wholly strange sweetness amid the clashing and fierce confusions which for ages had filled the world. They gave immediate re-sponse from exulting souls to the new and astonishing religion which was here. The music was a mirror, as has well been said: "Placed at such an angle that in it was reflected the very blue of Heaven itself." So it was sung in the dungeon of the prisoner, at the stake of the martyr, in the palace of later Emperors, as well as in Christian house and field; and so it has never ceased to be heard where the new re-ligion has gone. Philosophy does not sonceivable utterance of music. The 'tender and infinite of that incessantly contradicts it. It is only the faith which the reply. The sad irony of the philosaccepts with love the Lord who comes opher silenced the cavilings of the into us in Christianity, and which through fidel.

her unending grateful song.

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT. Him sees an Infinite Mind illuminating alike the heavens and the earth, which exults in the mystic ministry of music, as it carols like a bird in aspiring songs, or rolls the vast harmonies of its new adoration from choir to chorus, and from organ to organ. - From Lecture by

#### HOW MUCH MORE?

God's Answer to Prayer-Not Always in

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. He knew that all who prayed would be tempted concerning the auswers to their prayers, and also that the devout soul must pray or the heart break. He knew how great is the difference between the ways of men and the ways of God. He adapted His discourse to the comprehension of the dullest hearer.

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. How do you answer their prayers? If one of your sons were to come asking bread, would you give him a stone? If he were to ask for a fish would you mock him by giving him a serpent to bite and sting him to death? Or if he asked for an egg, would you give him a scorpion? I have your answer already. I see it in your faces. Now God is your Father, you are His children. You are tempted about the answers to your prayers, and wonder why your requests are not granted, and sometimes begin to doubt; but I tell you that if you, with all your frailties, are so ready to give good things to your children-and you are-how much more will your Heavenly Father give good things to them that ask Him?"

No one on earth, and no angel in Heaven, can fathom the depths touched by that question: "How much more?" But a few thoughts may help us in the

direction in which the Master points. Certainly, God will answer prayer "as much more" as He is abler than any earthly parent. Some of the saddest sights that the sun ever sees is that of a parent whose limitations are so many, desiring to help his child, it may be to the common necessities of life-food and clothing; or it may be to the higher opportunities of its being, to feed the cravings of its better nature for education or a position in the world. But he is limited often. God never is.

We may be sure that God will answer prayer "as much more" as He is wiser than any earthly parent. How often parents give children things that they ought not to have! How many children have been spoiled by over-indulgent parents! Parental love is not always rise. Human love is sometimes blinder than justice: but with God it is not so. ly things that we ask for, or to answer our prayers exactly in the line of the request. He does hear the prayer, He always answers true prayer, sometimes in a much better and higher way than His blind child knows how to frame his petition. But God is our loving Father, always withholding in high wisdom and tender love the things that are not good for us. And we question His wisdom and doubt His answer to our prayers. The poet said:

"I asked the Lord that I might grow In wisdom, strength and every grace; Might more of His salvation know And seek more earnestly His face.

"Twas He who taught me thus to pray, And He, I trust, has answered prayer, But it has been in such a way As almost drove me to despair." That is the way that God sometimes

answers prayer, not because He has forgotten, but because He is infinitely wise and good.

It is surely true that He will answer end; an ocean without a shore. It has depths that have never yet been fathomed, heights that none have ever vet scaled, and breadths immeasurable. No father that ever looked with loving pride on the face of his child; no mother that ever bent in tender love over the cradle of her babe, could know such affection, or ever can feel as God feels for those who love Him and trust Him. He never forgets His children for a single you; seek and ye shall find; knock and ways in your way, not always the exact things that you have asked for, but always something higher and better than you knew how to think of. For as the

## CHOICE SELECTIONS.

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

-I believe the promises of God enough to venture an eternity upon them. - Watts. -To govern one's self (not others) is

true glory. To serve through love, not to rule, is Christian greatness. - Chan-The true Christian is like the sun,

which pursues his noiseless track, and everywhere leaves the effect of his beams in a blessing upon the world it was with the danger, in a political as around him. - Luther. -For what is it to thee whether that man be such or such, or whether this

man do or speak this or that? Thou shalt not need to answer for others, but shall give account for thyself. Wherefore dost thou entangle thyself?-St. Thomas. -A skeptic once asserted his unbe-

lief before Sir Isaac Newton, and short-A scientific positivism has no ly after seeing a new and magnificent globe in the philosopher's study, asked him: "Who made it?" "No one," was

#### JOHN SHERMAN.

The Man Who Is Not Wanted to Raise the

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 Senator is a candidate for re-election, and his interests are regarded as paramount in the Ohio issue. Just after the holding of the convention General Grant gave utterance to those noble sentiments in his interview with General Buckner which have made such a deep impression upon the country, and have made General Grant's name to be revered and honored at the South as well as at the North. One of the chief glories that clustered about the obsequies of the lamented hero was the fact that two of bearers at his funeral. Johnson and Buckner did not play an isolated part. They were not exceptional characters. They were the representatives of States numbering several millions of people. They were not only conquered by Grant's sword, for the greatest conquest was made by Grant's magnanimi-And that is what made the victory

form, and all patriotic people looked upon the raising of the sectional issue upon the raising of the sectional issue as most unfortunate. But not so Senator John Sherman. He wants the The old contention in Maine has been strife between the North and the South sufficiently discussed, and a good many to continue and rankle until it brings rational and sincere men believe that forth more bitter fruit. And that very Mr. Pillsbury's conduct was right forth more bitter fruit. And that very Mr. Pillsbury's conduct was forth more bitter fruit. And that very But we do not propose to be led fact demonstrates of itself that John into a discussion of this matter. It State in the Senate of the Nation. Men are not wante i there who are constantly disposed to raise the flag of sectionalism. Sherman approves of the Ohio platform, and takes every opportunity in his speeches to keep alive that bitter sectional feeling which can only be looked upon as the last resort of a

complete.

thorough-going demagogue. Mr. Sherman has had his eye on the Presidency for years. In 1880 he had the delegation from his own State, but Garfield carried off the prize. In 1884 the wires were cunningly laid for Blaine in spite of h.m. It is said that Blaine's defeat caused few tears to trickle down his cheeks. Now he is on the war-path for the continuance of his political life.
If he succeeds himself to the Senate, he will loom up as a probable candidate in 1888. If he fails now his political sun will go down probably to rise no more. It does not look as though the dying embers of sectionalism could ever be fanned again into life by any set of demagogues. Let the leaders of the crusade be frowne I down by all patriotic people, and let our country reality what it is in name, the United States!-Albany Argus.

#### GIVE IT UP.

Mississippi Republicans Resolving Not to Elect a Ticket.

The Mississippi Republican Committee have held a meeting and formally him and his accomplices. He knew resolved that 'as they can't elect a that he had defrauded the voters of the resolved that, 'as they can't elect a ticket in that State, they won't try. "Organized opposition to the Democratic party in this State is useless," they say, "because of the impossibility of securing at the polls an honest elec-

tion. that there are more Republicans in Mississippi than Democrats. There are thinks of the blackest spot upon his 650,000 colored people and 479,000 whites-a majority of 171,000 blacks- in which he pretends horror at an ofand it is asserted that all the blacks are Republicans. If this be true, then. either the blacks do not care about voting or the State presents the puzzling and insoluble problem of a large majority which can not, or will not, as

sert its rights. If, in Missississippi and South Carolina, where the negroes are in a majority, and in several other Southern States where the negroes largely preponderate in districts, the white minority rules through suthe remedy? Senator Sherman, of Ohio, says the Repualicans must be recalled to power at Washington to protect the colored majorities in the exercise of their rights with the Federal power. But if the Republicans could expect that the people of the Northern States will, in addition to the duty of maintaining their own rights, voluntarily assume the perpetual task of protecting the rights of the negro majorities in the South who will not protect themselves? The Republicans were in power in every Southern State, at one time, and had a Republican Administration at Washington behind themand yet they lost their hold and fell to the ground. Would they do any bet-ter on a second or third trial? Besides, negro rule in the South was an era of perpetual disorder, strife and official corruption -- and would it be reasonable to ask the people of the North to exert their great power to restore such a state of things?—St. Louis Republican.

#### THE OUTLOOK.

An Admission That the South Is Giving

The Chicago Inter Ocan remarks that "from no section of the country come more cheering words of prosperity than from the South. But the outlook in every direction is good."

It is gratifying to have so zealous a Republican paper make such an admission. Probably no other journal in the country was more impressed than well as a business sense, of committing the country to Democratic Administration. It was pretty well convinced, or at least ought to have been from the way it talked, that ruin awaited the country in case the Government got icto the hands of the Democrats, and that the advent of "the Rebe Brigadiers" to political power would be attended with calamitous conse-

The Democrats have had control co scarcely six months, assuming the reins after the business of the country had after the business of the country had only the beginning of the service which been reduced to a very low condition a Democratic Administration hopes to under Republican supremacy. Yet in- give to the people during its existence. stead of the fatal results that were to -Ecchange.

Inter Ocean is already admitting that 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 evi-

dence of prosperity, and that in fact the "outlook in every direction is good." In the face of such facts, of what use are the efforts of the Republican organs to keep alive the old war feeling?-Harrisburg Patriot.

A POLITICAL TARTUFFE. A Senator Who Is Familiar with the

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. We can not congratulate that organization on making a good the most distinguished Generals who represented the vanquished were among start for the season. Hypoerisy will never thrive, and we can describe Mr. Hoar's speech in no other way than as hypocritical. A political club does not do itself credit by applauding such remarks as its principal orator made at Saturday's meeting Mr. Hoar condemned President Cleveland for appointing to office Mr. Pillsbury, who is, according to the Senator, "known only or the services, he rendered to an at-The circumstance at once directed tempted usurpation by a Democratic attention to the Ohio Republican plating minority in Maine." Mr. Pillsbury different and all patrictic The old contention in Maine has been is settled, and besides, Senator Hoar knows that in attempting to make Mr Pillsbury's appointment to an internal revenue collectorship the test of President Cleveland's Administration, he

was guilty of a gross outrage on the in-

telligence of the State. 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, of which he was a member, when he uttered the words: "We are not willing to submit to a rule brought about by the methods by which Pillsbury at-tempted to steal the State of Maine four years ago." Mr. Hoar is familiar with indulged in it, and he knows that the peeple of this country have submitted to a theft of much greatet importance than that of which he charges Mr. Pillsbury. And while Mr. Pillsbury was innocent of crime, Mr. Hoar is a successful criminal. It ill becomes a man with the Senator's past record to reprobate, in canting phrase, the profiting by "fraud upon the elec-tions." A major ty of his fellow-countrymen believe that George F. Hoar has connived in the greatest elec tion fraud that was ever committed against a free people. He knew, when he spoke his hypocritical speech, that the verdict of his country was against United States, eight years ago, of the President of their choice, and it doubtless occurred to him that he would sin again if the crime would again result in giving the Presidency to the Republican party. Mr. Hoar is a bad man, on."

as bad a man as he accuses Mr. Pills-bury of being. He ought to be covered public career. His op ra bouffe anties, fense which he really loves, are shocking. He is Senator of Massachusetts, and the Commonwealth are humiliated whenever he alledes, even incidentally. to his evil course. - Boston Statesman.

## 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 erior address and intelligence-what in the modes of doing business is noted since the new Administration came into power. Those who have transactions with the Government feel that the various departments are run on a business basis, Postmaster-General Vilas' absolute mastery of every detail of his office and his successful efforts to cope with those who have hereto ore had things the rown way in the department has won, for him unstinted praise even from his adversaries. Congressman Hill, of Ohio, in the course of a campaign speech at Defi-ance, last week, made some apt al-

lusions to the prosperity of the country under a Democratic Administration. He alluded to the wild charges of the Republican orators last year, that all sorts of calamities would come upon the country in the event of the election of a Democratic President. Nothing of the kind has come to pass. On the other hand, business is steadily improving. No rebel debts have been paid, no n groes sent back into slavery, but the country is moving along safely and prosperously. The Democratic Adminstration has instituted reforms, stoppe stealing, cut of extravagant expenditures and instituted business methods

Then, under the heading of "What has been done" during the six months' existence of the Admistration, he epitomizes as follows: It has resisted all pressure for the appoint

ment to respons ble positions of men believe to represent great hind or railroad corpor tions.
It has saved many hundreds of thousands of dolars to the Government in the matter of contracts for the coming year.
It has saved more than \$100,000 in the contract for Indian supples for the present it seal year, as compared with the fast year sexpenditures.

year, as compared with the last year sexpenditures.

It has adopted the policy of strict adherence and construction as regards Indian treaties, and proposes to hold the Indians to their contracts.

It has banished or begun to banish all interlopers from the Indian reservations, and in the execution of this policy will make no distraction between the varrant frontier brawler and the herders of hundreds of thousands of cattle. attle.
It has restored, and is restoring millions of acres of public lands that are now covered by

fraudulent entries or d storted claims.
It has proclaimed the public lands the heritage of the people and ordered the removal of the fences that enclose infilious of acres of the Government dynasin in the interest of vasi anonopolies, cutting the settlers of from the courses, ponds and best cattle pasturage.

Here is only a partial record. It is

#### OLD.TIME SNAKES.

Practical Joke Whose Recollection

In the olden time, when the prairies of Illinois had not yet been fenced in,

snakes were plentiful. In that day and age of the world, women did not gather up their skirts and climb up on the table if anybody inadvertantly said "mouse." seized a rolling-pin, dust-brush or stovehook, and looked calmly around over their shoulders as much as to say:

"Show me the bloody monster. Let me get a crack at him with this, and let him examine himself with a microscope to see how much mouse is left. Show me the horrid brute and let me

knock him out in one round!' The serpents that infested the unfettered wastes of prairie were bad. 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 whiskyjug to look at them. They roamed through the orchards and meadows and glided across the lawns and gardens many times every day, and when the members of the family were gathered around the festal board at evening, the boy or girl that had not killed one or more snakes during the day was set down as a lazy-bones and sent to bed without supper in dire disgrace, but often redeemed himself or herself as the case might be, by going to bed with a garter snake or two and hastily rising. taking it by the tail and jerking its head off whip-cracker fashion. It was not then an uncommon occurrence for men and women to go to bed alone in the evening and awake in the morning to find a rattlesnake sharing his or her repose, and when a thrifty house-wife made such a discovery as that, she did not allow her bed-fellow to lie there and doze away the best part of the day in idleness. She got a hoe and yanked him out on the floor and then bruised his head while he monkeyed around trying to bruise her heel, just to carry out the programme of Genesis.

Old Soloman Snarman was a practical joker to a certain extent, and when he removed with his wife Betsey, from York State to Eelinoy," he was more or less surprised at the amount of time he was obliged to devote to snake killing. He got to be a monomaniae on snakes, and they entered into his conversation by day and his dreams by night until he could not talk or think of anything else. At last it came to such a pass that poor Betsey's life was one uninterrupted round of snakes. While bending over her wash-tub, her spouse would stealth ily approach her from behind and vell "snakes!" at the top of his voice, but she would whirl round and slap him with a handful-full of soap-suds and then he would become melancholly and have snake nightmare that night for want of a good, hearty laugh. Under his condition of melancholia, he grew thin and wretched and his digestion began failing, so he resolved within himself that unless he could have some fun at Betsey's expense, he would gradually pine away and die, so he went to the barn and taking his black-snake whip out of the wagon, concealed it be-tween the sheets of their bed, and when Betsey's bare feet touched the whip, and she stopped and breathed hard. Solomon sprang out of bed and velled "snakes!" at the top of his voice, and then they slowly turned down the covers, and Betsey trembled while they made the snake, and then she chased Solomon all around the place and he had so much fun that he felt himself coming back

from the tomb at a rousing gate. To-day, Solomon is in his grave. He in a hurry and several years before he would have gone if he had not put his whip in the bed. He awoke one night and felt something cold gliding across his feet, so he sprang out of bed with the old ery of "snakes!" and Betsey slowly and grimly slid out of bed on the opposite side and then they turned up the light and turned down the covers, and Betsey, remembering her whip experience, seized the black thing that lay there and flayed Solomon with it until he lay on the floor bleating like a sheep, for he knew it was a genuiue snake, while Betsey thought it another joke of his with the whip. He always seemed sad afterward, and in about a year, he died, a victim of his own joke. - Through

#### How the Carolines Are Governed.

The Caroline Islands may be regarded as a practical exhibition of most of to products which are especially offenthe various systems of government that sive and dangerous, contaminating the are just now in favor. Yap and Kusaie, two of the largest islands of the group are kingdoms; and considering that Yap is only a Pacific kingdom, it is a very advanced place, its chief town possessing a well-paved street, and there being on the island no less than sixty-seven villages, each of which is a semi-independent commune. Unfortunately, consumption is rampant, and the population is rapidly decreasing. Kuasie is a less enlightened monarchy;

but, on the other hand, it has no con sumption, and it has a number of gi gantic ruins which have no rivals in Yap. Ponape, a third island, is an Oligarchy governed by five princes. Like Kuasie, it contains remarkable pre-historic ruins, and thirty years ago it had a population of 15,000 souls. At the present time, owing to recent ravages of small-pox, there are only 2,000. These, however, are well-to-do and flourishing, and they are noted for their intelligence and physical beauty. Other Islands are Republics, elective despotisms and federations of petty princedoms, but none is so prosperous as Oligarchical Ponape. - London News.

-Mr. Pierre Lorillard has on his estate near Bordentown, N. J., the finest game preserves in the United States. Moreover, he is now raising dogs of his own. His whole farm is conducted on a magnificent scale. It consists of 1,600 acres, upon which there are built eleven good-sized houses, and twelve wind-mills for raising water. Then there are three lakes and several ponds, 300 horses, including Parole and Iroquois, 100 head of choice cattle, 200 workmen, an enor mous ice-house, and a green-house one third of a mile long. -N. Y. Herald.

#### 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 The better class, however, do haul out their manure green and spread it for plowing under. This is probably the disposition that can be made of it, in ordinary cases, since thus but little is lost by heating. It is in the heating of the manure pile by which the valuable por-tions are lost if not absorbed by some medium, as earth, that will fix and hold the valuable constituents. This involves regular piling and occasional turning over. There is a large class of small farmers near cities and villages, especially market gardners and florists, whose profits lie in just proportion to the value of the manure used, and this class can well afford to make use of the most perfect means at hand to save all the valuable constituents of the manure, much of which has to be bought and paid for in cash. The best possible way for this class is undoubtedly saving and rotting the manure in pits, with or without the addition of earth, in which latter case the whole becomes valuable compost.

The manure pit may simply be a dished excavation, in a clay soil into which the manure is earted and kept constantly moist enough with water, so that it will not heat strongly. The cen-ter of the pit may be well-like and may be curbed to the top of the manure with barrels. The water may be let onto the manure from the barn roof by means of a pipe, and not less than two inches of the bottom of the pit should be constantly saturated. As the pile of manure begins to heat too strongly the manure water is pumped over it, leaching again down through into the pit. Thus it is kept alternately saturated and aerated until sufficiently decayed to be carted on the soil, and this way be hastened by an oc-

casional turning.

If earth is mixed with the manure less water is necessary. Yet by this plan the heap should never become dry. should always be as moist as good-growing soil, and occasionally saturated completely with water. Two or three turnings over will reduce it to the condition of compost, and if for the use of florists it may then be mixed with peat, rotten sods, sand, etc., to be brought into the condition proper for the class of plants for which it is intended. The same advice will apply to the market or kitchen gardener in preparing such manure into mold proper for hotbeds or compost fit for crops requiring special manuring. It is these classes who find large profits in the special preparation of manure in the West .- Chicago T.i.

#### OXYGEN AND FILTH.

The Normal and Beneficent 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. Some of these can only exist in the presence of free oxygen, others only in its absence, and thus two very different kinds may be at work in the same cess-pool, the oxygen lovers at the top and the oxygen haters in the

What may be termed the normal and discovery that it was the whip and not a beneficient processes of decomposition go on most rapidly and efficiently where there is a free and constant supply of oxygen, and methods of sewage posal which provide for this supply are, other things being equal, the best. It is has been there several years. He went for this reason that a porous soil, alternately moistened with sewage and then dried, so that each particle of the soil becomes covered with a thin layer of organic matter, thus exposing an enormous area to the air when this again finds its way into the interstices of the soil and so giving aerobic organisms the most favorable conditions for their development, produces such excellent results; and in like manner the agitation of sewage with large quantities of water, or the forcing of air through it, so as to allow access of the dissolved oxygen to every particle, results in rapid decomposition and the ultimate puritication of the mass, while at the same time the products are compounds of nitrogen

which are very valuable in many ways 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 ground water, and through this the wells and springs in the vicinity, and contaminating also the ground air, which in cold weather is drawn into all houses which have not air-tight cellar floors and walls .- J. S. BILLINGS, M.D., in Harper's Mag zine.

#### Item for Cigarette Smokers.

Little Frank Carrucie, very dirty and very scared, was in the Essex Market Police Court vesterday morning. His mother and father, dirtier and more worried, were also there. Agent Young, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, told Justice Power that the youngster was one of a band of little Italians who were started out on the streets every morning at five o'clock to pick up the cigar butts dropped the night before. If these little fellows came back without a bagful of butts they were beaten and sent out again, the Agent explained. "But what is done with the cigar

butts?" asked the Court. "Why, they sell them to manufacturers, who make paper cigarettes out of them. A wagon goes through Mul-berry, Mott, Bell and other streets every day to collect them. They sell for fifteen cents a pound, and the daily task of this little fellow was to collect five pounds. If he didn't do that he suf-fered for it. His father and mother live over a grocery store, and are in com-paratively comfortable circumstances but they never give the boy any schooling, and he don't get enough to eat.

N. Y. Herald. One hundred million pounds of honey is the American crop foretold for 1885.- N. Y. Sun

#### YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT. IN THE CLOSET.

I il teil you what, it's anything but nice, Locked in this dark old closet all alone. Dear! what a noise they make, those horrid

And that loose shutter, with its creaking groan!
That queer thing just across—of course I know
It's just a coat my papa used to wear;
And yet it seems to grin and waggle so,
I can't help wishing that it wasn't there.

I've stamped and kicked and hammered on the floor;
I've called and screamed and shouted till I'm hoarse;
I've thumped the wall and rattled at the door.
They must have heard; but no one came, of

course.
"Until I could be good," so mamma said.
H'm! I can hear them playing in the hall,
Bobby and Gus and Kate and little Ted.
I wonder if they found their mean old ball?

I stuffed it down the water-pipe, because They said 'twas Bobby's turn to bat. Oh, well,
I can't exactly say but what it was.
I wonder if it hurt him when he fell?
I didn't mean to push so hard. Dear me!
How Ted did whimper when I stopped his

swing!
Why did 1 do it, anyhow? Let's see.
I don't believe he'd done a single thing!

What happened next? Oh, yes; I think 'twas I pinched, or Bob, or Kate. Could it have

All three of them? And then that awful fuss, And mamma coming out to take me in, With such a troubled look upon her face. Oh, dear! the things they're playing down

below,
And me shut up here in this dreadful place.
And—well, I wish I hadn't acted so!

Yes, I was naughty. Ugh! that horrid rat! Or was it some one coming up the stairs? What fun they're having! Mercy! what was FI hope there isn't such a thing as bears About a closet. How they all laughed then! I wonder what's the fun? Who's at the

mamma! I'm your own good boy again; I'll never be so naughty any more.

-Emma A. Opper, in Golden Days.

#### AN UMBRELLA STORY.

Mr. Thompson Undergoes a Wonder ful Transformation-Was It Only a

Mr. Thompson was in a meditative and rather a revengeful mood. He had just purchased a new silk umbrella with a curiously carved ivory head, and the young man who boarded in the house had whispered at the dinner table that "the head on the umbrella looks just like Thompson."

Now Mr. Thompson is not a handsome man, nor does he lay claims to beauty, but he hardly thought he looked like the grotesque face carved on the ivory umbrella handle. So he sat in his easy-chair and stared at it very hard. The umbrella stood in the corner and Mr. Thompson was startled by seeing it wink. He rubbed his eyes very hard. and looked again, and to his surprise the umbrella repeated the wink. This time Mr. Thompson could not be mistaken; it was a wink of the most aggressive character-an impudently familiar wink. Mr. Thompson shuddered in anticipation of something unpleasant about to happen; he did not exactly know what, and he began to wonder what it could be. The umbrella winked again. This was more than Mr. Thompson could stand.

"Whom are you winking at?" he exclaimed, angrily. "You are too familiar, sir—too familiar."

"Humph!" answered the umbrella, contemptuously. "You needn't be the best tact lies the wish to be kind stuck up because you own me. That and to make people comfortable and

son. "I'd like to break you over his head."

"Now, there you go," said the umbrella. "That is the disadvantage of being an umbrella. You get loaned, and lost, and broken, and can't do a thing to protect yourself. I wish I was and the umbrella sighed deeply.

Here was a new phase of the question, and Mr. Thompson was inter-

"There are many disadvantages in being a man," he said, in an argumentative tone. "As an umbrella you have no bills to pay, no bores to avoid, no impudent young men to annoy you. You are carefully treated, and your mission in life is a beneficial one. How many lovers you may shelter from the

rain! Your lot is one to be envied."

"Oh, yes; that is all very pretty in theory: all your theories are pretty," growled the umbrella. "The trouble is, they haven't a solid foundation of fact. If you think it so delichtful perfact. If you think it so delightful, perhaps you would like to try it for awhile. You wouldn't change for anything."
"Yes, I would," exclaimed Mr. Thompson, hastily.

'It's a go," shouted the umbrella. Mr. Thompson recognized the phrase as a favorite slang expression of the young man who boarded in the house, but had no time to think of anything more, for he suddenly found himself standing in the corner, and to his dis-gust he saw the umbrella sitting in the chair. Mr. Thompson was compelled to admit that there was a likeness, and was about to remark to that effect, when there was a knock on the door, the umbrella said "Come in," and Miss Angelina entered.

"Oh, Mr. Thompson!" she exclaimed, "I've got to run around to Sixth aveaue to get some tape, and it's raining, and it is getting so late!"

Mr. Thompson was about to answer, but the umbrella was ahead of him.

"If you will accept my protection," it said, "I should be most happy, and you see I have a new umbrella;" and glanced maliciously toward poor Mr. Thompson, who suddenly realized that on account of his change of shape he was unable to move without being carried. Miss

raining, and the umbrella carried Mr. Thompson under its arm at an angle of about forty-five degrees, in imminent danger of poking some one's eyes out with his brass ferrule. Twice poor Mr. Thompson was forgotten in a dry-goods store, once he was taken at the door by an objectionable little boy, and pushed into a rack with a leather strap and a brass check around his neck, alongside of umbrellas of high and low degree, squeezed between a natty dude, covered, with a silver head, and a faded

plebeian green gingham.

At last he was taken home, but instead of being taken up-stairs to his room, he was carelessly left in the boarding-house hat-stand, while the umbrella went into the parlor; presently he was taken up-stairs and stool in the corner to drip. He felt the water slowly settling around his ankles, and he knew that it was rotting the silk. He was fast becoming desperate, when the door opened and in walked the young man whose remark had been the

cause of all the trouble.
. "Hello, Thompson," he said; "I hope you don't bear any malice about

what I said. I know I'm—"
"Oh, don't mention it," said the umbrella, which was sitting in Mr. Thompson's favorite chair, reading his best editions of "Wood's Natural History"—"don't mention it. To show you that I don't mind it, I will make you a present of the umbrella"; and it glanced maliciously at Mr. Thompson, who was standing in the corner.

This was too much. To be given to one's worst enemy by one's own umbrella was more than Mr. Thompson could stand. He made one mighty effort and sprang for the wretched thing. He grasped it round the ivory neck, and extending it toward the young man he almost shrieked: "Here, take it; I never want to see it again.'

With his spring the relative positions seemed changed. He suddenly found himself standing midway between the chair and the corner, with the curiously-carved umbrella in his clutch. The young man was near him, murmuring

a profusion of thanks.
"That's all right," said Mr. Thompson, hurriedly—"only take the thing away;" and as the young man left the room he muttered:

"I hope he will change into an umbrella and stay so." Then he thought what delight it would be to borrow and lose him.

Now Mr. Thompson carries an umbrella with a plain wooden handle, and preserves a mysterious silence in regard to why he gave away his ivory-headed umbrella. He, however, told the story, under pledge of secrecy, to Miss Ange lina, who imparted it in strictest confistared back with its beady eyes until dence to five of the lady boarders, who all told me, after I had promised faithfully never to breathe it to a living soul. So you must never tell anybody I told you or you will get me into trouble with my old friend Thompson, who is still rather sensitive about the fact that he looks like his umbrella. - Allan Forman, in Harper's Young People.

#### TWO GOOD QUALITIES.

A Mother's Exhortation on the Value of

I would wish to see you and all young people cultivate tact; study how to speak and act so as to touch gently all with whom you are associated. Behind the best tact lies the wish to be kind young fellow said that we look like happy, to avoid wounding and irritating, and so it is true that the basis of "He did, ch?" growled Mr. Thomp- true tact is, after all, the moral senti-

> The young person who would cultivate tact in speech and manners will carefully guard against obtrusiveness. This is a defect in the manners of so many people, both young and old, and includes such a multitude of things, that it is worth while to particularize a little upon it. Quietness, repose, order, are distinguishing marks of cultivated social life everywhere, and to people who are habituated to these conditions of life it is painful to have incongruous or inappropriate acts or sounds thrust upon their attention. Here is a genrealization that explains the reason why many things harmless in themseves are unpleasant to, and offend the taste of, cultivated people. No really cultivated young girl will, for instance, open and play upon a piano in a hotel parlor at inappropriate times, or when it is occupied by strangers. She will never perform in public any of the duties of the toilet, such as cleaning her nails or using a tooth-pick. She will not eat peanuts or fruit in the cars or in public places. She will not descant upon bodily ailments in the drawingroom or at the table. She will not rush noisily up and down stairs or through the house clashing doors and startling every one with unpleasant noises. Such things really inflict pain upon sensitive people; they offend, because they obtrude, and all similar actions and obtrusivenesses are to be carefully avoided by every one who desires to acquire a true and genuine culture of action, speech and manners. It is very. worth your while to think earnestly and often upon these things; to learn to unstraight like a cape. The whole is covderstand why so many thoughtless ered with fringes, drops and applique actions on the part of young people are of beads, adding to the rich effect of the set down to a general lack of cultivation .- Helen E. Starrett, in Chicago In-

#### Bad Manners.

Nearly all family and neighborhood troubles originate in bad manners. Some one gives way to irritation, and says something that is harsh, either in substance or manner, and thus pro- trimmings are lace plaitings, and the wokes a reply in kind. Thus the peace Angelina ran out to get her bonnet and is broken, and after that the influences waterproof, and the umbrella put on that work to intensify and spread the Mr. Thompson's rubber coat and hat, quarrel develop themselves with wonand taking Mr. Thompson under his derful speed; or, one meddles with arm, went to the front door to await what does not concern him, asks too her coming. It was then that poor Mr. Thompson realized the bitterness of being an umbrella.

many questions about it, or makes remarks that it is not his business to make, and he has no right to make, To shield Miss Angelina from the rain and arouses jealousies and resentments. was in itself a pleasure; but to be Nine-tenths of the difficulties that oc-obliged to listen to the chatter of the cur would have no beginning if every odious umbrella which had taken his one would make the effort persistently shape, to see her leaning confidingly on to be courteous at all times, and would things to her, was too much. But he strictly within his own line of business was powerless, and he got through the shopping somehow. shopping somehow.

On the way home it had stopped intrude over it.—Methodist

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—To equip a quarter section of land in the prairie, at least five hundred dol-lars is necessary.—Chicago Journal. -It is estimated that the proper care

of agricultural machinery would save us no less than \$5,000,000. -Save everything carefully which will make feed. It will, no doubt, all

be needed before next winter is over. -The seum which often rises on the top of pickles can be remedied by putting a slice or two of horseradish in the which soon sinks to the bottom, taking all the scum with it, thus leaving the vinegar clear .- Chicago Journal.

-Cream Candy: Three cups sugar, one and one-half cups water, butter size of a walnut, one-half teaspoon cream tartar, flavor with vanilla, lemon or peppermint; boil until it begins to thread, or until the drops are somewhat brittle if dropped in cold water; pour into buttered platters and when suffi-ciently cool pull over a hook or in the hands .-- The Household.

-If a man has a place where his tools can be easily put up, they will be more apt to be put up, and when we consider the damage to tools, particularly the more expensive ones, from standing out doors even a short time, how can a farmer spend a little money more profitably than in building convenient shelter for them? - Toronto Globe.

-A lady mentls bags and rag carpets in a very expeditious manner. She dissolves some glue; and while hot stirs it into a thick flour paste which has been boiled. Use this paste on the patches, putting them on smoothly, pressing the edges down well. Lay a weight on the patch, or dry with a warm iron, placing a newspaper over the place. - Cincinnati

-Fried Apples and Bacon: Core and slice round, without paring, some tart, well-flavored apples. Cut into thin slices some middlings of excellent bacon or pork, and fry in their own fat almost to crispness. Take out the meat and keep hot while you fry, the apples in the fat left in the pan; add a little sugar to taste. Drain and lay upon the slices of meat .- Toledo Blade.

-The Inva Homestead avers that he rather likes the confirmed growler-the fellow who sees nothing but blue ruin to the future corn crop, on account of present rains, and who will make us shiver with his predictions of empty corn cribs and starving hogs if it should not rain for a month. He knows how to run the weather a thousand times better than the Almighty. His self-conceit and capacity for doleful lamentation is a constant source of amusement. But we sympathy. Oh, how he would like for like him best in small doses and at long intervals.

-To purify cistern water take a pound or two-according to the amount of water-of caustic soda or a similar quantity of concentrated lye, and put into the eistern; this will disinfect stag-nant, odorous water, and the cost is nothing compared with the benefit derived. It is said that two grains of alum to a pint of water that is not fit to drink render it perfectly clear and pure, and the taste of alum will not be perceived. A little pulverized alum thrown silk, silk worms and mulberry leaves. into a pail of water and allowed to stand for fifteen or twenty minutes will precipitate all the impurities and leave it

#### AUTUMN WRAPS.

Fashionable Jackets and Jerseys for Fal

Another velvet season is promised, and, after all, what is richer and more becoming? New shades and colors have been introduced in velveteens of a heavy weave for fall and winter wear, and this combines handsomely with the new coarse woven woo's which have been brought into fayor by the Princess Beatrice. These are invoiced as Scotch cloths, and come in a variety of diagonal and plain weaves and in effective color mixtures. The Scotch cheviots are shown in stripes and borders, and look very coarse, but are very high priced. They combine extremely well with velvet or velvetcen, and also very handsomely with silk. They are ac-cepted by leading Parisians and English ladies.

There is a new rough wool stuff woven to imitate woolen lace, in one color over another, and these will be used as bor-

der for trimming.

There are elegant and coquettish wraps which come with the approach of autumn. Stylish little jackets made of fine diagonal, lined with pretty colored silk or satin, can be worn with any and every toilet. Lovely mantles of lace and jet embroidery, triumphs of taste and skill, are worn in the carriage. The fronts and front side pieces are of a superb quality of Ottoman silk, and a handsome design of beaded jet embroidery covers the back. The sleeves are richly embroidered in intricate patterns with jet or velvet appliques and form the side pieces of the back, leaving garment. An English tailor has just brought out a small mantle that is gaining favor among the fashionables. It has a short wai-t and small ends. A pointed hood is flat against the back of the garment. The new mantles and visites are shorter than ever, the back being very little longer than the waist. Some of them have peculiarly cut sleeves lined with colored silk and finlong square ends in front are garnitured with jet ornaments.

Jerseys still retain their hold on popular favor and are trimmed in many showy ways and are very costly Among the elegant ones seen at a fashionable summer resort was a light cherry-colored silk, with a fichu plastron of garnet velvet, cuffs to match and passementerie epaulets. One of the loveliest jackets is the Eton. This is made of jet armor cloth bordered with tiny jet balls. A high, stiff, flaring collar finishes the neck. Another pretty jacket is made of lace and lined with the dress silk. The teck variables the the dress silk. The back reaches the

Foreign Colonies in Great Cities.

In every large city of the world are found foreigners who occupy neighborhoods where their language and employments remind them of home. Thus there is an American colony in London and Paris, a French colony in New York and Chinese quarters in San Francisco. One of the sights of the latter city which travelers visit is the location where these pagans live. In London certain capitalists have used this foreign colony business by organizing a Japanese and an Indian village, both of which are accurate reproductions of what is actually to be seen in Japan and Hindostan. The Indian village in London cost fifty thousand dollars of our money to bring into existence. It occupies some twenty thousand square feet, and within the inclosure are found a realistic reproduction of the houses. occupations, attire and amusements of the Hindoos. Artificers of all kinds are found at work, and the wares are sold to visitors; in short, persons who can not afford or do not care to go to India can see a Hindoo village in full operation in London. The educa-tional value of these exhibitions is very great, as it makes the visitors acquainted with the occupatious, habits, amusements, customs and appearance of people who live in distant climes .-Demorest's Monthly.

#### The Melancholy Gentleman.

There are to-day, in American society, wo types of men who should not live very long- the funny fellow and the melancholy gentleman. The funny fellow-the fool who delights in wearing a girl's hat when he goes to a picnic -has been "written up" time and again, but no writer has paid sufficient attention to the melancholy gentleman. This type of man really sees no trouble. He has no notes in bank, but he stands around and looks as though a sincursed world had thrown all its responsibilities on his shoulders. He draws down the corners of his mouth and sighs through first one nostril and then the other. He wants somebody to say that he is a profound thinker, that his is a deep nature. He never laughs, but he sometimes makes a pre-tense of smiling. What a smile! Yel-low leaves and prairie hay. He is a critic; yes, a profound critic. He speaks of numerous heavy books he has read, but he is better acquainted with the title than with the contents. some one to pour a barrel of sympathy all over him .- Arkansaw Traveler.

-Rev. Samuel Lowry, a colored clergyman at Huntsville, Ala., has between twelve and fifteen hundred mulberry trees planted, and is planting a cocoonery that will protect a million worms, and to teach young colored people how to raise the cocoons and weave the silk. He received a gold medal at the New Orleans Exposition for the best display of cocoons, raw -Chicago Times.

-In Rome, Ga., there is not a man perfectly clear. A large quantity put into a well of impure water will very much improve it.—Exchange.

—In Rome, Ga., there is not a limit on the police force who uses intoxicating liquors, and all except one are church members.—St. Louis Post.

#### Is It Not Singular

that consumptives should be the least apprehensive of their own condition, while all their friends are urging and beseeching them to be more careful about expos-

A Boston dealer boasts of an oyster in his possession eight-six years old. Ah, there, stay there!—Buffalo Express.

#### Young Men, Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES TAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for 30 days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet, free.

THE girl who loves William never asks her father to foot her bill .- Detroit Post.

NATURAL HISTORY: If the swallow had so throat there would be no swallow.

Should an umbrella be called a polygamist because it has a plurality of ribs?—

St. Paul Herald.

Many people who at as "true as steel" are unfortunately just as cold.—Philadel-

phia Call. Why is a successful poultry man like a carriage builder? Because he makes a

What is the difference between a paper dollar and a dollar of silver? Never mined.

-Boston Transcript. At a college examination a professor asked: "Does my question embarass you?" Not at all, sir," replied the stu-dent. "Not at all. It is quite clear. It is the answer that bothers me."

THE watermelon is admitted without question into our best families, although it is always very seedy.—Philadelphia Call.

A BROOKLYN young lady laughed herself into hysterics because a green servant-girl left the ice out in the sun "to take the chill off."

WHEN feeling the pulse of the people the beats should not be overlooked.—Oil City WAITER-"Will you have salt with you

eggs?" Guest-"No, thanks; they ain't at all fresh."-Sam. WHEN a woman goes a horse-back rid-

ing she wears a silk plu; hat. She does that so, the horse will believe she's a man and won't become frightened at her. She couldn't fool a Kentucky mule that way.—Kentucky State-Journal. A BAR is a place where water is scarce and danger near .- N. Y. Independent.

waist line, the fronts are round and the edges are finished with silk acorns. 
Brooklyn Ragle.

SHE-What a man you are to come to, a decis on. Dou's you know your own mind? He-No, dear, I don't believe I do; not even by sight.—Boston Transcript.

#### PROGRAMME OF FAIR WEEK IN ST. LOUIS.

GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR. What Can Be Seen For One Ad-

mission of Fifty Cents. The 25th Great St. Louis Fair, opens October 5th and continues six days; \$73,000 is offered in cash premiums to be distributed among the exhibitors of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry Machinery, Mechanical and Industrial displays, Works of Art, Textile Fabrics, Produce, Fruits, and Vegetables, Geological and Chemical Specimens.

mens.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN—FAIR GROUND.

The collection of Wild Bensts, Birds and Reptiles on the Ground of the Association compares favorably with any Zoological Garden in the World, and will be opened free to all visitors to the Fair. Numerous additions have been made to this Department and it is now complete in all its details.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS ON FAIR GROUND.

Sixty, divergence have been added to the

Sixty-flye acres have been added to the Ground, and \$500,000 expended in improvements, comprehending a full mile race course, 700 new Horse Stalls, 500 new Cattle stalls, 800 Sheep and Swine Pens, a Poultry House for 3,000 Fowls, twenty-eight new Exhibition Halls and Pavilions. Applications for Stalls or Pens should be made at once. Trotting and Pacing Races Every Day, The horses contending being the most cel ebrated in the country.

GRAND ILLUMINATION. GRAND ILLUMINATION.

During the entire week the streets of the city will be illuminated by 160,000 gas jets, intermingled with hundreds of calcium, incandescent and arc electric lights.

VEILED PROPHETS' PAGEANT. On the night of Tuesday, October 6th, the grand annual nocturnal pageant of the "VEILED PROPHET," comprising thirty-five floats, will be given at an expense of thousands of dollars.

TRADES PAGEANT. On the night of Thursday, October 8th, the "TRADES PAGEANT" will be given for the purpose of illustrating the industries, wealth and resources of the Mississippi Valley.

SHAW'S GARDEN.
"SHAW'S GARDEN," of world-wide fame,
will be open free to all visitors during the
week, through the generosity of its owner. HALF FARE RATES.
All railroad and steamboat companies
have generously made a rate of one fare for
the round trip during the entire week.

A PUBLIC HOLIDAY. The municipal authorities have agreed to declare Thursday of Fair Week a holiday to all. Rooms and board for 250,000 guests have been provided for at greatly reduced

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGES. COMMERCIAL EXCHANGES.

The Merchants' Cotton, Wool, Mechanics' and Real Estate Exchanges, will be open, free to all visitors. Exhibitors should apply for space, stalls or pens at once in order to secure a desirable location. Address FESTUS J. WADE, Secretary, 718 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

THE man who is so busy he has no time to laugh needs a vacation.—Chicago Ledger.

Rupture, Breach or Hernia New guaranteed cure for worst cases without use of knife. There is no longer any need of wearing awkward, cumbersome trusses. Send two letter stamps for pamphlet and references. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE toiler of a morning newspaper is well up in the mysteries of the nights of labor.—St. Paul Herald.

Don't hawk, hawk, blow, spit and disgust everybody with your offensive breath, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and

ANYBODY can play a hand-organ, but that is no reason why anybody should.— Somerville Journal.

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

Hr is a miss guided youth who does everything his sweetheart asks him to do.—

Boston Courier.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Chompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c

MISERY-A girl with a new dress and no place to go.-Marathon Independent.

SAVE your wagons, your horses and your

# DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup

# AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure

CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken

three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. Use no other. DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.

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Principal Office, 831 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY. TO HAVE HEALTH THE LIVER MUST BE KEPT IN ORDER. Is a cure for Liver Complaints and ills caused by a deranged or torpid condition of the Liver, as Dryspeja, Constipation, Billousness, Jaundice, Headache, Malaria, Rheumatism, etc. It regulates the bowels, purifies the blood, strengthens the system.

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# Did you Sup-

pose Mustang Liniment only good for horses? It is for inflammation of all flesh.

## A Clear Skin

is only a part of beauty; but it is a part. Every lady may have it; at least, what looks like it. Magnolia Balm both freshens and beautifies.



### Frightful Case of a Colored Man.

'contracted a fearful case of blood poison in 1882. I was treated with the old remedies of Mercury and Potash, which brought on rheumatism and impaired my digestive organs. Every joint in me was swollen and full of pain. When I was given up to die, my physicians thought it would be a good time to test the virtues of Swift's Specific. I improved from the very first dose. Soon the rheumatism left me, my appetite became all right, and the ulcers, which the doctor said were the most frightful he had ever seen, began to head, and by the first of October, 1884, I was awell man again.

Lem McClendon has been in the employ of the Chess-Carley Company for some years, and I know the above statements to be true. W. B. Crossry, Manager Chess-Carley Co., Atlanta Division. Atlanta, Ga., April 18, 1885. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Drawer S, Atlanta, Ge.
V. Y., 157 W. 23d St.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

#### KANSAS VETERANS.

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

ommander Stewart, Comrades of the Grand Army and Soldiers of the Union: Commander Stewart, Comrades of the Grand Army and Solders of the Union:

To me has been assigned the delightful duty of welcoming to the capital this great multitude of patriot heroes. Yet it seems to me 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 hand-clasp far more eloquent than speech.

They will welcome you as men who brought from the gloom of the past-the lights 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 State in the Union. One and all, they will welcome and salute you.

You are survivors of the greatest war the

Salita you are survivors of the greatest war the would are survivors of the greatest war the stoors 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 courades; to revive should never be forgotten; to sing old song; 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" manifestation of the comment of the comment of the comment of the capital states with ill-concealed distrust. Some years ago, following a meeting similar to this, a gentleman said to me: "The boys have had a pleasant time, no doubt. But of what practical benefit are these great gatherings of solders? They keep alive, it seems to me, should be successfully increasing in interest with ill-concealed distrust. Some years ago, following a meeting similar to this, a gentleman said to me: "The boys have had a pleasant time, no doubt. But of what practical benefit are these great gatherings of solders? They keep alive, it seems to me, should be successfully increasing the memories of a period of strife and bloodshed. Yet we have been celebration the "Grand Army of the Republic." It is said that such an organization not only keeps alive the memories of war, but perpetuates the feelings and prejudices of a period when the land was affame with passion; and that this object of the monoton of the distrust of the said that such an organization not only keeps alive the memories of war, but perpetuates the feelings and prejudices of a period when the land was affame with passion; and that such an organization and the first of the successful to the successful that the successful that

bered only 89, and the casualties aggregated 1,877 killed and 3,737 wounded—a total of

5,614.

In the Mexican war there were only twentyone engagements, in which the Americans
lost 1,049 killed and 3,420 wounded—a total of
4,469. At the famous battle of Paio Alto, the
American loss in killed and wounded aggregated only 174; at Monterey, 488; at Buena
Vista, 723; at Cerro Gordo, 250, and at Molino
del Rey, 787.

The aggregated casualtios of the American

The aggregated casualtios of the American troops in all previous wars were less than those of the Union Army at each of the great battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Chicamauga or Spottsylvania, and hardly reached one-half the casualties of Grant's campaign through the Wilderness, or Sherman's campaign against Atlanta.

I am not citing these facts to depreciate the importance of previous wars, and certainly I would be the last person to depreciate the patriotism and valor of the soldiers who took part in them. I reverence the memory of the 'embattled farmers' who, on the village green at Lexington, "fired the shot heard round the world;" I honor the soldiers who, from behind the cotton bales at New Orleans, taught the trained soldiers of Great Britain a new lesson of war; and I glory in the fame our little army won on the red fields of Mexico. But I want to make plain and clear the fact that the war for the Union was immeasurably greater than any struggle of modern times, not only in the vast armies it called into being, but in the heroism and patriotism it inspired, and the momentous results depending on its issue.

Why, too, should not the sentiments and

the momentous results depending on its issue.

Why, too, should not the sentiments and prejudices of the late civil war be perpetuated! The war saved the Union and emancipated a race. And in that single sentence what volumes of precious history, what glorious records of heroism, sacrifices and patriotism are condensed! What a noble lifting of all that is exalting in human nature, what a splendid record of devotion to duty, what self-forgetfulness and magnificent courage does it stand for! What centuries of human progress does it typify! It was a war for freedom and national unity. It was not waged for conquest, nor for giory, nor ambition. It was a war to preserve, for all the generations of men, the priceless heritage of self-government. It was a war to vindicate the majesty of outraged law. It was a war to maintain this Republic as a beacon-light for all the world. It was a war, as the greatest of its martyrs said, waged "that a government of the people, by the people, for the people, should not perish from the earth."

For the existence of the Grand Army, and

the earth."

For the existence of the Grand Army, and for the reunions in which it delights to take part, no apology is, therefore, necessary. They should be kept up because they do preserve the memories of the war; because they do perpetuate the sentiments, the emotions and even the projudices of that glorious struggle. They were noble sentiments, pure emotions, honest and patriotic prejudices, those born of the country's great peril and happy deliverance, and no true soldier, no true American, should be ashamed of them.

Let us, then, keep up the Grand Army, and bur camp-fires, our reunions, our social eatherings. They typify a comradeship that chould touch and warm every soldier's Caterer.

heart. In all the years since the final muster-out, there have been no such friendships formed as were those cemented in the early mornings long ago, when the boys fell in and answered "here" to the orderly's call; or during the dusty and exhausting marches when the white pikes stretched so wearily long, and the evening camp-fires were so near and yet so far; or amid the sulphurous smoke of battle, when they "closed up on 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.

tions 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 mea to swell the ranks of the Union army, 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 not only the first cause of the war, but the new home to which the veterans turned their footsteps when their marches and battles were over. Every regiment that served in the army of the Republic has contributed its quota to swell this magnificent population, and there are men sitting around quiet hearthstones in every county of the State who can give personal recollections of every march, every campaign, every battle of the war, from Bull Run to Bentonville. 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

narticipants in every great battle of the Rebellion.

Here in Kansas, too, is a generation of young men and women who have in their viens 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 matrons who were young wives, sweethearts or sisters then, and how, busy with household cares, heard the faint throbbing of the far-away drum, and days and weeks before a word was spoken, read in the troubled but resolute eyes of husbands, lovers and brothers the thought that was busy in their brains—the thought of a stricken country, sadly needing men. They knew, these patient, loving women, what was coming, and in the silence of their rooms, in loneliness and bitter tears, they grayed that, if possible, the shadow of this great grief might be lifted from their home; and that those nearest and dearest to them might remain, to lighten their cares and brighten their daily life. But when at last the word was spoken, a race of self-sacrificing and heroic women stood side by side in patriotic devotion with a race of heroic men, and the whole world learned, as the long procession of weary months and years went by that the men and women of '6h and worthy successors in the men and women of '6h and worthy the world bearned, as the long tropout the men and women of '6h and worthy successors of twenty-three years ago are

that the men and women of 'f6 had worthy successors in the men and women of '61 and '65.

The "boys" of twenty-three years ago are men of mature age: the men of that any 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-field, march and bivouce, are doing thele sure work. The glad picture they saw, looking forward through the lurid smoke and flame of battle, as the reward of their toils and sacrifices—the picture of a mighty Nation, compact, prosperous, free and respected by all the Nations of the earth—has been fully realized. There is no limit to the power, no measure to the wealth of the redeemed and enfranchised Republic. Only the memories of a heroic struggle are left us. But until the last survivors of the Grand Army that marched and fought with Lyon, Blunt, McClellan, Rosecrans, Meade, Sheridan, Thomas, Sherman and Grant, are flually mustered out, let them preserve their comardeship and keep forever fresh and fair in their hearts the glorious recollections and still more glorious principles of the far away days when they whre 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 patriot heroes, who, during the darkest days the Republic has ever known, gladly and proudly periled health and life to save it from destruction. I welcome you as the men whose strong arms and brave hearts gave freedom to the slave, and made this land, in fact as well as in name, a land of liberty. And with my whole heart I saluty you in fraternity, charity and loyalty, and welcome you as comrades.

Kansas National Guard. Following is the address of welcome de livered by the Governor to the Kansas Na tional Guard at Topeka, September 29:

Soldiers of the Kansas National Guard: Soldiers of the Kansas National Guard:

In a recent story by a well-known American author, the characters engage 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 heroism 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 modestly the young man replies: "I can not think of a great many at the moment, sir." Where-

ly 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 fath to believe that any great cause would find them now. I can remember hearing dolorous orators in the years just preceding the outbreak of the rebellion, bewailing the degeneracy of the times, and declaring that heroism and patriotism 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.

and the peaceful North, transgured 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 the "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, if not all of you, have in your veins the blood of men who were soldiers and heroes. And I am confident that, if you were cailed upon in 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

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 to which you subject yourselves, are not without their uses, even in times of profound peace. Every man who has been drilled as a soldier is physically benefitted 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 field and line officers are also experienced solders. 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. He prompt in responding to every order; preserve discipline in your camp; and so conduct yourselves, when absent from it, as to bring no reproach on the uniform you wear. You voluntarily put it on. Try to honor it by the manliness of sobriety; by the graca 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

THE CROWNING ENENT.

the Great Soldiers' Reunion Closes With s 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. Se far as all that goes to make up a camp of veterans is concerned, the present en campment has been a great success Reunions of Grand Armies, States and regi ments have been held and in many instances companies found enough members to hold reunions. Long before ten o'clock the special trains, street cars, wagons and car riages began pouring a stream of people inte 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.

Bullene Guards Brum Corps.
General Fuller and Staff.
Third Regiment Band.
Fourth Regiment Band.
Fourth Regiment Band.
Fourth Regiment Drum Corps.
First Regiment Drum Corps.
First Regiment Drum Corps.
Second Regiment Companies C, A, E, G, D
General Carroll and Staff.
Mother Bickerdyke and President and Secretary Woman's Relief Corps.
Mexican Veterans.
Department Commander M. Stewart and
Staff.
Dispatch Band, Center.
La Drisoners of Wart.

A number of G. A. R. posts, represented in Camp Grant, failed to fall in as organizations, the members present attaching 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 ex-ploded, the blank shell tearing all the flesh off his arm and injuring him quite seriously.

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

HARTFORD, 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 Granger of the Supreme Court. liams, 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 outil three weeks from next Monday.

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

POSING AS A MARTYR.

Pard 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 Exonerate

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 ab-

sent-minded manner out of the grated

window upon a number of children who

were playing and singing upon the op-

picture of innocence and happiness," he said, pointing to the prancing little ones. Turning around in his chair in a pervous manner, he continued, "No one will ever know the load that I have been carrying tor 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 bave reflected in a most dammanner on my aging acter. 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 knew 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 state-ment 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 and the amounts that were paid to him as profits, was given to Mr. Johnson, receiv-

er of the Marine Bank, and Mr. Davies, the receiver for Grant & Ward. This

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. These are round numbers. Now the im-

pression has gone forth that I absorbed the \$5,000,000; that it went into my pocket for my individual benefit." "It ismy 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, condemed because I have not made public the statement that I pre-pared. 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 believed every one who has no acquaint-ance 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 I will be compelled to give it to you. 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 with Grant & Ward. The books of the firm show every transaction. There is the account of Mayor Grace 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

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?

taken from the books will show that he

"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 The application was made by Ephraim Wil- is over, and the waters will subside un- people. During the sermon many wept. a crib-work of timber under the track over the worst washouts, enabling trains

SUCCESS SEEMS ASSURED.

The North, Central and South America Exposition Gives Premise of Becoming a Successful Undertaking—The Hopes of Buhanced Trade Being Built Upon It. WASHINGTON, D. C., September 28 .-Special Superlutendent Anderson, in

charge of the Washington headquarters of the North, Centra! & 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 posite side of the street. "There is a 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:

under the most biting tion 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 un-usual attraction.

From Great Britain, an application for

26,000 square feet.

For an exhibit of Bohemian glassware,

000 square feet. For machinery exhibits, enormous applications from various sources. These are illustrations of the progress the Exposition is making. The Exposi-tion 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 merchants vised list of special days—thirty-six in number—just announced, insures a large attendance and a liberal supply of gate

THE EASTERN IMBROGLIO.

Diplomacy and Events Running a Race Ir the Solution of the Problem Presented By the Roumelian Revolution—The Porte at the Mercy of a Powerful Combination. LONDON, September 27 .- Diplomace 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 i 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 morrow of the revolt might have made short work of the Prince's deeplaid plans, but the Porte was caught napping and lost the chance. Rou-melia now is one out of many to be reckoned with. Behind the lost province and Bulgaria, Albania and Macedona are Montenegro, Servia, 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 let off so cheapiy. It will be no easy thing now to quiet the war-like spirit aroused on the Turkish frontier 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,

INDIAN TREACHERY.

being willing, they are able.

A United States Surveyor Thrown From 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 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 Harring-ton'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 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 o 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

A Successful Revival. LYNN, Mass., September 28.-Evangelist Moody is conducting a very suc cessful revival service here. At 10:30 very high and a considerable part of the yesterday a service for non-church goers rear of the city is still flooded, the worst at the Grand Army Coliseum drew 3,000 der the influence of good weather. 'The An invitation to remain for special prayer break in the Louisville & Nashville Rail- was accepted by 400 people. At a special road between here and Mobil's was meeting for ladies at 3 p. m. Mr. Moody closed yesterday morning by a large preached on "God is Love," and 3,000 force. It was accomplished by building remained for special prayer. Sixty requested prayer. A special service for men in the evening was a kended by 4,000

authorities are determined to ferret out

the mysterious murder, and bring the

perpetrators to prompt punishment.

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