W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Prpritor.

Chase

lockjaw, induced by his injuries.

quality is not quite as good.

be moving as rapidly as possible.

assets, \$100,000; actual assets, unknown.

loss was \$80,000; insured for \$30,000.

lars whom they had surprised.

THE SOUTH.

708: Hull, 374.

hurt.

unknown.

chine

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

VOLUME XI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1885.

County

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE publicity given to the fact that the United States Treasurer had resumed the transfer of gold coin from San Francisco to New York by registered mail has again caused a suspension of that mode of trans-portation. It is not expected that any more gold will be sent through the mails for some time.

MR. CANNON, Comptroller of Currency at Washington, recently received a telegram from Bank Examiner Gelman, who is in charge of the City National Bank, of Fort Worth, Tex., reporting that the bank was unquestionably solvent, and would resume business in a few days.

THE Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports the total value of exports of domestic cattle and hogs and of beef, pork and dairy products, as follows: July, 1885, \$8,480,-579; July, 1884, \$10,278,049; seven months ended July 31, 1885, \$56,904,369; same months ended July 31, 1884, \$54,411,766; beef and pork products for the nine months ended July 31, 1885, \$67,708,092; beef and pork products for the same time in 1884. \$65,570,360; dairy products for the three months ended July 31, 1885, \$4,031,716; dairy products for the same time in 1884, \$5,624,560.

THE total values of exports of breadstuffs from the United States was reported at Washington recently as follows: In July, 1885, \$8,714,305; in July, 1884, \$12,371,-754; in the seven months ended July 31, 1885, \$85,558,982; in the seven months ended July 31, 1884, \$80,546,131.

THE Post-office Department at Washington is dissatisfied with both the quality and rate of printing postal cards under the new contract. As the supply on hand is about exhausted, however, the Postmaster General may elect to accept the cards now being printed at a rate below the contract price,

JUDGE MCCUE, Solicitor of thr Treasury, recently rendered a decision that the custom of giving Government employes thirty days leave of absence each year was an abuse that had grown up in the service, not authorized by any special provision of

THE Treasury Department was recently informed that a party of armed Cubans had left the island of Cuba for the Florida Keys, and it was supposed that their object was to organize a filibustering expedition to overthrow the Cuban Government. The party would be arrested on landing.

ACTING SECRETARY FAIRCHILD has rejected the offer of Julius A. Rohmberg to pay \$5,100 in compromise of judgments amounting to \$103,000, obtained on his distillers' bond in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia seven years ago.

THE EAST.

On the night of the 24th

PRIVATE R. A. PURDIE, of the Fourth AL. LOCKIE, the murderer of six persons Regiment of the Il"nois National Guard, near Blanco, Tex., was taken from jail rewounded in the face during a sham bat.ie cently by a mob and hanged. at the State encampment near Ottawa, Ill., A TRAIN on the Georgia division of the

a short time ago, died at La Salle, Ill., from | East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway was wrecked by running through an MEMORIAL services under the auspices of open switch near Rome, Ga., recently. the city government were held in the City | Williams, a section hand, was instantly of Mexico on the 27th in honor of the late killed, and Engineer Powers, Fireman Bel-General Grant in the presence of all the lows and Porter John Thomas seriously chief officials of both the Federal and city hurt. governments, and the elite of Mexican so-

GENERAL.

ciety. All the members of the American FRE was a terrible boiler explosion colony were present by special invitation. cently on the steamer Orgo at Trieste, JAMES BAYNES, Statistical Agent of Day Cently on the steamer Orgo at Trieste, kota, in speaking of the wheat crop of that Austria. Eight persons were killed and Territory, says: "In a majority of coun- many injured.

ties the threshing is proving an average of THERE were 4,969 new cases of cholera 25 per cent. less than last year, and the and 1,547 deaths reported in Spain on the 25th. The plague was thought to be grad-SENATOR LARRABEE received the Repubually decreasing.

THERE were nineteen deaths from smalllican nomination for Governor of Iowa, at pox at Montreal on the 25th, being the Des Moines, on the 27th, by acclamation after an informal ballot giving Larrabee largest number recorded since the outbreak of the disease.

IT was reported that Don Carlos had of-THE other morning about three o'clock a fered the Spanish Government the services west bound passenger train on the Texas & St. Louis Railroad ran into a bull on the of 100,000 Carlists to vindicate Spanish honor against Germany. track. The entire train was derailed. Mrs.

A SERIES of agrarian outrages are re-D. E. Hill, an aged lady, was fatally inported from Kerry, Ireland. Bands of jured and several others were more or less masked men make nightly raids upon the

holders of farms from which the former REPORTS were received at army headtenants have been evicted and perpetrate quarters on the 28th that one of the princiall sorts of outrages, setting fire to dwellpal lessees had already moved his entire ings and hamstringing horses and cattle. herd out of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe THE Earl of Devon has offered to sell his territory and that all others appeared to tenants in Ireland their holdings under the provisions of the land purchase bill. The THE Great Western Iron Boat Building tenants will hold a meeting to consider the Company, St. Louis, has filed a deed of assignment for the benefit of their creditors. offer.

A RIOT occurred recently among the sol-The assets were listed at \$36,530; liabilities diers stationed at Hermannstadt, Hungary, resulting in the death of one and the WILLIAM ROWARTH, dealer in hardware wounding of seventeen.

at Central City, Col., dry goods at Pueblo An earthquake shock was felt throughand cattle in various parts of the State, was attached recently for \$12,000. The estimated liabilities are \$90,000; nominal out the Canary Islands on the 27th. No damage was caused by it so far as reported. UNITED STATES MINISTER Cox, in presenting his credentials at Constantinople BUTTER & PETERS' saw-mill at Tallman, on the 26th, assured the Sultan that the Mich,, burned recently, together with a policy of the United States was not to inlarge stock of lumber and shingles. The terfere at all in the affairs of other countries. This policy had been found most A YOUNG man named Schank was readvantageous, and would be always maincently mangled to death at Spokane, W. ained. T., by getting his feet in a threshing ma-THERE was a sudden increase in the

cholera mortality at Marseilles on the Two policemen were found murdered 27th. recently at Geneva, Ill. The crime was

THE business failures for week ended supposed to have been committed by burg-August 27 numbered, for the United States, 165: for Canada, 24; a total of 189; as compared with 177 the previous week.

IT was reported in Madrid that Spanish THE body of Alexander Jandro Vindurn, the wealthy merchant assassinated near men-of-war had arrived at Yap, the chief the Carralitos ranch, was found floating in island of the Caroline group, and planted the Rio Grande near Laredo, Tex., with the Spanish flag, no German vessel being island of the Caroline group, and planted five bullet-holes in the head and heart. in sight.

A DISPATCH from Baton Rouge, La., says: SEVERAL thousand unemployed work-The committee to learn of the condition of ingmen assembled in London, recently, and the finances of the Fourth Levee District adopted resolutions demanding that the reported to the Morganza Levee Conven-Government assist them to emigrate.

tion that about \$40,000 was available to-THE remains of the late Admiral Courward repairing the crevasse. A committee bet were interred at the Invalides, Paris, was appointed to canvass the district for the purpose of raising the additional \$40,- were witnessed by a large crowd.

KANSAS STATE NEWS. Second Kansas Veterans.

The following appeal has just been issued to the survivors of the Second Kansas:

The following appeal has just been issues to the survivors of the Second Kansas: Comrades of the "Old Second," do you re-member, how twenty-four years ago, on the loth of August, at Wilson's Creek, you sprang to your feet on hearing the order ring ont like a bugle call, "Second Kansas to the front!" And do you remember the alac-rity with which we followed gallant Colonel Mitchell, and took the position which the brave General Logan had assigned us, on the deadly line of battle! To me it seems but yesterday, yet I have not met a dozen members of the old regi-ment since it disbanded. I am anxious to meet the few survivors once more "to the front," and as I was the youngest soldier in the regiment, and perhaps in the army which took part in the battle, I have assumed the privilige of call-ing a special reunion of the old Second, to meet the second day (September 30) of our great reunion at Topeka, Kan, where one more we may live over the marches, battles and reminiscences of our historic regiment. I should be glad to have the name and ad-dress of every surviving member of the regi-ment sent me forthwith, from which I will prepare a roster for the information of, all concerned. We will have a headquarters tent at the

Miscellaneous.

WESTERN Kansas is improving rapidly. REPORTS are that in some localities farmers are complaining of damage to their corn from the ravages of the wireworm. It works in the tender roots of the stalks, causing them to fall down, thereby depriving the corn of ability to mature its ears. It works in all kinds of land, but the most damage is on clay soils. A practical farmer, who has studied the habits of this worm, says its ravages can be greatly mitigated by a rotation of crops; that is, sow cats or wheat on this year's corn ground and corn or wheat on oats ground. By so doing the worms are almost entirely destroyed, or so much so that their damage to the corn crop is hardly perceptible. This worm is always found to be most numerous in fields of corn that have raised the same crop year after year for a number of years.

THE Governor has appointed Captain George W. Ashby, of Leavenworth, As-sistant Commissioner to the North, Central and South American Exposition, to be held at New Orleans November 10, 1885 to April 1, 1886.

WILLIAM H. TODP, a boy about nine years old, was run over and killed by the cars at Wichita the other day. THE county seat war, in Pratt County

has been unusnally warm. POST-OFFICE changes in Kansas for the week ended August 22: Established-Dell, Lyon County, Beniah E. Brower, Postmaster; Fonday, Ford County, Lindon Hibbard, Postmaster; Harwardville, Seward County, William A. Gillum, Postmaster; Ivanhoe, Finney County, C. A. Nafziger, Postmaster; St. Joseph, Cloud County, Louis P. Ponton, Postmaster; Sugar, Miami County, John W. White, Postmaster; Tokomo, Pratt County, William A. Quillen, Postmaster; Upton, Phillips inty, William D. Bovey, Postmaster;

Correspondence Relating to the Adjustment of Claims for Losses by Indian Depdation

KANSAS CLAIMANTS.

Courant.

TOPEKA, KAN., August 27 .-- The following correspondence, concerning the claims of citizens of Kansas for losses occasioned by Indian invasions explains itself and will be of interest to many of the people of this State. It will be seen that, under date of July 18, 1885, Governor Martin addressed a letter to Hon. S. J. Crawford, the State's agent at Washington, calling attention to these claims, and asking him to ascertain what steps had been taken to secure their adjustment and navment. The Governor's letter was referred to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who, under date of August 20, 1885, replies. The letter of the Com-missioner and that of ex-Governor Craw-ford furnish information to claimants as to the steps necessary to secure the adjust-ment and payment of their claims. The correspondence is, therefore, of public interest and is furnished for publication. The

correspondence is, therefore, of public in-terest and is furnished for publication. The letters are as follows: STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE DEF'T, TOPEKA, July 18, 1855. } Hon. S. J. Crawford, Topeka, Kan.: DEAR SIR: Under chapter 112, Session Laws of 1879, a Commission was appointed to investigate certain losses sustained by the citizens of Kansas, by reason of an invasion of the Cheyennes in 1878. This Commission made its report under the law, and the claims allowed and audited by it were trans-mitted to the proper authorities in Washing-ton. Recently I have had several letters making inquiries concerning these claims, but have been unable to inform the persons making such inquiries what progress had been made towards an adjustment and payment of said claims by the General Government. Will you please inform me what steps have been taken in this matter toward securing an al-lowance of these claims, and what prospect there is of their ultimate payment. Yours, very respectfully. JOHN A. MARTIN.

WASHINGTON, August 21, 1885.

Hon. John A. Martin, Topeka, Kan.: DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 18th ultimo was received in due time and referred to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, whose re-but howwith hulanse

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, whose re-ply I herewith inclose. As will be observed from the Commission-er's letter, Congress, at its last session, passed an act providing for an investigation of Indian depredation claims, and directing the Secretary of the Interior to cause a list of the same "which may be approved," etc., to be made and presented to Congress. This will doubtless be followed at the proper time by an appropriation for the payment of such as may be approved by the Secretary and Commissioner.

by an ary be approved by the Secretary and Commissioner. Many of the claims on file were doubtless established to the satisfaction of the State Board, but whether the evidence submitted there wil be sufficient to satisfy United States authorities is a matter of some doubt. The probabilities are that unless further proof is submitted, some of the claims will be reduced in amount and others disallowed entirely. It is therefore important that all claimants should put themselves in com-munication either with the Commissioner or some attorney here who will attend to the matter for them. Truly yours, S.J. CRAWFORD.

NUMBER 48.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

A Glowing Account of This Republic Given by the South American Commissio WASHINGTON, August 27 .-- In the report

of the South American Commission prepared for Congress on the visit to the Argentine Republic, they say: More than forty steamers monthly leave the harbor of Buenos Ayres for foreign ports laden with the products of the valley of the River Plata, the largest component of which is the political division known as the Argentine Republic. There are also every month hundreds of sailing vessels departing from the same or salling vessels departing from the same city having cargoes almost wholly destined to European ports. Not one of those steam-ers flies the flag of our country, and only one-fifth of the sailing vessels is an Ameri-can bottom. Thirty years ago our country enjoyed a large and prosperous commerce with the Plata Valley, but since the advent of steam communication and the affect of of steam communication and the effect of our civil war on our ocean marine,

THE FLAG OF OUR NATION is rarely seen in these waters and the petty nations of the old world are better knowp through the national ensign there than our own. Every American of long residence in this country and every citizen of it who has traveled in our land will tell you the Argentine Republic is the United States of South America. In many respects this ob-servation is founded on striking similarities. In round numbers the area of the Republic covers 1,200,000 square miles. The northern limit lies under tropical skies. In the central region there are vast plains where feed, as the President informed us, over 80,-000,000 head of sheep and from 15,000,000 to 18,000,000 head of cattle, in addition to droves of horses of uncounted numbers. One owner has over sixty thousand mares One owner has over sixty thousand mares that he is about to slaughter for their hides and grease. The report gives in detail the products of the country; says that tons of wheat and flour are being exported; that a portion of the land seems to have a capacity for the production of the two grains of the world, at least of Europe and the Western Hamighter; and that there are also along Hemisphere; and that there are also along the western portion of the republic

MINES OF SILVER OF UNKNOWN VALUE, some believing them to be extensive; that the soil and climate are greatly diversified, but that it never becomes so cold as to make it necessary to feed stock. Sheep raising has increased thirty-two per cent. since 1876 and is largely in the hands of British subjects. There has been no in-crease in the herds of cattle. The country has 9.800 miles of railroad built and many has 2,800 miles of railroads built and many thousand miles more projected. Foreign colonists have been encouraged for many years and Italy has sent a larger number years and Italy has sent a larger number of immigrants into the country than any other nation. They are so numer-ious that they could take posses-sion of the Government if they so willed. In fact, it was once feared they would do so. The Government fosters ed-

ucation, contributing \$4,000,000 toward it this year. There are twenty-two normal schools taught by American ladies, and these ladies are praised very highly. There are also two universities and fourteen national colleges and a school of mines and agriculture. The report continues: "On the leading questions-How can better relations friendly and commercial between the Republic and the United States be es-tablished?—both the President and the Min-

Concerned. We will have a headquarters tent at the camp ground to which you can report. ROBERT A. FREDERICH. TOPEKA, KAN., August 25, 1885.

thunder storm, accompanied by a gale, prevailed throughout New England. 1t was exceedingly severe in Boston and suburbs. Many houses and other buildings were damaged by lightning.

MR. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, son of the late ex-Secretary of State, was married the other morning at Newport, R. I., to Miss Alice Coates, daughter of James Coates, of the firm of J. & P. Coates, of Scotland.

EX-GOVERNOR REUBEN E. FENTON, of New York, died suddenly at Jamestown on the 25th.

In the New Hampshire House consideration of the bill to establish the whipping post for wife beaters was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 173 to 55.

JOSEPH E. BOWEN, the oldest master Mason in the country, having been installed sixty-eight years ago, died at Philadelphia, recently, aged ninety-four.

THE Enterprise Brewery, of Philadelphia, together with over 300 barrels of beer, which had been seized by United States Internal Revenue officers on account of alleged irregularities in stamping the different sized packages, was released upon the filing of a \$35,000 bond by the brewery company.

GENERAL and Mrs. Logan were capsized recently at Thousand Island Park. on the St. Lawrence. They were easily rescued, receiving only a ducking.

THE corner in August cotton at New York was made very apparent on the 27th, and when over ten thousand bales were taken in a lump for export the shorts in the August option rushed to cover and the price was jumped from \$10.31 to \$10.59 or twenty-eight points. The shorts were badly squeezed.

THE Sheriff of Dauphin County, Pa., recently visited the Pennsylvania Railroad office and served upon several of its officers notice of the court's injunction restraining the consummation of the South Pennsylvania & Beach Creek Railroad transfer.

THE WEST.

R. A. ROGERS & Co., of Dayton, O., made an assignment recently. Dayton creditors hold \$35,000 secured and unsecured paper; Cincinnati and Eastern firms hold upward of \$40,000. The liabilities are estimated at \$75,000; assets, invoiced at \$40,000.

FIRE at Fergus Falls, Minn., the other morning destroyed the armory of the arbitration. In the House at Atlanta Mr. State militia, and swept everything on the Connell withdrew his strictures on Mr. south side of Cavour avenue, including a Gantt and apologized. large tenement house, Billings' stables, the stables of Matthews & Stringham, J. Web- Maryland, was visited by heavy storms ster's blacksmith shop and an agricultural on the 25th. Much damage was done on warehouse filled with implements and ma- Sullivan's Island, S. C. chinery. The loss was \$20,000.

INDIAN AGENT STOLTSTEIMER, of the fairs at the agency.

died and many others have the disease.

9

000 necessary to complete the work. FIVE bandits were brought into Laredo,

Tex., recently by a company of soldiers who captured them after a desperate fight, in which three bandits were killed and two soldiers wounded. One of the slain bandits was Juan Chevarria, aged eighteen, who is said to have killed six men. He was a brother of Caledonio Chevarria, who was hanged at Laredo on the 14th of August.

IT was rumored recently at Dallas, Tex., that there would be a reduction of the force of the freight and ticket agents on the Gould and Southwestern system by combination of freight and ticket agents into

FRED GORMAN, an anti-Prohibitionist. attempted to address a crowd of about five hundred people on a public thoroughfare at Dallas, Tex., the other day, his

theme being "The Liquor Traffic." He was drunk, however, and was arrested and a throng of admiring friends followed him to prison. A riot seemed imminent at one time.

THE other night as the west bound Santa Fe train reached a point two miles from Belton, Tex., some person fired into the train, wounding two ladies and a child. Wash McFarland and two brothers named Watson were arrested for the crime. The wounds were in the faces and disfiguring. A DISPATCH from Jackson, Miss., reports six passengers fatally injured in an acci-

dent on the Bayou Pierre Railroad. Three railroad men were killed. The train went through the Big Bayou Pierre bridge.

THE bark Victor, which went ashore on Turtle beach, north of the Savannah (Ga.)

quarantine station, was got off on the 28th, and was ordered by the health officers to Sapolo quarantine station. Her crew, numbering eleven, had all been sick with yellow fever, and five of them were just convalescent.

FROM passengers arriving at El Paso, Tex., via the City of Mexico, it is learned that the yellow fever at Vera Cruz has greatly increased during the past two

weeks. A THREATENED duel between Editor Larry Gantt, of the Athens (Ga.) Banner-Watchman, and Hon, R. A. Connell, member of the Legislature from Decatur County, has been averted by the award of a board of

THE Atlantic coast, from Florida to

A CAMP meeting held by Northern Meth-

odists (colored) at Pine Hill, Rutherford Southern Ute Agency, at Ignacio, Cal., County, N. C., was attacked by an armed has sent in his resignation. General N. A. body of Zion Methodists, recently, and Miles has recommended the appointment fired into. The Northern Methodists fled of an army officer to take charge of the af- | in disorder, seven of them being wounded. FOURTEEN lives were lost by the wreck

TEXAS fever has appeared near Kanka-kee, Ill., amongst a herd of 200 cattle owned Schoper, Walter Smith and John Stodkee, Ili., amongst a herd of 200 cattle owned by Hiram Goodwin. Six have already dard, in the recent storm off South Caro- Hopkins and the Frye abandoned. She lina.

SUBSCRIPTION lists have been opened throughout Galicia for the benefit of the exiled Poles. Great animosity is displayed against Prince Bismarck.

THE LATEST.

TUSCARORA, NEV., August 29.-Last spring Tom Naches, a brother of Chief Naches and the Princess Sarah Winnemucca, died at Pyramid Lake reservation. where he had resided some years. He had a ranch on the reservation, several horses, and three houses. Naches and Sarah Winnemucca claim two of the houses, alleging that they furnished the money to buy the lumber used in building Tom's widow denies their claim and refuses to let them remove the houses to their ranch on Big Meadows. Natche appealed to Agent Gibson, who suggested

that three Indians be chosen by the respective parties to try the case. This was agreed to by Naches and Tom's widow, and two weeks from next Thursday the trial will take place at the reservation. Each of the parties are expected to produce evidence in support of their claim to the two houses in dispute, after which the judges will decide to whom the property

belongs. PORTLAND, ORE., August 28 .-- Yester-

day a fatal accident occurred near the town of Spokane, W. T. A young man named Schaub, while feeding a large steam threshing machine, slipped his feet forward into the cylinders. Before the machine could be stopped the cylinders had chewed the man's left foot entirely off, mangled the bone and flesh of the leg from the ankle to above the knee and lacerated the flesh about the thigh. The right foot was also horribly mangled. The machine had to be taken t pieces to extricate his body, during which time he begged them to kill him, such was his suffering. Medical aid was summoned but without avail. Schaub lingered several hours and died in frightful agony. He leaves a wife and three children.

EL PASO, TEX., August 29.-From passengers arriving via the City of Mexico, it is learned that vellow fever at Vera Cruz has greatly increased during the last two weeks. Vell informed merchants in the City of Mexico prophesy that larger importations of merchandise than usual will arrive there this fall, principally from Europe, and that the consequent increase in the customs duties will benefit the country in a degree KANSAS CITY, August 28.-A St. Joseph, Mo., special says: Burglars entered the residence of August Heucke at Amazona last night and attempted to rob the premises. Heucke resisted, and the burglars fired three shots at him without effect. Turning upon his wife, who was trying to escape, one of the burglars fired at her, the shot striking her in the left groin. She will die.

PROVIDENCE, August 29.-The schooner Anna Frye, with a cargo of fish and pickles from Portland, Me., to Philadelphia, sprung a leak sixty miles south of Montauk Point. Wednesday afternoon. The crew, six in will prove a total lo

Wittrup, Hodgeman County, Julius Wittrup, Postmaster. Name changed-Butler, Washington County, to Ardale. Postmasters Appointed-Climax, Greenwood County, Samuel Holmes; Dunlap, Morris County, Charles E. Kidd; Havana, Montcomery County, Thomas R. Pittman; Key West, Coffey County, T. H. Hinshaw: Nortonville, Jefferson County, J. B. Brown: South Cedar, Jackson County, William L Munn; Williamsburgh, Franklin County, Hewitt Craik.

REUBEN GILMORE was recently arrested at Topeka for attempting to trade wive with a man by the name of Stevenson, in Oregon. Gilmore left his own wife in Ore gon and struck out for Topeka, taking Stevenson's wife with him. This arrange ment did not meet the views of the de serted wife nor of Stevenson; hence the latter followed him to Topeka, where he had opened an office for dealing out peanuts, and had him jugged.

JULIUS HERZOG, a miner, was instantly killed at Weir City the other afternoon He was in the act of putting a loaded can on the cage at the bottom of the shaft. when the dumper at the top rang for the engineer to hoist before the bell had beer rang from below, and in attempting te jump off his head was caught and crushed. He was a German, and leaves a wife and children.

E. N. O. CLOUGH, Vice President for Kansas of the National Association of Mexican War Veterans at Leavenworth. has issued an invitation to all comrades reciting the fact that the National reunion comes off at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 16th and 17th of September, 1885, and in making arrangements for transportation of such as desire to attend, it is necessary that he should know who and how many intend to attend, as rates will depend very much on how many go. All will, therefore, inform him whether they desire to attend or not and if they desire taking ladies. He is

getting reduced rates from Leavenworth City for all who desire to attend. Parties wishing to go should make their arrangements to leave Leavenworth on the even ing of the 14th. This will bring them te Indianapolis on the evening of the 15th, sc as to be present at the opening exercises on the 16th.

LESS than than three months ago th town of Meade Center was started with but one house within the town limits. It now consist of a booming town of nearly one hundred and fifty houses, with a population of about five hundred souls.

ARTICLES of incorporation of the Anthony, Attica & Northwestern Railroad Company were filed recently. The pur-pose for which the company is formed is to construct and operate a railroad of stand. ard guage, commencing at Anthony, Harper county, and thence northeast through the counties of Barber, Kingman, Pratt, Edwards, Stafford, Pawnee, Hodgeman, Rush, Ness, Lane, Gove, Trego, and St.

John, to the town of Wallace. daily papers published in Kansas.

some attorney here who will attend to the matter for them. Truly yours. S. J. CRAWFORD. DEPARTMENT OF THE EXTRAION, OFFICE OF INDIAN ATFAIRS. WASHINGTON, AUGUST 21, 1855. Hon. S. J. Crawford, Washington, D. C. TSI. Tam the receipt by your reacting of a letter dated 18th ultimo, from Governor Martin, of Kansas, making inquiries regard-ing claims of citizens of said State, on ac-count of depredations alleged to have been committed by hostile Indians, and in reply thereto I have to inform you that four hundred and fifty claims on account of dep-redations by Klowa, Comanche, Cheyenne and other Indians, committed upon citizens of Kansas between the years 1860 and 1871, which were examined and reported upon by a Commission authorized by an act of the Legislature of Kansas, approved February 27, 1872, were transmitted to the Honorable Secretary of the Interior under date March 4, 1874, by Hon. D. W. Wilder, State Auditor of \$428,021.26. At the request of Hon. J. M. Bright, Chairman of Committee of Claims, House of Representatives, said claims were transmitted to Congress January 21, 1876, without any action taken by this office. Under Senate Joint Resolution No. 1, of the haws of 1879, (State of Kansasis a Commission was appointed by the Governor to examine and udit claims for losses sustained by citi-zens of Kansas by reason of the invasions of Indians during the year 1878. Said Commis-sion reported upon one hundred and sixteen claims, recommending an allowance of \$107, 706, 80, and disallowed twenty-six claims "for vant of evidence or because not provided for by the act creating the Commission," ag-gregating the sum of \$15,488. A number of those allowed have been made and paid to claims. The max making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the in-

aimants. In the act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the In-dian Department, etc., for the year ending June 30, 1886, \$10,000 was appropriated for the "investigation of uncertain Indian depreda-tion education of uncertain Indian depreda-June 30, 1880, \$10,000 was appropriated for the "investigation of uncertain Indian depreda-tion claims; and in expending such sum the Secretary of the Interior shall cause a complete list of all claims hereto-fore filed in the Interior Department and which; have been approved in whole orgin part, and now remain unpaid, and also all such claims as are pending and not yet ex-amined, on behalf of the citizens of the United States, on account of depredations committed, chargeable against any tribe of Indians by reason of any treaty between such tribe and the United States, including the name and address of the claimants, the date of the alleged depredations, by what tribe committed, the date of examination and approval, with a reference to the date and clause of the treaty creating the obliga-tion for payment, to be made and presented to Congress at its next regular session; and the Secretary is authorized and empowered, before making such report, to cause such ad-ditional investigation to be made and barbon and before making such report, to cause such adthe Secretary is authorized and empowered, before making such report, to cause such ad-ditional investigation to be made and such further testimony to be taken as he may deem necessary to enable him to determine the kind and value of all property damaged or destroyed by reason of the depredations aforesaid, and by what tribe such depreda-tions were committed; and his report shall include his determination upon each claim, together with the name and residences of wanesses, and the testimony of each, and also what funds are now existing or to be de-rived by reason of treaty or other obligation

also what funds are now existing or to be de-rived by reason of treaty or other obligation out of which the same should be paid." All claims heretofore reported to Congress and not acted upon by that body, have been returned to this office for re examination in accordance with said law. A cursory exam-ination of a number of the four hundred and lifty olaims referred to has been made, and it is found that the declarations in a majority of the claims are not prepared in accordance of the claims are not prepared in accordance with the rules and regulations of the De-partment, approved July 13, 1872 (copy here-with), nor is the evidence in support thereof in accordance therewith. If claimants will place themselves in communication with this office, instructions will be furnished to onable them to repare their claims in the this office, instructions will be furnished to enable them to prepare their claims in ac-cordance with said rules, in order that they may be acted upon without unnecessary delay. The Governor's letter is herewith re-turned. Very respectfully, A. B. UPSHAW, Acting Commissioner.

Montana Cattle Interests.

HELENA, MONT., August 26 .- A convention of the stock growers of Montana opened here to-day. There is a large at-tendance. The object of the gathering is to take steps to have the quarantine laws of the Territory withdrawn or modified. The decrease of east-bound shipments in this Territory this season was twenty-eight ACCORDING to the records of the State thousand head, or 30 per cent., which in a Historical Society there are twenty-seven few years promises to kill the cattle industry of Montana.

ister of Foreign Affairs returned the same answer:

CREATE FREQUENT STEAMSHIP COMMUNI-CATION

They expatiated at some length on its benefits to both sides. They saw in it a ter acquaintance on its own part and their leading men with the habits and policy of our country. They believe that their own people would take on broader and more generous views when once they came to close business contact with our country. They claimed that if the United States thoroughly comprehended the vastness of the undeveloped wealth of this region its money and sons would now here in streams of profit to each side. Hence it was that the Argentine Government stood ready at any time the United States would foster the scheme to unite with it on just terms in establishing frequent and cheap steam communication between the respective countries.

A TEXAS DESPERADO.

He Nearly Annihilates Several Families and Makes Over Twenty Orphans.

AUSTIN, TEX., August 26.-Mr. L. K. Dockey, of Johnson City, Blanco County, came in yesterday, and is said to have made the following statement: A horrible crime was committed in Blanco County Monday. A man named Al Lockie, an old and extensively connected citizen, was said to have seduced his step-daughter, living with him. Lately his own daughter was apparently pregnant, and putatively by him, and this has been disturbing his mind. His connections attributed to him the crime of seducing her. Monday afternoon, between two and three o'clock, he left home, intending, as he avowed, to go to John Green's place to borrow a money to pay a debt. Green and family were away from home. He entered the and house and took Green's Winchester, "eturned to the residence his own brother, Berry Lockie. He then shot and killed Berry and his (Berry's) wife. A neighbor named John Nicolson rode up just then, and he forced Nicolson to go with him to Mr. Stokes'. He the shot and killed Mr. Stokes. There Nicol-son was lost sight of. His horse was tied there when found. From there Lockie went to his own house and shot and cut the throat of Mrs. Henry Lockie, of Llano County, wife of his stepson, who was visit-ing him. He also shot and killed there Mrs. Stokes, wife of the Stokes he had killed previous to killing Mrs. Henry Lockie. Then he shot and killed his own daughter, Miss Lockie, the one said to be pregnant by him. He then attempted to kill his wife, but his cartridges being exhausted he couldn't fire another shot, and he failed and she escaped. Having failed to catch and kill his cut his own throat. At three o'clock yesterday morning he was still alive. Having cut his own throat he mounted a horse and started in the direction of Johnson City. After having ridden a few yards he met Mr. Thomas Brunswick, whom he attacked and wounded very severely with a knife. He then rode on toward Johnson City and was arrested when faint and nearly dead, about two miles from that place. About twenty children are made orphans by this series of crimes.

Chase County Courant. W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

A SUMMER DREAM.

Now doth the North wind blow, And now the snow, In winding sheets, Enshrouds the streets. On leadless trees, The poor birds freeze; And hurrying to and fro The shivering people go In headlong haste, Across the waste, In neadiong maste, Across the waste, To find, beyond the wintry storm, The iofty houses top the blast. And swirling eddies, thick and fast, Form in the air, and swooping down, Like birds of prey, upon the town, Clutch freezing grips in earth and flesh The winds enmesh Clutch freezing grips in earth and flesh The winds enmesh Themselves in wraps and dress, And here distress, And there the rich and warm Contend, alike, against the storm. A homeless dog creeps shivering by: The newsboy stops his frozen cry; The guardians of the night, so bold, Find blue coats bluer with the cold. The moon and stars are out of sight, Hid from the tumult of the night; And elements on elements are buried To make a frozen fabric of the world. —Cincinnali Merchant Traveller.

ABOUT LAWYERS.

How Testimony is Elicited by Cross-Examination.

tion.

The Art of Examining Witnesses Described -Why it is Sometimes Dangerous to Press Them too Closely-Anecdotes About Attorneys and Witnesses.

Lawyers are generally keen observers of men's motives and actions, because they are in the habit of dealing with them all the time and of noting the strange parallelisms prevading them. Lawyers, by their experience and the force of habit, often see intuitively into a case, and undertake it with a faith in its justice that often makes them fearless and enthusiastic. They will at the same time take a case in which they have no such faith, but which they see can be contested and perhaps won by skillful treatment, taking advantage of points of law, or of the mistakes of opposing lawyers, or by reason of confusing witnesses on the other side by crossexamination, making them contradict themselves, tell too much, and thus weaken or discredit their testimony. When a lawyer undertakes a case of any importance, his first move is to get at all the facts and statements connected with it, for and against his client. From these he culls the vital things which can be made to give him a strong case, at the same time making due allowance for all that can be proved on the other side, thus anticipating the line of defense against his attack, so to speak. He learns who is counsel for the other side, and, knowing the capacity of the gentleman or gentlemen, as the case may be-all lawvers having their estimates of one another's ability-so completes his case as to make success reasonably certain. He has facts in his possession which he may endeavor to prove by his own witnesses, or to prove which he may have to depend upon what he can elicit from examination. He learns all he can in regard to the witnesses called by the other side, what is their standing in so-ciety, their general character, their nection with or interest in the case under investigation or on trial. If it be a jury trial, he must be on the alert that no one would be likely to be prejudiced against this client shall be put upon it; and, these matters being properly look-ed after, as well as the law and rulings in analogous cases, he is ready to proceed. A good lawyer can generally tell if he has a strong case, though be fore he can feel sure of his ground he will have to measure the strength of the facts and the testimony of the witnesses which his opponent has at his command. Then follows the trial. The lawyer for the prosecution makes his charge, and calls his witnesses to sustain his allegations. He examines them in a way to best sustain the charges he has made, and is very careful not to put questions which may provoke replies that would be unfavorable to his case—in other words, is careful that his witnesses will not prove too much, His opponent cross-examines the witnesses, with a view to make them discredit themselves in their direct testimony, or elicit from them statements that would put a different complexion upon the same. The same process of examination and cross examination is gone over with the wit-nesses on the other side, and then the evidence is reviewed by counsel on both sides, and arguments based on the same made. The judge sums up the evidence in the case, and gives the law relating to the points in controversy to the jury, and directs to bring in a verdict accord ing to the law and evidence as given in the case to the court, which they usually do to the best of their judgment. It is in dealing with witnesses that lawyers often show their skill and ability as much as in any part of their conduct of a case. Some lawyers have a faculty of making witnesses tell what they know of the case in point, and of leading them on until the whole story is told. This is not an easy task to accomplish by cross-examination, however, if the witness is not honest in his testimony and is yet smart enough to not contradict himself in the direct evidence given by him. It is difficult, also, in the case of the witness who is led by interest or prejudice to testify falsely, or not an-swer questions directly or properly. When the counsel for the other side has facts in his possession which can only be testified to by witnesses whom he cross-examines, but who are not willing to testify, or who evade the question by artifices of various kinds, he has a hard task on his hands. Very often his per- dress. Rufus Choate made his greatest sistence in plying a witness with questions is misconstrued by those who can not see what he is driving at, and begin to think he is brow-beating the witness for no other purpose than to display his own "smartness." But no lawyer of noted for the succ. ssful way in which he

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not be apparent, but which it might not be prudent for him to reveal. He is thus forced to continue his cross-examination in order to gain his point, and the court usually allowshim full latitude, because by his persistence he may obtain testimony that is vital to his case. The judicious practitioner never by cross-examines, however, unless he feels that he will thereby certainly not weaken, and may possibly strengthen, his One great difficulty with witnesses is to get them to separate mat-ters of fact from matters of opinion or of belief. Ask a witness on cross-examination if a certain statement in his direct testimony was a thing of which he had a personal knowledge. "Of course it is," he will answer. "Will you please tell the jury how you know it to be a fact?" "Why, of course, my wife told me about it, and therefore I know it must be so." Some witnesses are apt to obtrude their opinions and surmises into their testimony, or they will not give a direct answer to a question, though they may be fully competent to do so. "Were you present," a lawyer might ask, "when this transaction was completed?" "I believe so." "Are you sure you were present?" "I think so." "Now, look here; will you answer my question? were you, or were you not present? Yes or no." "Well, I-a-yes, I was present." And there is so much of time, words and patience wasted, because the witness would not. from habit, answer directly a plain ques-This most annoying habit prevails among people in the ordinary affairs of life to a disgusting extent. "Didn't I see your at Parker's last evening?" a man may ask an acquaintance. "Eh?" is the reply. "Why do you ask? Were you there? I didn't see you." The last sentence answers the query in a way. In court, however, or in cases when witnesses are examined at public hearings, there are times when even the patience of lawyers ceases to be a virtue, and where they are apt to lose control of their temper. Now a lawyer should have enough self-control to never show temper in the cross examination of a witness, for any persistent attempt, under excitement, to worry and browbeat a witness is apt to aleniate the sympathies of the jury from the lawyer attempting it, and, consequently, from his cause. An illustration of this was given a few years ago, in a case where General Butler and the late Theodore H. Sweetser were counsel in a suit against a Somerville brick company. Among the wit-nesses called by the defendant company was the late Nathan Hale, editor and proprietor at the time of the Daily Advertiser. In cross-examining the venerable journalist (he was about eighty years of age at the time, and in consideration of his age, was allowed to sit down while being examined), the wit-ness persisted in interlarding his testimony with his own opinions and sur-mises, until General Butler, who conducted the cross-examination, waxed exceedingly angry, and so plied the old gentleman with questions that he enlisted the sympathies of the jury in behalf of the witness, and the result was disagreement and a new trial. When the new trial was

to come off General Butler was called to Washington, and it was arranged that Mr. Sweetser should conduct the case alone, but a circumstance occurred that delayed the General's departure nntil the evening, and he came into court in time to conduct the cross-examination. Mr. Hale was on the witness stand, and to the suggestion of his nicely caught, A story is told of a leading lawyer who, some years ago, had to that swamped his case before, and lost his temper again. This time he became so aggressive that the court was appealed to to protect the witness. While the appeal was being considered, General Butler, in an audible tone, made a comment upon the witness which was not altogether complimentary to him. It was heard by Mr. Hale, who made a quick and sharp retort in a tone of voice loud enough to be heard all over the court room. As it was addressed to General Butler directly, that gentleman said: "Why do you speak so to me? I was not ad-dressing you." "Well," rejoined Mr. Hale, "when you said it you were look-ing straight at me." This was so comical a remark under the circumstances that judge, jury, lawyers and audience had a hearty laugh over it. It ended the cross-examination. and the jury arrived at a verdict. It is very difficult for a lawyer to adhere to any rule for the cross-examination of witnesses, so much usually depending on things which are developed in the course of the trial. A wide-awake lawyer will readily detect a weak or doubtful point in the testimony of an opposing witness. A case illustrating this may be given: Some years ago a suit was tried, wherein there was a strange conflict of testimony, involving the presence or absence of one of the principals at a time when the act of contract was affirmed to have been made in Boston Several witnesses testified positively that the party in question was in Boston on the Monday when the contract was made, and only one witness testified that he was in New York at the time. The party in question testified that he had been to New York just before that time. but had returned, and was in Boston on that Monday. Mr. Sweetser, who was counsel on the other side, cross-examined this man. "When did you return from New York previous to that Monday?" the asked. "O, the Sunday before that day." "How did you get to Boston from New York at that time—boat or by rail?" "I came by on by rail." Mr. Sweetser did not ask any more questions, but showed that, as no trains were run between the two cities on Sundays at the time sworn to, the man could not have come to Boston from New York by rail, and that, therefore, he had testified falsely. That, of course, ended the case. The most ac-complished cross-examiners in the past as well as the present were of smooth speech, kindly voi e and insinuating adsuccesses at the bar when associated with the late Henry F. Durant, who not only looked a ter his witnesses and the

example of this class of cross-examiners. An Irish witness was once cross-examined by him so effectively that he was induced to tell all he knew, to the detri-ment of the case in behalf of which he was called upon to testify. After leaving the stand the witness was upbraided counsel for giving the case away so completely. He replied: "An' sure, how could I help it? Could any one have the heart to refuse to answer any question that so fine and so polite a gintleman as Misther Bradbury would be afther asking him?' Sometimes a cross-examination, it persisted in without judgment, may be made to injure the cause it is designed to aid. In a case of alleged false signature, tried in a Boston court several years ago, a number of so-called experts in handwriting testified that a genuine signature was not what it purported to be, while, on the other side, a gentleman who had had large experience in banking and other business affairs was brought in to testify that it was a genuine signature. In the course of cross-examination, this witness stated that he could at one time tell a forged from a genuine signature with which he was familiar the moment he saw it. He was asked if he could not still do it. He replied that, as he was growing old, he feared his powers would not enable him to do it successfully. Being pressed by his cross-examiner to give an exhibition of his skill, with the evident intent of showing that he was boasting of what he could not accomplish, he finally consented to a trial, and came out of it with flying colors, never making a mistake in detecting the counterfeit from the genuine signature in many trials. Sometimes a witness is so hard to manage that the Judge, to relieve the examining counsel, takes him in hand. But counsel are sometimes extremely sensitive in regard to judicial interference with an examination. A case was once tried before Judge Storey in which the late Jeremiah Mason was counsel for the defense. The Judge, probably to expedite matters, asked a question of the witness. Mr. Mason was at once upon his feet. "If." said he, "your honor asks that question in behalf of the prosecution, we object; if for the defense, we do not want it." The late Judge Shepley, of Maine, was at one time trying a case where an Indian witness was claimed by the opposing counsel, to be incompetent because of his unbelief in a future existence. After the opposing counsel, who was cross-examining him, had tried for some time in vain to obtain from the Indian something that would bear out his claim, the Judge said: "Let me try him sir; I may be able to get an intelligent an-swer from him." To the Indian he said: "Paul, when you die, do you think you will live again?" "Go 'long, Judge Shepley. You know as well as Indian that when Paul dies, him dead How can be live again?" without its charm to the average man .-N. Y. Mailand Express.

him dead. How can he live again?" As a result of this common-sense answer. Paul was declared an incompetent witness. Among the witnesses that it will not do to cross-examine with severity is the female witness. If a rigorous poli-cy is necessary, it must be skillfully concealed beneath the suave, gentle and even respectful demeanor on the part of the attorney. Expert witnesses—espe-cially in the matter of handwriting—are not looked upon with favor by the legal profession, though they are employed when it is found that their services may be useful in a case; but lawyers generally dislike the work of cross-examining them. The handwriting experts are, in the opinion of the profession, generally great humbugs, and sometimes get

A FASHIONABLE INNOVATION.

sylish Ladies With Time to Spare All Knitting Silk Stockings for Men. Here is a startling piece of inform-

ation. The fashionable amusement this season is to be knitting silk stockingsmacrame lace are in the past. The crazy quilt has fulfilled its mission and gone-but knitting-beautiful, useful and gracious employment-is just the toniest thing out. It has a practical side which appeals to the grosser in-stancts of man. Hand-knitted stockings are the very acme of elegance. Neither the Prince of Wales nor yet Barry Wall can have anything more truly refined and dainty than hand-knit stockings. But they cost from \$4 to \$6 a pair. The raw material, however, for a pair only costs about \$1, and if the charming fingers of a lovely woman supply the \$3.25 worth of labor they are only that much more valuable.

A woman to be attractive must possess the power of sitting down quietly and listening. If she is always galloping over a lawn tennis ground or kicking up her heels over croquet wickets she will be very interesting to boys, but very tiresome to men. Then if she sits down she must be employed. If she is utterly idle she will fasten her mandibles on the first man that comes along from the desperation of idleness and finding it difficult to get away from a woman who evidently has nothing to do but to talk to him, the man becomes an unwilling captive and spends his time devising methods to escape. Now, if she has four shining knitting-needles in her hands, flying back and forth through silken meshes of red or blue or royal purple, she is plainly not dependent upon chance comers for company and the chance comers will appreciate this fact by remaining in the neighborhood. Everybody if familiar with the rows of rocking chairs that line the plazzas of summer hotels, every rocking chair with its burden of idle, clacking, novelreading femininity. Give these women some kind of useful and picturesque employment and see how quickly they are transformed into natural appearing human beings. And the employment must be obviously useful. Men cannot grasp the true inwardness of cutting out little pieces to put them together again as patchwork. Crocheting is all blamed nonsense to the masculine understanding, but they can take in stocking-knitting with scarcely a mental effort. It means something tangible to their blunted sensibilities and the prospect of having a pair or two of hand-knit hose gently thrust upon him is not

DAKOTA.

An Incident Showing the Extreme Health. fulness of That Region.

"Healthy!" exclaimed the passenger from Dakota, "healthy out our way! Should say it was. Nobody ever dies out there. We haven't got time to die. Now, just to show you how we do things. let me tell you. Two years ago I offered to give the town in which I live a beautiful block of lots for a cemetery if they would fence the property and improve it. The citizens grabbed at the chance, and the result of my generosity was a popularity that sent me to the Legislature. Yes, sir, I was elected by majority of 27 over Silas Upham. mall majority? Should say not-27 out of a total of 113 votes is enough for any modest man. Well, they accepted my offer and held a meetin' and raised the money. Just to have everything in order I made a trust deed of the property, conditional upon the block being graded, turfed, fenced, sidewalked, sewered, set with shade trees, and in all ways put to the use for which it was deby the donor within one year signed from date. That was the language of the contract. What d'ye think of that for a speckerlation, eh?"

ASIA MINOR.

The Condition of the Working People of Asiatic Countries.

The condition of the working people in Asia Minor is not one of hardship or destitution. There are no public instimen's half hose, girls. The days of tutions in that country for the support of the poor or unfortunate, and no public schools. There are no workhouses, no asylums for the insane, the blind, the deaf and dumb, or the idiotic. There are hospitals in the larger places, and also schools, but they are wholly supported by private subscriptions. The result of this state of affairs is swarms of hideous mien upon the streets and thoroughfares, and universal illiteracy among the poorer classes of the laboring people. Consul Stevens says the highest wages paid in Asia Minor in the general trades are \$6 per week to coopers and blacksmiths. Bakers get but \$1.46 and millers but \$2.93. In Syria the condition of the laboring

classes is neither satisfactory nor prosperous. Most of the native weavers of silk and cotton goods receive from twenty to forty cents per day, a sum which hardly suffices to secure for them the daily necessaries of life. Not over five per cent. are able to save anything from their wages, and in many cases weavers work for wages received in advance. The condition of agricultural laborers is not any better throughout the country. The wages paid for an adult plowman with a team of oxen are from forty to fifty cents per day. The plowman, as a rule, feeds himself and team. The average wages paid to spin-ners of both sexes is \$1 per week.

Consul Merrill reports from Jerusalem that in Palestine, instead of a happy and prosperous people, one sees on every hand oppression and suffering, ignorance and degradation. Nearly all the Jews of Jerusalem receive charity, while two-thirds of them depend mainly upon those funds which come mostly from Europe for their support. Were this aid to be cut off suddenly, the Consul says. these people would perish from starvation.

Consul-General Benjamin writes from Persia:

"I know of no laboring classes in other countries who appear more cheerful and satisfied with their lot. The climate also in most parts of Persia is of such a nature as to reduce the actual wants of the people. One hears occasionally of riots or attacks on tax collectors guilty of more than ordinary rapacity, but I cannot learn that these are more frequent than formerly." Wages in all of the general trades are less than 90 cents a day, except an en-graver, who gets \$1.61, and a "handler of loaves at the oven," who gets \$1.21. Most of the laborars in Parai Most of the laborers in Persia endeavor to save money no matter what their wages may be.

Coolies in Cevlon were paid sixty cents a week, so Consul Morey reports. This class of help underbids the natives, who will earn in the general trades from sixty-eight cents to \$4.50 per week, the latter sum being given to gas-fitters. The average weekly wages will amount to less than \$2.

Wages in China are from \$4.50 to \$8 per month, and are paid to laborers fol-lowing the general trades. Employes in shops and stores in cities receive from \$3.50 to 4.50 per month. Men get twenty cents a day in the mines. Household wages are \$1.50 per month. The cost of nourishment for the laboring and industrial classes of China is from he \$2 to 2.50 per month. "In fact," says Consul Seymour, of Canton, "the cost of living has been reduced to the up!

women and children above three years

and conform to the economies of Asia.

which holds half the population of the

globe, and realized the miserable scale

or standard of human existence preva-

lent in these cheap-labor countries, be-

tween which and the well-regulated in-

tion of international agrarianism would

policy which contemplates competition

between two systems of labor, with the

certainty of leveling American labor to

Rich Men in America.

An American visitor to one of our

quisite array. "We have nothing to

compare with this," says he with a sigh.

Very true; but there is another side, and

a serious one, to this charming picture,

All these glories, together with the in-

evitable establishment which goes with

them are constantly telling most of

American has no parks and pleasure

grounds costing thousands a year to

keep up, but then he is apt to have ready

money galore. He goes to Fenton's in

London, or the Bristol in Paris, has just

what he feels inclined to have, does not

stint his wife and daughters, and, in

fact, experiences a perfect ease in regard

to expenditure-such as, I fear, three

parts in four of those who have ten men

in the garden and five in the stables

rarely experience with us.--London Land Agent's Record.

-Some of these Nevada men are so

scarcely visible."

"WALL, BY GOSHI"

The Husband That Didn't Know the Stuff of Which His Wife Was Made

We were winding down one of the nountain roads in Tennessee in a cart. drawn by a mule. The land was barren, the cabins no better than hovels, and it was a query how people made a. bare living or were content to stay. By and by we came to a turn in the road where there was a trough to waterhorses and mules, and the cabin of a settler. This cabin was the poorest of all, and nothing around it indicated that. the owner made any attempt to cultivate the soil. We reached the place just in time to witness a tableau. A woman, poorly dressed, and her face bearing the look of one who had seen much worry and suffering, stood near the trough, a satchel filled with clothing sat on the ground beside her. Five feet away stood her husband, a burly, tough-faced mountaincer, and he held a switch in his hand. Neither minded us as we drove up, and it was a full minute before the husband said:

"Mary, I'll wollop ye!" "Jim, ye dasn't!" she replied. "Mary, ye can't leave me nohow!" "Jim, I'm gwine ter do it! I've-starved an' suffered till I'm clean gone!!

I'm going home." "Mary, if ye don't take up that satchel and march in I'll wollop ye good and stout!"

There were two of us besides the driver. The woman looked up and scanned our faces, as if to judge how far she might count on our help, and the driver said:

"'Tain't rulable fur strangers to mix in, Mary, and Jim's got a knife and would kill somebody. Better go in." "Never!" she hissed.

"If you don't," said the husband, as he came a step nearer, "I'll make the fur fly! Take that!"

With a swiss he brought the switch down across her shoulders and raised it. again. She stood stock still for a minute and looked him in the eye, and then walked into the hovel.

"Rayther peart, but the gad will cure-her!" grinned the husband as he drew the switch through his fingers.

His triumph was short-lived. In sixty seconds Mary reappeared. She had the mountaineer's heavy rifle in her hands. and as she came out she raised it on a. line with the man's heart.

"Jim, I want ye to git!"

"N-o!" "Sartin!"

"Shoo! Can't do it!"

"Click! click!"

"Mary, what ye gwine ter do!" "Kill ye like a wolf in yer tracks if ye-don't walk away!" "Whar' to?"

"Nobody keers! Go sum whar'-keepgoin'-don't never come back! Hurry up, fur I'm going down on the stage!" He looked into her eyes and saw the change. Poverty and brutality had come to an end. Love had turned to disgust, and in place of fear was such bravery as he would not have looked for in a man on the road. He saw "shoot" in her eyes, but he still hesitated.

"Mary, drop that rifle!" he whispered.

"Jim, git! If you are here when I've finished counting twenty I'll kill you as-sure as there is a God in Heaven!"

He began backing away. When he had gone twenty feet he turned and walked. When he had gone a hundred he halted, wheeled about, and after a lingering look muttered:

"Wall, by gosh! Mary, let's make

cross-examine an expert in handwriting, and who, in order to test the reliability of the witness, obtained, without his knowledge, the signature which he (the witness) had a few minutes before testified was a genuine one. This he handed the witness, and asked his opinion of it, when the latter unhesitatingly declared it to be a forgery. He evidently calculated that the counsel had given him a false signature to test him, and, acting on this suspicion, was caught.

The cross-examination of the witnesses is one of our judical system, which has arisen from the necessity of allowing lawyers a good deal of latitude in order to enable them to get at facts which might otherwise remain concealed, but which, if known, might have an important bearing in securing the ends of justice. In all cases where persistent questioning and cross-examination of unwilling or stubborn witnesses are carried on to what might seem to be an unnecessary extent, it is not best to blame the lawyer who conducts the examination until his purpose-which may be one fortified by a knowledge of facts which it may be necessary to give the court and public a proof of by the testimony obtained in such a way-is fully known or developed by the results of such or analogous means.-Boston Herald.

The Candid Man.

It is a curious fact that the wild animal known as the candid man is never able to see your good qualities, but he snaps at your bad ones like a hungry trout at a fly. He looks you all over with his critical microscope, and if there is something good in your life does he take it gently in his hands, hold it up to the sunshine, turn it round to get a bet. ter view, and put it back in its place with the remark, "That's worth having, and I'm glad you have it: try and get some more of the same kind!' Never. We say it very emphatically; Never' He is not candid in that way. But let him catch a glimpse of a fib and he will chase it as a weasel does a rat, and when he has caught it he will hold it up with an air of triumph, as though he had no other business in life than to hunt for such things, and then deliver a forty-minute discourse on the ultimate destination of people who tell fibs, and end by saying with an air of depreca-tion, "I'm candid, and always say what think."-N. Y. Herald.

-There is more waste in the potato crop than in any other, but if the smaller and scabby potatoes are boiled and mixed with meal for pigs they will pay nearly or quite as well as the sound potatoes, which have been marketed at low ability will condescend to such a course for mere buncombe. He usually has an object in view which may or may bion Bradbury, of Min ve. was another the diet.--Prairie Farmer.

"I don't see where you made anything out of it, unless it was the seat in the Legislature." "The Legislatur' be blowed. I'm an

dustry of the United States, the adophonest man, I am, a public-spirited citizen, and I never made more than establish an average, there would be \$600 in the Legislatur' besides my sal-ary. But that block, just think of it. less clamor in favor of a pernicious It's the prettiest piece of property in the Territory, and my residence is situated the point at which it is proposed to ele-vate the value of Asiatic labor, which right in the midst of that nice little grove of trees, and—" is satisfied with from twenty to fifty

"But are there no graves there?"

cents per day and garbage for food. "Nary a grave on the block, stranger. Consular Reports to the State Department. That was just the trouble. A few days before their year run out they tried to ring in the body of a pauper from the adjoin ing county, but they couldn't play no such game on me. I went on to the other county and got a habeas corpus on that dead chap and held him until the year was up. That's the advantage of living in a healthy country."—Train stately homes, especially on such June days as we have lately had, cannot but be charmed with what greets his eyesthe spacious mansion, the ample park, Talk, in Chicago Herald. the shrubbery and gardens, all in ex-

Close Figuring.

The other day a middle-aged man, who betrayed the fact that he was a stranger in the city, appeared at the Central Market and purchased and ate a dozen pears. These were followed by a dozen plums, and, after a brief rest, can not have that." The well-to-do a dozen plums, and, after a brief rest, by half of a large watermelon. He then took some lemonade and bought some candy, and sat down to wait until his stomach could take in something more. In a little while he was noticed to be uneasy, and soon after that he inquired for a doctor. "Anything wrong?" asked the stand-

keeper. "Got cholera morbus. How much

will it cost me to see a doctor and get a cure? "Oh, about two dollars."

"Just what I figgered on before I left nome-just exactly. I'll have seventy

tive cents left, and you hold on to that sarcastic. Helena's Mayor, Mr. Sullifinish off on cocoanut."-Detroit Free mer member of the Nevada Legislature (he is in the sheep business in Judith Press.

County, Montana) was at Helena. He -No people can possibly thrive on the went into Sullivan's shop and the Mayor shaved him. A short time afmortgage system. To give liens on their farms, or, what is even more reckterward he was seen further down the street "looking" he said, "for an Al-derman to black his boots." He was less still, on crops that are to be grown, is the certain road to financial trouble and possibly to complete poverty.-Wil-mington (N. C.) Morning Star. fired out of the Capital.-Butte (Mon-tana) Inter-Mountain.

minium standard, and all seem to be

"Keep a-gittin', Jim," she replied, as healthy and contented; and as for 'inshe still covered him with the rifle. dustry, every ounce of muscle in men,

In five minutes he was out of sight apthe road. The woman placed the gun and satchel in the cart, walked into the of age, is utilized until indolence is hovel to be gone two minutes, and when Consul Seymour says, further: "It she came back to the cart and took a seatthe working people of the United States were compelled to subsist on the dirt with us flames were creeping through a hundred crevices between the dry logs. Without a word she climbed in, and only once during the five-mile ride did she utter a word. At a bend in the road she looked back at the pyramid of smoke and flame wrought by her hands, and said, as if to herself:

"Jim didn't know Mary, Jim didn't!" -Detroit Free Press.

THE LAST OF HIS RACE.

A Purse-Proud Nobleman and an Importunate Yankee.

A good story is told about a purseproud old nobleman who was traveling through the rural districts of Sweden. Over in that country the people do not have quite as much respect for the titled aristocracy as in some other localities on the continent. One day this nobleman came rolling up to a country tayern, and as he stopped his carriage, hecalled out in an imperious tone: "Horses, landlord; horses here at.

once."

"I am very much pained to inform you, my lord, that you will have to wait sometime over an hour before fresh horses can be brought in," replied the landlord. "How!" violently exclaimed the noble-

man, "this to me? My man, I demand horses at once.

Then, observing the fresh and sleeklooking horses which were being led upto another carriage, he said:

"For whom are those horses?"

"They were ordered for this gentleman," answered the landlord, pointing to a tall, slim individual a few pacesdistant.

"I say, my man," called out the nobleman to the slim gent, "will you let me have those horses if I pay you a liberal. bonus therefor?"

"Not much," answered the slim gent, "I intend to use them myself." "This to me!" exclaimed the noble-

"That's what I said," replied the slim man

"Perhaps you are not aware who I am?" roared the now thoroughly agi-tated and irate nobleman. "I am, sir, Field-Marshal Baron George Sparre, the

last and only one of my race." "I am very glad to hear that." said the slim man, stepping into his carriage. "It would be a terrible thing to think that there might be more of you coming. I am inclined to think that your race will be a foot race."-Texas Siftings.

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

O.I.S.K. STAL GOOM PALIS . XING.

MY BOY.

Shall I not see my boy again? Never again his form behold? O must I always seek in vain Those eyes of blue, those locks of gold? I listen for his phyful glee, I gaze upon his little chair, I feel for him upon my knee, He is not there! he is not there! Still, while my heart is rack'd with pain, By Hope, and Faith, and Love, I'm told, That I shall see my boy again: Those eyes of blue, those locks of gold.

Yet Hope is still the painted bow Upon the clouds that with them dies, Frail words to him who wants to know Of other worlds beyond the skies; And Faith, how narrow is the range, Against what Time and Earth attest; Life seems a day of ceaseless change, And Death a night of ceaseless rest. And Love, though strong in heart, how weak

weak To save from fate, so strong and cold, The glories of the ruddy cheek, Sweet eyes of blue, bright locks of gold.

Once, as the night came down in gloom, And fill'd my soul with visions wild, Some presence stole into my room. My mother i with my darling child. My mother glided from above, That years ago was laid to rest, She smiled, and spoke in words of love, I clasp'd herto my sobbing breast. I can not think that I but dream'd. That fancies vain my sense controll'd, So true and real the vision seem'd. Those eyes of blue, those locks of gold.

"Twas thus, 'tween doubting hôpe and fear, I peer'd into the dark abyss, Shall naught assuage the falling tear? May I not know of life and bliss? The prayer is answered from above: The aogels throng the bending skies; They touch our stricken hearts in love, Their presence fills our longing eyes. On now I know 'tis not in vain, These bitter pangs, those griefs untold; For I shall see my boy again-Those eyes of blue, those locks of gold. *-Louisville Courier Journal.*

CYNTHY.

A Tragic Story of the Mountain Region of Virginia.

Nestled among the wild hills between which the Brandon River winds its way, lies the little town of Brandon Court-House. The old stage, a relic of the past in most parts of America, is here to be found in all its pristine glory.

From either side of the river rise giant hills, some towering abruptly over the stream, the bare rock relieved but by a few scraggy pine trees; others gracefully rounded and covered from base to summit with forests of superboaks and maples.

Here and there throughout the valley are humble cottages, the dwellings of the more prosperous mountaineers, while the cabins of the poorer class clamber along the mountain side. Each has a little garden and a plat where a few hills of scraggy corn are forced from the sterile, unwilling soil. A few cattle, small and lean, but hardy as the rocks from which they glean their living, wander about, and before every

door are the never-failing coon-dogs. The cabins are much alike, a square room with puncheon floors and with rags stuck in between the logs to keep out the chilling wind or driving rain. Across one side of the room is a vast, old-fashioned fireplace, the glowing logs these cabins an old man croons over the fire, smoking his corncob pipe. His hands, which rest upon his knees, tremble with palsy, his aged wife sits oppo-sit smoking while she knits, dropping her stitches now and then as her eyes, wearied with years of watching, close in slumber. The "boys" are going coonhunting, and the musket that their sport. This cabin, which stands upon the side of the overlooking Brandon and a little distance from the stage road, is the house of Jacob Stone, or "Old Jake," as he is familiarly called. I over the rocks into the river below. Old Jake's "boys,,' Jim and Tom, were well known in and around the town. Jim, boxer and wrestler, and the most graceful dancer in the country. Tom, short, stolid, good-na-natured, and ignorant, was in great deproficiency with the violin. No dance was complete without Tom and his "fiddle" to furnish the music, or without Jim upon the floor. All is quiet in the town; around the village stones little groups are gathered, playing quoits or marbles, while Sim Green, the principal storekeeper, is playing checkers on the counter with old "Jedge" Bialock. Many years have these two contended for the championship in their cherished game. The Judge is one of the landmarks of the town, his father being the first to disturb the Indian in his possession of this beautiful vailey. Tall, strong and imposing was the Judge; strong in body, strong and true in heart, strong in prejudice, strong in native intellect, a great man in the rough, without education, without those arts of mind or manner acquired by our finer civilization, but with a certain ease and grace not taught in schools, commanding respect wherever known. For sixty years he had lived in a double loghouse at the end of the village, which was the tavern, and in front of which hung an iron bell so large that the two massive posts which supported it trembled as it rung. Very seldom were there travelers to be entertained, but twice a year, when court days came, the town and tavern were crowded. Every one in the county came to town on these days; trades were made, disputes set-tled, and all the business of the country-

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the head of his table and told his favorite chirping of some insect, the plaintive call of the whip-poor-will, the soft note If the mourning dove, or a desultory pistol shot from some raftsman on the river, reverberating through the hills. This was Brandon, as I found it when business took me there in the fall of '69. Ten years later I again visited it, and as I rode in I made a slight detour to drink once more from "Old Jake's" famous spring. He was alone and, with head bowed down upon his hands, which way. At my approach a look of min-gled hope and inquiry passed over his face. "Hey you seen my house" "Hev you seen my boys?" said Upon my replying that I had not his head again dropped on his hands, and I pursued my journey wondering at the change that had come over him. I rode on to Green's store, where I was accorded a hearty welcome. "Good evenin', sir. Come in, sir; take a seat, sir-take a seat," said Green. Alighting, I shook hands with him and, accepting the proffered chair, we sat on the porch in front of his place and talked of old times. I spoke of having seen old Jake, and expressed my curiosity at his question concerning his boys. A shade passed over Green's face as he

said: "Didn't you never hear tell of it?" I answered that I had not. "You know the Jedge? To begin at the commencing of it, it's a purty long story. But you see the old Jedge had a boy—Si we called him. Well, Si got thrown offen a raft onct, and soon arter that he got 'ligion; whether as how it was the raft or whether 'twas the 'ligion, I dunno, but it 'pears like he wasn't no count to nobody arter that, so he went away and we hearn that he hed gone to town, and then we hearn that he got married, and then we hearn that the Jedge hed a grandchile. Wall, the fall arter you war here, when the fever it war so bad, what did Si do but lay down and die, and his wife she follered him, so the Jedge went down and brung his little girl up here. She was a peart little

thing, and everybody thought a heap of her, but bein' brung up in the city with book larnin' she war'nt fit for a place like this, I reckon. We ain't much given to parsons and skooltechers here'bouts. But the store the Jedge took in that chile and the way he'd tote her round! Of evenin's she would set in his lap and actooly larn the Jedge to read, an' he would make mistakes in sayin' of his letters, as she called it, and then he would purtend he couldn't see and wipe his specs on his sleeve, and draw her to him suddent like and kiss her, and I believe the Jedge would actooly sometimes cry when he couldn't make no sense of his letters. And she would read outen the Bible to the Jedge till he

became downright 'ligious, though he used to swar and cuss powerful. The old Jedge couldn't bear her outen his sight nohow. When she got to be most a woman she uster go with Jim Stone, old Jake's boy, right smart, and to see Jim, as could cut more logs and throw any man in the country, be so keerful of her it was touchin', and she larned him to read jest like she hed the Jedge. What she sed war law with Jim, and no wonder, fur she hed such a bright, happy way of sayin' things and makin' everybody feel good around her no one could hev disliked her if he had set up in which are kept in position by large and-irons. A rope-bed stands in the corner; a rocking-chair, the bottom long since worn out and replaced with twine; two old stools, and a spinning-jenny complete the furniture. In one of that war good enough for her, and he warn't either, only Jim war thet kindhearted, and so strong and hansem, no one could a helped likin' of him. "Jim and Tom hed a still down on Possum Creek that the Govment hedn't hearn on and didn't git no revnoo frum, and along with raftin' and tan-bark the boys was pretty well fixed. One even-in', jest about this time, Jim comes to hunting, and the musket that then grandfather carried is being cleaned in one corner of the room, while the dogs jump noisily about in anticipation of the This capin, which stands upon no chance here, and I'm a goin' to sell out and go to town, go to school, and do sumthin'. Now, thar's my still—I don't see why it aint right fur a man to found it while searching for a famous make his livin' in his own way or thet spring, from which a little brook leaped the Government's got any bizness takin' of it from him, but Cynthy has been a talkin' to me and she don't like to her me doin' whet the law says aint right. tall, slender, with a clear, intelligent So I'm a goin' to sell out, Sim, and face, the best shot, the most expert Cynthy has done promised to marry me, and I'm a goin' to town and be some-thin more than I ken be hereabout.and make her proud on me. I aint worthy To see him standin' tall of her now.' mand for miles around on account of his and hansum there any gal might hev ben proud of him, even Cynthy. Jim hed scarcely gone when three men rode up, and I knowed to once that they was revnoo men and arter Jim and Tom, so was oneasy like when Cynthy, dressed in white, with her hair a-streamin' down her back, run past, and I knowed in a minute thet the men hed put up at the tavern and she hed hearn their plans to take the Possum Crick still, and old Jake's boys. So as quick as I could I run down-it's only a little piece, yonder beyond that pint thar-and as I got to the pint I seen Tom run into the still and get his gun and I knowed it was war. Jest as the revnoo men went to shoot at poor Jim, who was 'atween the crick and the still, Cynthy jumped afore him, jest in time to ketch the ball thet was ment fur Jim. Jim jest cother in his arms and went to shootin', but purty soon he fell, still a-holdin' Cynthy, and I looked around and thar stood the Jedge under the old dead walnut trees, his hoss-pistol in his hand, his face white, his teeth sot, and the moonlight shinin' on his hair. He never moved nor carried on, but the Jedge war changed. He never comes nigh the store nor speaks to nobdoy; he jest sets on the porch with his hat on the floor and his white hair a-blowin' around, and he looks up the road as if he expected some one, and when he heers a step he starts and trembles as if he thought it war Cynthy. When we side transacted. Then, if a stranger got to Cynthy and Jim the revnoo men fifty pianofortes. Some of the titles of were present, he would hear of Bran- hed torn down the still, and seen thar the music played on these early pianos were present, he would hear of Bran-don's great man, who from a physician in this mountain village, had risen to one of the most important positions in the Government, thus, in the eyes of the dors do a stressin' to do—only burryin'. We couldn't loosen one from t'other, and we buried them so. Tom we buried the do a stressin' to do—only burryin'. We couldn't loosen one from t'other, and we buried them so. Tom we buried the do a stressin' to do—only burryin'. these simple country folk, casting a sort boys went down the river. It would of Brunswick."-Boston Transcript.

of reflected glory upon those who knew him in his days of poverty and obscurity. The Judge would be at his best, with he gets me to write to Jim and Tom wide collar and black tie, as he sat at down the river; and I keep the Postoffis, so I answer his letters. It don't do nobody no harm, I reckon, and it do chirk As night would close upon the town the old man up. His old woman is not a sound could be heard except the dead, and he's thet lonely he asks of ev'ry stranger if they've seen his boys. I reckon the world's the same as it was, and the rafters go down the river a shootin' and a cussin', and the boys play marbles and chekers as they allus did, and they've got another fiddler fur the dances, and when it comes evenin' and Lget to thinkin' of how tall and hansum him war that night and of how purty and smart Cynthy war, and how they war fust to go, when we could hev spared others better, and how the Jedge uster play checkers here, instead o' settin' down at the tavern all alone, I feel curus and as if things war different. Here thet!" and the old man clutched me convulsively as the plaintive note of a mourning dove came to us through the evenin' air; "thet's down at 'Possum Crick, there's been two on 'em thar ever since it happened. And folks do say," he added in a whisper, "thet it's the spirits of Jim and Cynthy."—Frank L. Wells, in Chicago Tribune.

LOVED WISELY AND WELL.

The Railroad President's Daughter and Her Happy Choice

He was president of a railroad and she his only daughter, and he had ambitious hopes of her future. One day she came walking into the magnificent apartment which he called his home office, and trembling like a frightened fawn, she laid her soft white arms about his neck and whispered questioningly: "Papa?"

"Yes, child," he said kindly, for he loved his only daughter. "Papa," she repeated. "will you be

angry if I tell you a secret?" "I hope not, child. What is it?" he tenderly inquired, taking her hands in mother's in the dear, dear past. "I am loved, papa, and I love in re-

turn. "Child," he cried, startled almost in-

to harshness. "what does this mean?" "It means just what I have told you, father. I am a woman to the world,

though only a child to you, and with a woman's heart have done what a woman always does. "But, child, you should have told me.

I have high hopes for you, and have made my plans looking to your future welfare and happiness." "I couldn't tell you father, because,

because-" and she hesitated and sob-"Well, because what?" he asked

sternly, pushing her from him. "Because, father, I have given my heart to one you and the world would say is beneath me. Father, he is only a

man in your employ." "What? A hired man? A groveler at so much per day? Great heavens, that all my plans should be destroyed and all of my hopes blasted because of a foolish girl's whim. Away from me, away! away, thoughtless girl, ungrate-ful child!' and purple with rage, he rose to his feet and thundered forth the cruct words. The girl stargered toward cruel words. The girl staggered toward the door. "Hold," he cried, "tell me who this man is? What is he?"

"Spare him, papa, oh, spare him," she moaned, "for I love him. He is young in years, but he is the eldest and ictor on your ros st con

A RECONCILED COUNTRY. acts That Grant's Death and Barial Have Made Prominent.

The evidences of reconciliation befactorily developed, ought not lightly to be passed over. Never before in the recorded history of the race have such passions as the Civil War raised in this land been so quickly allayed. Never before have the conquered mourned at the grave of the conquerer, admitting that he saved them from the consequences of their own acts. Never before has civilization achieved so great a triumph in subduing the fiercenesss, the revenge, the maddening resentments of

a hot and merciless struggle between brother men. This is a glory to the American Na-tion in both parts, in all parts, of this common country. It is a tribute to the nobility of the American character, to the good sense of the American temper. It betrays a common heritage of wis-dom and practical insight; a sensibility to what is best and most urgent in life; a devotion to the historical spirit of the Republican institutions established here, and proof of a solidity of conviction and harmony of temperament, whose absence would make such a Government here, or elsewhere, wholly impossible.

It is the best prophet -though a silent and spontaneous one—of the country's future, that has yet arisen to predict its coming grandeur. No eloquence, no oratory, no poem, no essay can pro-claim the hereafter with the power and intensity of this event. It brings with it its own credentials. The vital unity and harmony that are hoped for and longed for, lo! they are here! They speak their own existence in the common respect for the dead hero; of tenderness for his memory; of gladness that his grave closes over all that hateful part of the past which is to be buried with him.

No nation can hope ever to achieve greatness that is not great enough to put its dissensions under its country is to strive for and reach the deserving, according to his merits, of sharing in its responsibilities and honstinct of self-preservation is gone. Its dissolution is near.

Much has been said of the common blood, the common ancestry of England and the United States. Little of late years of that which exists between North and South. The alienation has been so bitter that there has been grow-ing up a kind of half-formed notion that there is some radical race difference making future reconciliation impossible.

Yet so far from this being true the ties of blood and kin which unite the two sections are tenfold stronger than the attenuated ones stretching es-pecially in after-dinner speeches—across the Atlantic. This fact Grant's death and burial have brought prominently forward. Henceforth its truth will be more and more emphasized, as the common speech, the common literature and the common business interests of the two sections affirm and strengthen the union which is now seen to exist in unsuspected strength. - Detroit Free Press.

THE RASCALS MUST GO. President Cleveland Moving with Praise worthy Rapidity, All Things Considered. A good many ins have gone out lately, and a good many outs have gone in. Even the Sun says the Democratic guillotine is working splendidly. There is a general impression that few Republican officials can deem themselves safe.

parties may shape themselves. The President can not afford to support a law that is both unconstitutional and bad

and that aims to bring humiliation to The evidences of reconciliation be-tween the North and South, which Grant's death and burial have so satis-better without any unreasonable delay. The rascals must go. They must go for cause. The cause is Republicanism, which is offensive partisanship from every rational point in view.-N. Y. Graphic.

> WHERE THE SHOE PINCHES. Conviction That the Democracy Is the

True Party of Reform. Nothing seems to make the Republicans wince more than to realize that it is the settled conviction of the people that the Democracy is the true party of reform. To combat this belief all their batteries of misrepresentation and slander are leveled against the Administration. Under Republican auspices, public office was regarded as a mere question of spoils and Civil-Service reform was regarded as a pleasant ante-election fiction. Every department of the Government was permeated with this belief, and the natural result was corruption of the most shameless description. President Cleveland's famous utterance: "Public office is a public trust," has proved something more than empty assertion under his Administration. The people are now convinced of the sincerity of

his professions of reform, and the Republicans see their hopes of a depart-ure on his part from the policy he laid down at his entrance into public life fading away.

All the misrepresentations, lies and sophistries in the world can not blind the people to the logic of facts. They can see for themselves that the Democratic party agrees with the President that offices under the Government are to be held only as public trusts and are not to be monopolized as the rights of a favored class of politicians. The President has won universal praise by his selections, giving the preference in every case to the man best fitted by his record, business qualifications and reputation among business people. No higher test of capability could be required. It is nonsense to say that in same destiny by mutual help and mutual struggle. If it is incapable of feeling that every citizen is equally in-terested in the best government, equally four years, without the assistance of a single office and the attempts of the ors, then its doom is sealed. Its in- Republicans to disturb the harmony of the party by engendering dissatisfaction can only result in ridiculous failure. Another cause of worry to the Repub licans is the constantly accumulating mass of evidence of the fraud and cor-

ruption practiced by them while they were in possession of the Government. They cry in vain: "What discoveries have been made? Nothing, absolutely nothing." The relentless testimony of facts is against them. The systematic, long continued frauds in the New York Custom-House, by which the Govern-ment was swindled out of millions, the naval frauds, the Land Office frauds, the Agricultural Bureau frauds, the Starroute frauds and the Mahone frauds surely count for something. The Dem-ocratic Administration is a little over four months old, and yet enough has been discovered to condemn the Republicans from ever being entrusted with office again. These are not idle assertions, but are backed by irrefragable official evidence. The Republican party may well use the language of Lady Macbeth: "All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand." Corruption and base uses of the people's

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-- The Roman Catholic cathedral in the City of Mexico is said to be the finest church building on the continent.

-Whitelaw Reid, of the New York Tribune, has offered \$55,000 to found a college a' Cedarvilie, Ohio, his native town.

-Some of the colleges have already adopted the revised version of the Scriptures for chapel-readings .- Chicago Current.

-The Baptists now have thirty-four churches in North Dakota and about 1,000 members. They have a missionary who is planting that faith freely.-St. Paul (Minn.) Globe.

-Some index of the growth of Dakota is found in the reports of the Sunday-schools. Six years ago these numbered 80, with 3,000 scholars. There are now 645, with 80,000 scholars.

-President McCosh, of Princeton, is credited with the statement that the age of nine or ten years is the best at which to attempt to acquire a knowledge of languages. He maintains that a child of that age can learn more easily than a man of twenty-five.

-The Commissioner of Education reports that in the South the school enrollment of white children has increased 297,185 and of the colored children 199,-231, during the past two years. total expenditure for public schools in 1884 was \$17,053,467, an increase of \$2,232,495 over that of 1882.

-The church authorities in Prussia are becoming alarmed at the growth of the dissenting spirit in the National Church. The Upper Consistory of Ber-lin has recently issued a declaration, directing the pastors and the people of the State Church what position to take against the inroads of sect and schism.

-The King, the Court and 11,000 adherents of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in the Friendly Islands, have withdrawn from the New South Wales Conference, to which they officially belonged, and have organized themselves into the Free Church of Tonga. Their grievance was that the conference re-fused to allow them to join the New Zealand Conference.

-A learned Chinamen says Buddhism was introduced into China by accident. One of the Emperors of the Han dynasty heard of the remarkable teachings and works of Christ and sent an embassy to see him and bring back his teachings. The embassy. on arriving in India, heard of Buddha, and supposed he was the sage whom they were seeking. They obtained his books and returned at once to China, where the Emperor cordially received Buddhism.

-At the Amherst College annual meeting, Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, whose two sons were graduated this year, said that he wished that the college should, as he expressed it, "cease to teach the Latin and Greek languages and teach the Latin and Greek literatures." His idea was that young men should, in the preparatory schools, learn to read ordinary Latin and Greek at sight, and in the college take up more of a study of the literature. He thought that details were very often useless, and more general knowledge could be obtained in the same time, and knowledge which would be more useful.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-This would be a better world if people in it who lose their tempers would never find them again.

An insult from c

A change came over the father's face, the purple clouds faded away, the sunlight of a smile shone through the rifted frowns, and extending his arms, he exclaimed, joyfully:

"My child, my only daughter, loved always best, come to your father's bosom and bring a kiss of forgiveness. I was hasty, child. The man you have chosen has been a faithful servant, he has been with us many years, he has had many opportunities, and you have done your father a noble service in thus keeping the money in the family.

The wedding took place in two weeks cause the old gentleman was nervous, and thought there might be a chance for the conductor to escape if the affair were postponed.-Merchant Traveler.

FROM STRANGE LANDS.

How a Traveler's Enthusiasm Over His Sojouru Abroad Was Cooled.

Jones had been in Europe for three months, and, as he landed at the station on his return home and proudly grasped his valise that was covered with foreign steamship and railroad labels, he felt that the admiring welcome he would receive from friends and acquaintances would fall httle short of a triumph. The first friend whom he met said:

"Hello! Jones. Going away?" "Going away?" repeated Jones, with some disgust, "I've been away. Eu-

rope. Three months. Took in London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin-"

"I think of going away myself," in-terrupted his friend. "I think a week at the seashore-

"Good morning," said Jones, hurry-

ing on. The next man he met said:

"Been away, Jones?"

"Yes," he replied, with lessened enthusiasm, "been in Europe for three months. Was all over []the Continent, and saw everything worth see-"" "Come to think of it, I believe I did hear something about your being in Eu-

rope. Well, so long, old man." The next person Jones encountered asked him when he expected to take his summer vacation, and by the time he reached his house his enthusiasm was so far cooled that he gave his left hand to his wife, and bestowed a grateful look in the direction of the dog, which stood on the porch, wagging a welcome with his tail. -N. Y. Sun.

-Among the six thousand families of Boston in 1800 there were only about

Some time since Mr. Manning's organ, the Albany Argus, said that the Civil-Service law would be adhered to by the Administration, and there would be no removals except for cause; but added that, as far as investigation had gone it was found that there was a surprising amount of cause. That is undoubtedly the case in every instance. come at last, if that complexion has not been reached already. The Republican that fact implies. It proposes, if possible, to keep in power twenty-four years longer, and howls dis-cordantly with every effort to unfasten its claws. During the quarter of a century that has gone by it gave no Democrat official posi-tion. It used the offices as means to further success. It ignored the Civilcure his nomination to the Presidency. Service law that any Republican official knew of. Last fall the assessment Blaine, and, though Arthur was not a Blaine man, he did not lift his finger in behalf of the law in question. The cry for Civil-Service reform is at this moment a cry merely to keep Republicans in office and Democrats out of office. tional besides, it deserves no man's respect. The Democrats have won the victory and are entitled to the fruits of it. Let the reform be tried under their

rapidly, all things considered. He will doubtless move more rapidly as the fall elections come near. He knows very well that he needs to be indorsed by the Democratic party, and that he can not afford to endanger success by re-sponding to the wishes of a few thousands of mugwumps against those of hundreds of thousands of Democrats. It is the Democratic party whose sup-port is valuable-not the support of the

money have destroyed it and all the howling of its purblind organs will not avail against the settled conviction of the people of the country that it is not fit to be trusted again in office. -Albany Argus.

DEMOCRACY AND PROSPERITY.

The Material Advance of All Sections of the South.

The Republican and Independent papers of the North are continually saying that so long as the South is solid for the Democracy the majority of the Northern States will remain Republican; and they tell us that the best thing for the Democratic party would be a split in "the Solid South." But this Offensive partisanship is cause, and all partisanship that is opposed to the ver-dict of the people last November is of-fensive. To this complexion it must representative man in the South knows that Democratic success means material progress and social harmony; whilst a party has been in power a quarter of a Republican victory would mean just the reverse. Which State would be expected by the Northern Republican press to take the initiative in giving up Democracy? Georgia? Well, that should hardly be asked, even by the

most pronounced Republican. For Georgia casts a Democratic majority every year—a majority ranging from forty-five to sixty-five thousand; and certainly no State in the Union is making greater strides in indus-Service law throughout every local and National campaign. John Sherman no-toriously used the Treasuryship to se-will not abandon a certainty simply to please the Republicans. Will Alabama Hayes went West pending the election of 1880 and did not return for weeks, and meanwhile there was no Civil-and coal, and the smoke of furnaces in and around Birmingham reminds one of Pittsburgh, and Birmingham is only committees worked their local and Na-tional machines without hindrance for ing into Alabama, and, despite the general business depression, industrial en-terprises in that State are fairly booming. Alabama is Democratic by an overwhelming majority, and no argument can induce the people there to change their politics. Texas is a great State, and It is a humbug, and, as it is unconstitu-tional besides, it deserves no man's re-creasing in wealth. And the Lone Star State has been awarded the Democratic banner, because last year it gave Mr. Cleveland a majority of 132,000. There Administration. They are as honest as is no probability of Texas changing her the Star-Route party, to say the least, politics because the Republican papers and the people have voted them in and the Star-Route party out. President Cleveland is moving quite Carolina and, indeed, all the South the Democratic solidity. Virginia, North Carolina and, indeed, all the Southern States are reaping the benefits of their vast resources, and it is true, as a rule, that the larger the Democratic majority

the more progressive is the State. Virginia has suffered under Repub lican rule and bossism oftener than any other Southern State, But Virginia will never more allow a man liks Mahone to get possession of her affairs. Democratic in 1883, Democratic in 1884, Virginia will remain Democratic sc mugwumps, who will act for their own long as the Democratic party reprepersonal interest however the two great | sents the people.-Richmond State.

compliment. When an ass kicks at you he does so because he recognizes you are unlike him. -Boston Post.

-It is said that sliced cucumbers will remove freckles, and we are not at all surprised. Sliced cucumbers can even remove little girls and boys .- Boston Transcript.

-A little girl, aged three, asked her father for more candy, but was told to wait until to-morrow. Looking out of the window for a few moments she suddenly called out: "Papa, it looks like to-morrow now."-Ithaca Journal.

-Fond mother-"Now, Mr. Rich, I am going to give you a treat. Sophie, I want to have you play 'Some Day' for Mr. Rich." Mr. Rich—"Ah, I should be delighted; any day next week will do." And now his name is not on their invitation lists. Boston Past invitation lists. -Boston Post.

-Young man, says an exchange, it is the girl who will pass an ice-cream sa-loon without looking in who will make you a good wife. But beware of the girl that can look in without going in. She is too strong-minded for the average man.

-Good words are food and clothing, and shelter and inspiration, to the thoughtful. The poor may be charitable in gentle words and good wishes, and these are the richest gifts any one can offer. The kind word and look will be remembered when the dollar going with them is forgotten."—*Toledo Blade.*

-A selfish man: The man who deals in shad and pike, And other dwellers of the sea, No matter what his nature's like, Can never generous be. For though he strives to nobly act. Endeavor all he can, There still exists the sad, sad fact, He is a sell-fish man.

-Mamma-What is the trouble, dear? You've said "O, my!" and "O, dear!" at least a dozen times? Little Edith-I'm writing to papa. It's a big fraud, so it is. "What is a big fraud? "O, this reducing the postage. It doesn't make letter writing one bit easier."-Philadelphia Cull.

-"O," said Mary Ann, the cook, in singing the glories of Ireland, "at home in me native town there are sthreets of most beaucheous corn-craik houses!' "What are corn-craik houses?" asks Gretchen, the nurse-maid. "O, the loikes of thim ignorant furriners!' groans Mary Ann. "Why, corn-craik oik the corn-craik pavements yez hev here."-Harper's Bazar.

-Society Girl-My dear Miss McSiddons, how you must adore your art. You seem perfectly wrapped up in it. I love to see you gaze upward in that soulful way of yours when you come to particularly emotional passages. Are you seeking inspiration when you look like that? Emotional Actress-Oh, no; I am just counting the receipts in the gallery .- Rambler.

The Chase County Conrant.

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

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

A great many Jacksonian Democrat on the outside will be interested in knowing that Civil-Service Commissioner Thoman has bought a costly residence in Washington and is preparing to roll in luxury.

Ex-Superintendent Dickerson of the pension bureau, who has been arrested for larceny, is charged with robbing the department building of an old flag. He probably intended to go back after mies to our Republic and our religion, the appropriation.

The bonds forged by Sam Lappin, when he was State Treasurer, are lost and of course the case against him will have to be dropped. The promptness, efficiency, and ferocity with which we "enforce law" in Kansas is wonderful to behold. The "enforcement of law" is rapidly becoming a matter of shoot-mouth only.-Junction City Union.

The September number of Demor est's Illustrated Monthly Magazine is decidedly one of the best we have bad. The story, "Bryanstone and Wife,"by Philip Bourke Marston, is a capital one, and "Orders of Knighthood," an il'ustrated article, "A Hapyy Island," "The Story of Ludwig Spohr," " Maid of Honor of the Last Century. and "An Old Italian City," are well worth reading. The various departare carefully filled, and contain much that is useful in the household. The "Good-Bye."

The bringing down of the passage time across the Atlantic four hours thirty years ago, when the Collins and Israel. Cunard steamers had brought down the time to ten days.

The habit of carrying weapons on th person is not confined to the South and West. It has been adopted in New York city, and, although there is a severe law prohibiting it, a correspondent says: "It is certain that every rough in the city carries a deadly weapon, as well as many gentlemen."

vive after the Sabbath is gone; for the nouse of God would soon be empty and shut up or thrown down, and our ministers driven from the altar; the

Zion would be extinguished; the church would be clothed in sackcloth; her tears night and day would be upon her cheeks, and her harps, with silent string, would be hung upon the willows, swept only by mournful breezes of the surrounding desolation.

Those who wantonly profane the Sabbath or observe no Sabbath, or teach men to, are dangerous men in society. Their example, if universally followed, would blast all our fair prospects, as a nation in a political point of view. Such men are not only ene-

but they are enemies to their own best interests and to mankind. Past 1885. history, profane and sacred, prove this assertion. We have only to read the record of cities and nations, to know this. Those who would prejudice the mind against the Sabbath are the worst enemies of the human race. Christianity alone will elevate our cace and preserve virtue, safety and

good morals in society. We have a republic, it is true, and we glory in it, but how long will we Monday. Her cousin, Wm. Willis. have it without a Sabbath? It was the genius and spirit of Christianity that gave birth to our in-

sacred and the safe-guard of liberty 5 cents for postage on bulb. In case and religion; the rights of conscience you are the first subscriber at your of Wineger, viewer on Wm Daub

afternoon, and reached Sandy Hook in the forenoon of the following Sun-day, thus placing the Oregon four hours astern. The first day out the Etruria made 425 miles, the second day 464 miles, and the last day 465 miles. This is very close up to the speed of passenger railroad trains. It looks as though the maximum of steamer speed had been reached, but so it looked thirty years ago, when the Collins and

The fashion even extends to the ladies Mere letters, arts and sciences can not it would appear, for "parasols containing save the nation. These may exist

THE VERDICT.

State of Kansas, Lyon County .-An inquisition holden at Emporia, in Lyon county, on the 22d day of hallowed fires on all the heights of August, A.D., 1885. (and succeeding days), before me George W. Prost. Coroner of said county,on the body of J. R. Walkup, there lying dead, by the jurors whose names are hereto subscribed.

The said jurors, upon their oath, do say that J. R. Walkup came to L P Santy, Joseph Key, Geo George, P J Norton, his death on Saturday, August 22, 1885, by arsenical poisoning, and B Watson A B Walson, Martin Heintz, C A Britron, James Robinette, S F Kendall, A Z Scribner, from all the evidence, they justly believe that the arsenic that caused the death of said J. R. Walkup was administered to him by his wife Minnie Wallace Walkup-feloniously.

m Giese, W Heck,

Whitson,

In testimony whereof the said jurors have hereunto set their hand this 31st day of August, A. D.,

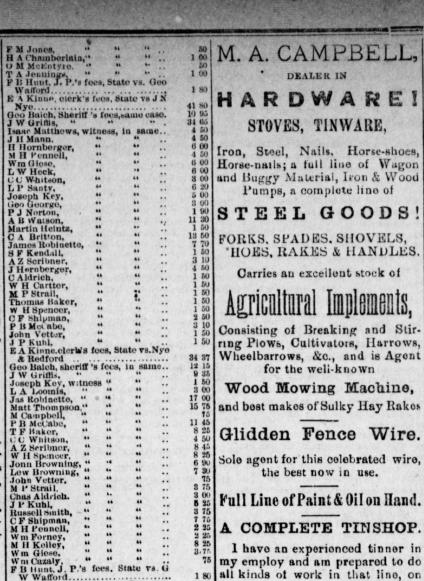
S. B. RIGGS. ROLAND LAKIN, JNO. W. TATHAM, VAN R. HOLMES, ISAIAH JONES, H. V. BUNDBEM.

ATTEST: GEO. W. FROST, C C Whitson, " A Z Seribner, " W H Spencer, " Jonn Browning, " Coroner of Lyon County, Kansas. A warrant was sworn out for Mrs. Walkup's arrest, and she is John Browning, Lew Browning, John Vetter, M P Strail, Chas Aldrich. J P Kuhl, Russell Smith, C F Shipman, M H Pennell, W m Forney, now imprisoned in the county jail, who was arrested during the holding of the inquest, has been re-Wm Forney, M H Kelley, leased.

Christianity that gave birth to our in-stitutions and liberties, without the same power to perpetuate them, they perish. Liberty is no safe-guard un-less coupled with true religion. Unless there is moral culture, based upon the divine law as supreme—unless virtue and true patriotism, are nutured in the heart of this nation, it will perish. Strike at the moral obligations of the Sabbath and you threaten every thing sacred and the safe-guard of liberty Sabbath and you threaten every thing sacred and the safe-guard of liberty frontispiece is a fine oil picture called heart of this nation, it will perish. to every one who subscribes to The and forty minutes is an event in ocean travel. It was the Cunarder Etruria that did it, and, of course, she goes up head in the list of ocean greyhounds. She left Queenstown Sunday at 26 minutes past 2 in the afternoon, and reached Sandy Hook in the foreneon of the following Sun-

and the second state of the second state of the second state second st

Notice is hereby given that the School Board of District No. 48 will School Board of District No. 48 will O M Baytess, School Board of District No. 45 will receive bids to build a frame school-house complete, or bids on foundation and building separate, the bids to be opened at the County Superint, ud-ent's office, at 3 o'clock, p. m., on Monday, 7, 1885. The plans and spe-cifications can be seen at the County The Bornard Meca c, damages on Same r.ad.. Marker road... Marker road... Marker and Samages on Same road. Superintendent's office. The Board reserve the right to reject any and all bids.



short notice, and at very low prices. WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

The Chase County National Bank, as mori-gagee in a morigage executed to it by Johnson & Thomas, has taken possession of all that harge steek of Hardware owned by Johnson & Thomas, in Cottonwoo I Palls, Kaasas, and, pursumit to the terms of its mortgage, it pro-poses to sell a sufficient quantity of this stock of Hardware to pay tae indebtedness secured by this mortgage, at retail, or m job lots. As these goods must be sold at the earliest possi-le time, the public are notified that the prices of all of this stock have been marked down to actual cost and below. There is no humbug about these goods being sold at ne-tual cost and less. This is the best opportu-nity ever offered to this community to buy all classes of Harlware at what the same ac-tually cost at wholesale polees. Let every one call at the store formerly occupild by Johnson & Thomas and satisfy themselves that these goods are the best and cheaper ever offered here. As this opportunity will only last for a short time, every one should call carly. The Chase County National Bank, as more



WHEAT AND CORN.

THOS. N. GRISHAM ATTORNEY - AT - LAW. Office upstairs in National Bank building COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS MADDEN BROS.,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Attorneys - at - Law. Office, Court-house, Cottonwood Falls, Will practice in state and Federal Courts All busixess placed in our bands will receive careful and prompt attention. auglo-tf

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

Will practice in the several courts of Lyon Consisting of Breaking and Stir-ring Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Wheelbarrows, &c., and is Agent

> CHAS. H. CARSWELL. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS Will practice in all the State and Federa

courts and land offices. Collections made and promptly remitted. Office, east side of Broadway, south of bridge meh29-tf JOSEPH G. WATERS.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW.

Topeka, Kansas. (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey. Reno, Rice and Barton. te23-tf

J V SANDERS. J A SMITH SANDERS & SMITH.

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW

STRONG CITY, KANSAS Office in Independent building.

apro-tf

MISCELLANEOUS. JO. OLLINGER.

Central Barber Shop. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

Particular attention given to all work in my line of business, especially to ladies' shampoolng and hair cutting. Cigars can

be bought at this shop WELLS! WELLS!! WELLS!!!

J. B. BYRNES

Ias the Giant Well Drill, nine-inch bore, the ork to give savisia-tio nd wells put down on short not ce. Address,

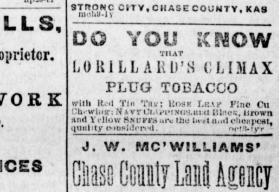
COTTON WOOD FALLS, OR TRONC CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAS

Special agency for the sale of the Atchi-Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands

wild lands and stock ranches. Well was tered, improved farms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair dealing superstand. Call on extension

for sale. Honorable treatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call on or address J. W. McWilliams, at

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS



sold in no inconsiderable number." revolvers to protect themselves from will not have it. assault at night, and the boys, too,

might be done to break up this habit what we have. by inflicting the full punishment on

is a barbarous habit, and leads to many write some short essays on that sub homicides.

THE SABBATH.

MR. EDITOR :- A short time ago some one, over the signature of "A For his death, and a verdict to that Leader, containing friendly advice to the young men of this vicinity, who had been playing base ball, on the Sabbath.

We heartily endorsed the article and College analysis of the remains of was glad there was some one who had Mr. J. R. Walkup: the courage to speak a word in defense STATE OF MISSOURI, 88. of the Lord's day, and warn men against the sin and danger of profaning that sacred day.

writer seemed to provoke a controversy of poison. on the change of the Sabbath from the 7th to the 1st day. We presume the author did not think of that question, but only sought to direct the attention to the moral character of the Sabbath.

trying to destroy all regard to the au- tents of stomach and a portion of thority of the 4th Commandment. If blood. in spite of law, gospel and every restraining and moral influence brought careful analysis of the said stomach to bear upon men, the records of crime and portion of liver for the detecto bear upon men, the records of crime throughout the land are apalling and fill the minds of the peaceable and virtuous with horror, what would so-ciety become in a short time if we let go of the Sabbath? Even infidels very and the contents of the stomach. well know, that if the Sabbath were given up, the Bible would become a useless book and we should hasten back to barbarism.

Let us not flatter ourselves that pure undefiled religion would long sur-

9

tive barbarism. We must have moral Merchants and business men carry culture but without the Sabbath, we

The Sabbath is common property. are always ready to imitate evil, go The whole nation is interested in it. ar med. The authorities say that they "The Sabbath was made for man," and can not enforce the law because they without it society can not prosper. do not know who has weapons con- Whatever virtue we have it is credited cealed on his person. Still, something to Christianity. Let us hold fast to

As some seem to be troubled about every person who draws a weapon or the change of the Sabbath from the betrays the habit of carrying one. It 7th to the 1st day of the week, we may ject. if the public interests demand it. ALIQUIS.

> WALKUP'S WIFE HELD RESPON-SIBLE

Friend," published an article in the effect found by the Coroner's jury.

THE ANALYSIS. The following is the certificate of analysis received by Coroner Frost, in regard to the Kansas City Medical

County of Jackson, William Jones, being duly sworn,

on oathCstates: That he is now and There was nothing offensive in the has been for one year past, professor article, but it seems that some parties of chemistry in the Kansas City Mediwere disturbed by it and attacked it cal College, and that for three years through the papers, and endeavored to past he has made a specialty of chemisdestroy its effect and encourage Sab- try and is accustomed to examining bate profanation. The aim of one organic substances for the detection

That on or about, August 25,1885 this affiant received from one S.D. Harrison, M. D., of Emporia, Kas., specimens of a human remains represented to be those of one Walkup, of Emporia, Kansas, deceased, consisting of stomach, one Men are bad enough now without kidney, portion of intestines, con-

That this affiant has made a

covered in both portions of liver

WM. JONEA. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of August, 1885. [L. S.] W. A. ANDERSON,

Jackson Co., Mo.

J. C. JONES, School Dist. Clerk.

HOW THEY COMPARE. number of running inches of reading atter in last woek's Leader was number of running inches of reading atter in last week's Independent was.

vas. 308 Total No inches in both of said papers.. 610

The number of running inches of reading matter in last wock's COURANT was 624 No. of inches in COURANT in excess of the

49 000 copies already sold. We want one agent in every Grand Army Post and in ev-ery twenship Send for Spatial TERMS TO AGENTA, or Secure agency at once by send-ing Solets in stamps for outfit Address

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.

Bills Allowed by the Board of

County Commissioners.

The following is the statement of the accounts allowed by the Board of County Commissioners at its r-gular sessions, heid July 6th to 10th inclusive, 1885, to-wit: [Concluded from last week's COURANT]

NAME. NATURE OF CLAIM. AM'T.

2 50

6 50

Quinn. J W Griffis, sheriff 's fees in sam. C C Whitson, witness " Frank Nicholas, "

A C Cox John Henderson, Geo Newman, Pat Raleigh, A P Bond John Miller, J. P.'s fees, State vs. Thes Johnston ... H A Chamberlain, constable' fees in same case H N Simmons, juror in

Varner, ac Matthews, L Stearns,

N J Swayze. J G McIntyre, C C Whitson, J W Griffis, W H Cartter. s Rogler, Notary Public,

81 50 54 75 25 00 Manufactures 22 50 GILT EDGE 18 00 -AND-:00 00 80 00 80 00 "THE CHOICE OF THAT WIFE OF MINE."

29 75

Grand total..... \$6,241 45

County Clerk

U. S. GRANT.

Notice to Contractors.

A PRESENT

A I I A LOCATVI I : r readers, for 12 cents in postage ps, to pay for mailing and wrapping the names of two book agents, wil-ive FRE a STEEL FINISH PARLOB RAVING of all OUR PRESIDENTS, in ing (LEVELAND, SIZE 22228 in., worth , Address, ELDER PUB. Co, 5-6m Chicago, II.

FORSHEE & MAKIM. Cin. innati, Ohio.

I, J. J. Massey, County Clerk within and for the coun y and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that the above and fore-going exhibits a full, true and complete Corn Meal, Bran, Graham Flour and Chop statement of all accounts slio red by the Statement of all accounts showed by the Board of Chase County Commissioners at their regular July, 1885, session In witness whereoi I have hereunto sat my hand and the sol of Chase county, this 22d day of Aug , A D 1885. [L. S.] J. J. MASSEY. ALWAYS ON HAND.

Osage Mills, near Elmdale, Chase co., Kas.

JOHN B. SHIPMAN Has We want 1.000 More POOK ASENTS for the Personal History of

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 Office, in the Bank building,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, ap23-tf If you want money.

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than any thing else in this world. All of elther sex. succ-ed from first, hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, abso-lutely sure At once address TRUK & CO Augusts, Maine.

Notice is hereby given that scaled bids will be received at the office of the County (1erk of Chase county, Kansas, for the cou-struction of about seven handred and thirty (30) feet of iron fence around the Court-house yard, said fence to be not less than four feet high, and also for three hundred (300) feet eighteen inches high, to be set on the wall in front of the Court-house; the four foot fence to have four single gates and one double gate. — Bids will be opened on Wednesday, October 7th, 1885, at 2 o'clock, p. m. The Board of 'county' commissioners r serve the right to reject any or all bids. For further particu-lars call on the County Clerk. — By order of the Board of County Com-missioners. [L 8 1] **Bettie Stuart Institute** Springfield, Ill. For Young Ladies. Will comm 18th year Sept. 9th, 1885. Well arranged courses, 4 sical and English. Unsurpassed advantages in nd English. Unsurpassed advantages in Art. ture, Music and Modern Languages. Arctined mfortable home. Address Mrs. McKEE HOMES

ASTOUNDING OFFER!

The LEAVENWORTH DAILY TIMES the best weekly paper in Kansas, (excepting the Course, NT, of course), and the COURANT will be giv-

ART, of course, and the COURANT will be giv-en you on the payment to us of \$2 50. The LEAVENWORTH DAILY TIMES is only \$5.00 a year. It is by all olds the very best daily paper in Kansas. To any one subscrib-ing for the DAILY TIMES and paying us \$5 00. we will send THE DAILY TIMES and the Cou-RANT both one year. By accepting this offer you get your home paper and the best daily paper in Kansas, ONE YEAR. about the same you usually pay for two weekly papers. Sub-scriptions received at the Cours.

PREMIUMS. Any one desiring a sample copy of The LEAVENWORTH TIXES or circulars showing the wonderful premiums given by The LEAV-ENWORTH TIMEs can have them by catting ont this "ad" and sending the same with re-The BUYERS' GUIDE is quest to

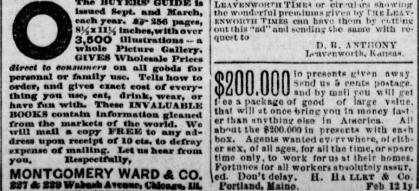
box. Agents wanted everywhere, of either source and the set of the



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my28-19 THE for working people. Send 10 Peonts postage, and we will mail you FREE, a royal, valuable sam-ple box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. You can live at home and work spare time only. or all the time. All of both sexes, of all ages, grandly successful. 50 cents to \$5 easily earned every evening. That all who want work may test the business, wo make this unparatileled offer: To all who are not well satisfied we will send \$1 to pry for the trouble of writing us. Full particuars, directions, etc., sent free. Immense pay absolutely sure for all who start at once. Don't delay. Address STINSON & Co., Don't delay. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Portland, Maine. NEWSPAPER A book of 100 pages. The best book for an Advertiser to con-advertiser to con-sult, be he experi-enced or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the in-formation he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in ad-vortising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes casily arrived at by cor-respondence. 149 editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents. Write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BURKAU, dospraces I. Printing House Sq.), New York.



THURSDAY, SEPT. 3, 1885

						1 col
week	\$1 00	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$8.00	\$ 5.50	\$10.0
weeks	1.50	2 00	2.50	4.00		
weeks	1.75	2.50	3 00	4.50	8.00	15.00
weeks	2 00	.3.00		5.00	9 00	17.00
months .	8.00	4.50	5 25	7 50	14.00	25.00
months	4 00	6 00	7.50	11.00	20.00	32.50
months	6.50		12.00	18 00	82.50	55 00
vear	10.00	18.00	24 00	85.00	55.00	85.00



Corn cutting is now all the go. Read the new railroad time table.

Emporia, yestorday.

Read "How They Compare," to be

9

ocratic paper.

Fair; therefore, go to work immediately, if you have not done so, and prepare one or more exhibits, because the more articles shown the more attractive will the Fair be, and the more attractive the Fair the greater will the attendance be as will also be the rethe receipts are the better able will the Association be to pay the premiums. Mrs. R. M. Watson killed a rattle-snake five feet long, on Monday. The snake was just entering the house when Mrs. Watson discovered it, she did not cream as some women would have them were known as the pilot .--

Agent on the St. Louis, Ft. Scott and

from the caboose while the train men were doing their usual switching. Marshal Chamberlain was on the look-out, and soon had under arrest a man giving his name as Wm.Henderson,who

Last week's Leader "knocks the stuffin' " out of any glory the Republican wing of the Democratic party may wish to claim in ousting Mr. D. O. Bell from the Strong City postoffice and securing the appointment for Mr. Thos.

COURANT knew before Mr. Bell sent in so, and he told Dr. W. P. Pugh so at the resignation was mailed that it had been started to Washington City; and it was sent in just about two weeks be-



RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT. statements of His lowliness and riis

DAILY BREAD.

A little girl in morning prayer Kneit down beside her snowy bed Her simple trust undimmed by care, And smilingly the words she said: "Give us this day our daily bread."

Days came and went, the summers grew Above that golden-crowned head, Some shadows deepen'd eyes so blue, Half-questioning, she softly said : "Give us this day our daily bread."

A woman grown, her sweet face bent Toward one dear face whose smiling ▲ noontide radiance, Heaven-sent: With serious, tender voice she said: "Give us this day our daily bread."

A tempest lowers, the storm grows dark. "Is there no peace but with the dead?" With anguish'd voice she cried, but hark! An angel whispers overhead: "Give us this day our daily bread."

"Oh, God, my Father!" low she sobbed, "Out of the depths I cry," she said, "My life is wreck'd, my heart is robbed Of all its gold: Oh, Life, Oh, Bread! Give us this day our daily bread."

A violet sky rimm'd 'round with flame, A quiet woman watched the red Fade into gray;—"God is the same— Death eateth life, yet am I fed; Give us this day our daily bread." —Fanny S. Harper, in Chicago Times.

International Sunday-School Lessons.

Aug. 30—The Story of Naboth.1 Kings 21: 4-19 Sept. 6-Elijah Translated....2 Kings 2: 1-15 Sept. 13—The Shunamite's Son,2 Kings 4: 18-37 Sept. 20—Naaman the Syrian.2 Kings 5: 1-16 Sept. 27—Review. Service of Song, Missionary, Temperance, or other Lesson selected by the school.

BIBLE IDEA OF GOD.

The Revelation of a Being the Existenc of Whom No Man, Unsided by Inspiration, Could Have Reasoned Out or Even Imagined-A Conception by the Patriarchs and Prophets That Satisfies the Reason and the Heart of Humanity To-Day.

One of the clearest and most convincing proofs of the Divine origin of the Bible is the revelation in it of the character of God. There is in that revelation a fullness, a symmetry and a blending of seeming contradictions which removes it far above all merely human conceptions. No man could have reasoned out or imag ned the existence of such a Being. But when we study the picture in the written Word we see that it presents to us as God just what the true God must be.

Take first the opening sentence of the Book: "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." No precame from God, and therefore the Bible is inspired.—Chicago Interior. liminary announcement of the existence of God, much less any argument to prove it. That existence is assumed. It is treated as if it were axiomatic, selfevident. And it is. God so shines in His works that to begin the Bible with a statement that He is would be as useless and impertinent as to begin a treatise on optics by announcing the existence of light. "I am that I am" was the proclamation to Moses in Horeb. Tell the Israelites "I am" hath sent you. God is self-existent, eternal, all pervading, all-controlling, the most high God-the only living and true God. Search through all the world's philosophy and mythology, and nowhere can be found such sublimity in the presentation of the Deity—His nature and His works. But in connection with this great array come pastor of the Metropolitan Church, I found him one of the most regular of the congregation in attend-ance upon public worship. He seemed of titles kingly and divine, we have statements that at first seem almost de-grading. Elihu says (Job xxxvi., 27) "He maketh small the drops of water." "He maketh small the drops of water." sarily absent, the occasion of his non-And our Saviour Himself says that the attendance. His attention to the servhairs of our heads are all numbered. ice was marked and unflagging, and The King of kings and Lord of lords the subjects of sermons were frequently busies himself with what men call matters of subsequent conversation. trifles. But there are no trifles in the He never seemed conscious of the fact

THE COLT!

ed with waving banners and salvos of

artillery; then turning from the proud

sick, and wipes the tears from sorrow's

We only have quoted from the Old Tes-

New Testament it comes out more fully.

But the question he must meet who de-

mighty, yet gentle, patient and loving-a

God as deeply interested in every trusting

spheres-stands on the pages of the Old Testament, we know that it was never

painted by a human hand. The picture

HIS RELIGIOUS CHARACTER.

An Interesting Statement by Dr. O. H.

ligious Habits and Belief.

mately where he stood:

Tiftany Relative to General Grant's Re-

General Grant's religious position has

been a matter of frequent comment,

and the following reminiscences of him

by Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany, who, as Dr.

Newman's predecessor, was pastor of

the Metropolitan Church, Washington,

during a part of Grant's Administra-

tion, are of value as showing approxi-

to be scrupulously careful on this mat-

ter, frequently explaining, when neces-

"When I went to Washington to be-

human heart as in the harmony of the

the believer.

The Necessity of Proper Care of the Grow ing Animal.

love. Jehovah calls the roll of the stars in the depths of space, and then comes down into the chamber of suffering and binds up the wounds of the broken-hearted. Imagine a human monarch reviewing his soldiers-salut-Horses are a kind of live stock which are left largely to take care of themselves in a certain sense. We busy ourselves about our cattle, sheep and swine. How shall we feed-what shall we do to pageant to the army hospital and spending hours in caring for the sick and wounded. Men would wonder at make the calf, the lamb and the pig more valuable? we ask time and and almost worship such a King, and yet, they would say: He neglects the time again. But the colt comes, grows and reaches maturity, under interests of millions in ministering to a few. He manifests great benevolence, but he can not attend to a thousandth about the same treatment that has been common for hundreds of years. True part of the sufferers in his kingdom. God, however, who is infinite in all His enough the system of management that is generally adopted is not a bad one. attributes, can govern the universe while He stands by the bedside of the At all events it answers. But that is not quite enough in these days when we cheek. He fills immensity with His presence while He abides as a counselor and comforter in the humblest heart that loves wish to produce perfection as nearly as Him. O, the thought of a God who rules the stars in their courses, yet lis-tens to the cry of the humble; who sits on the circuit of the heavens, and yet question, if we properly understand the effect of feeding. The horse is valuable in proportion to the development of its compasses the path and the lying down muscle. A weak horse is very poor of all His people. Such a God we can property—a strong horse is good prop-erty. Consequently the food given the colt and young horse, and in fact the mature horse, needs to be largely of the muscle forming character. Their food does not need and must not needs. believe in, we can trust. He awakens at once adoration and affection. We bow before Him dazzled by His glory, trembling as we listen to the thunders of His power. And yet, amid the grand-eur and terror there ever comes, as to Elidoes not need, and must not contain, so large a proportion of the carbonaceous jah at Mt. Horeb, a still small voice. It elements as do those which are fed to assures us of Jehovah's sympathy and love. It is the voice of a father—a deep undertone that thrills the heart of flesh-producing animals. In the latter case a conspicious part of the object in feeding is fat, while in the former case, we want to produce only a moderate amount of fat and a great deal of mustament because we wish to show that cle. Very often the horse is fed entirely this unique and unparalleled idea of too much corn. As a portion of the horse's food, and even of the colt's, God pervades the Scriptures. In the corn is good, but to feed a colt too much of this specially fat-producing food, is nies the inspiration of our Book is this: How did all the patriarchs and prophets, ruinous. long centuries before Christ came, while ter steadily before the reader, we again call attention, in this connection, to the other nations were worshiping idols, necessity of keeping the muscular and bony systems up, in all animals and at reach a conception of God that satisfies the reason and the heart of humanall times. This applies even to fattenity to-day, and that is too grand, too pure, too sweet ever to become obsolete? As long as that picture of a God holy and

Now when the colt is getting its food from the dam, it is getting the following elements, which is the composition of mare's milk; Casein, 3.40 per cent; but-ter, 2.50; milk sugar, 3.52; ash, .53, and gives sufficient milk, the colt will need nothing else for six months. But if the mare should give an insufficient quantity, it must be supplemented with something else, for we think it must be stated as a fact whether it is always observable or not, that a colt that is insufficiently nourished during the first six months of its life, never recovers what it thus loses. Its slowness of growth, under such circumstances, is not the worst of it. Its digestion becomes weakened. The stomach of the young animal, unless exfurnish the system with what it needs. Young animals, it must be remembered,

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Oueen bees should always be reared rom the very best stock in the apiary. -Raise some variety of pop-corn with very small kernels for the young chicks. -The earth around potted plants should not be allowed to get entirely dry.

-But few farmers have gardens. They buy their vegetables from the cities -or do without them. -It is estimated that the average con-

sumption of eggs throughout the United States amounts to 45,000,000 daily.

-A California lady who has become rich by managing her own farm, has one hundred acres of pyrethum this year. Pyrethum is the plant from which the insecticide known as Persian powder is manufactured.

possible. Are our horses as good as _____Apple tapioca.—Soak one cup of tapioca over night in six cups of water, animals were fed at all times upon a add six large apples cut in pieces, one -Apple tapioca.-Soak one cup of strictly scientific basis? None of us will give an affirmative answer to the question, if we properly understand the eat cold, either with or without cream. - The Household.

-There is a difference between strained honey and extracted honey. The first is put into a cloth, comb and all, and pressed. The other is obtained by placing the comb in the extractor and throwing the honey out by centrifugal force .--Buston Globe.

-An unbeliever in shoeing horses says: "Quit shoeing your horses. A boy who goes barefoot from spring until fall never wears his feet out, but he would wear a pair of shoes out every four weeks. They don't shoe cows, they don't shoe dogs; still they both have good feet as long as they live."—*Chicago* Tribune.

-Bag a few bunches of grapes, boys and girls; take any bag large enough-the bags from the grocers will do-and while the grapes are still very small, put the bunch in the bag, fastening the bag to the vine and closing it so rain can not get in. The bags should be about eight or ten inches deep and six or seven wide. A little hole should be cut in one of the lower corners, so that any rain that happened to get in may run out, for if it stays in the bag the grapes will

rot.-San Francisco Chronicle. -The breast collar differs from the usual neck collar worn by workwater 90.05 per cent. In mare's milk ing horses in bearing less on the the dry matter, that is food, is about ten shoulder. It is more suitable for light per cent., 9.95 per cent. to be exact, and work, driving on the road in single har-something more than one-third of this is ness, than for heavy loads. But it is casein. The milk of the mother of the often handy to have a breast collar with colt, therefore, furnishes one part of extra wide breast pieces to work horses muscle, forming food to two parts of the in should their shoulders begin to be If this son of nature before us we make a mis- is done great care must be exercised, as take when we feed too largely a food the new collar will bear on a place that

UTILIZING WHAT IS LEFT.

The Wastes on the Farm+What May Be Turned Into Manure.

Manure is, and should always be, an object on the farm, and in order to secure this everything that can be used, either as an absorbent or to increase the quantity, should be utilized. Even with the best of pains there is considerable becomes contracted, and so when it is weaned, it does not hold enough to care taken will often add materially to the quantity without making the cost Young animals, it must be rememorered, cannot grow on nothing. It is their food that gives them growth, and the more food they utilize the more rapid will be food they utilize the more rapid will be

FRIENDLY LIONS.

Animals, Naturally Ferocious, That Can Be Taught to Forget Their Wildness.

Every boy who has visited a menagerie knows that the lion is capable of being taught. A lion exhibited in a Dutch menagerie would leap through a barrel covered with blazing paper. He was so tame that the keeper took his food from him several times, with no resistance save a slight clutch and growl.

If a lion is captured when young, and treated with kindness, he becomes at-tached to his master, and will follow him like a dog. Anderson, the Swedish naturalist, saw, in the hut of an African trader, one who was not only fond of his owner, but lived on the most affectionate terms with the dogs, cats and other domestic animals.

Layard says, in his "Neneveh and Babylon," that the Pasha of Hillah, the town built on the ruins of ancient Babylon, had a tame lion, who was allowed to stroll, unattended, through the ba-zars. He had only one bad habit; when he was hungry, he would take possession of a butcher's stall, drive out the butcher, help himself to a joint, eat it, and then depart.

If he had a fancy to breakfast on fish, he would go down to the bank of the Euphrates, wait the coming of a fisherman's boat, scare away the owner, pick out the largest fish, and break his fast as his leisure.

The Pasha encouraged his pet to get his daily rations by this method, as it relieved him from paying fisherman's and butchers' bills. When the lion had appeased his hunger, he would stretch himself in the sun, and allow the Arab boys to play with him, as if he was a large dog.

The captain of an English frigate kept a large huge pet lion, which he had reared from a cub, that was so tame as to be allowed the run of the ship.

"Prince," as he was called, was more attached to his keeper than to his owner. One day the keeper got drunk, and the captain ordered him to be flogged. The grating on which the keeper, stripped to his waist, was tied, stood opposite Prince's cage. While preparations were being made for the flogging, the lion kept walking around his cage, stopping now and then to look at his friend and at the boatswain, who stood, "cat'

in hand, waiting the word. At the first stroke of the knotted tails on the man's bare back, the lion's sides resounded with the quick lashings of his tail. His eyes glowed with rage when he saw the blood began to flow. With a roar of thunder, he dashed himself against the cage's bars. They bent, but did not give way; and the lion, finding that he could not break out, rolled on the floor, shrieking as if in agony.

"Cut down the man!" said the captain to the boat swain. "Go to your friend!" said he to the

bleeding keeper. When the man entered the cage, the lion seemed to be beside himself for joy. He caresssed him with his paws, licked

gently the mangled back, and then, folding him in his huge fore-limb, looked as if he dared the whole crew to take his friend from his embrace.- Youth's Companion.

Furnishing Wives.

In the early days of California few persons were rich enough to keep a female servant. Like Cæsar, the maid- included in it. There is no one thing

THE DAIRY.

-No difference in what direction the honest dairyman may turn, he is bafiled and disconcerted by the frauds of his dishonest competitors, says the Live Stock Indicator. A sample case of New York cheese, recently sold in London, has been found on analysis to contain not a single ingredient of milk.

-Weight per gallon of milk is varied slightly by its richness-that is, the greater percentage of cream the less its veight. A fair average standard is 2.15 pounds per quart, or about 8 pounds 94 ounces per gallon. By some the legal standard adopted is 85 pounds.

-There is no cure for a cow that sucks herself except to slit the tongue for an inch and a half at the end and middle. If this is objected to, the animal should be fattened and killed, which will no doubt be a more disagree able remedy to both the cow and the owner than the other.

-In selecting a good milker a writer says: The udder should be large and capacious; it need not be fleshy. It should be broad and reach well forward A large development of the forepart of the bag is a more certain indication of quality than the back part. The teats should be set wide apart, and be of good size for handling. Teats which are small next to the udder denote small tubes inside the bag, which, of course, is unfavorable to quantity.

-It is generally conceded by cheese merchants that the dairymen of this country are fearfully wanting in the variety of cheese making genius, says an exchange. They seem to neither know nor care for anything but English cheddar in style and quality. While of course this is a good commercial cheese and the English market keeps up a pretty good demand for it, and it is also true that the home market for this old style is gradually improving, at the same time there can be but little doubt that the home market would greatly mprove if there were some other styles for sale. - Western .Rural.

MILKING BY MEN.

Some Suggestions as to the Manner in Which This Necessary Work Should Be Performed.

Kind treatment of the cow and thorough milking have been frequently arged and the necessity of both is well understood. And yet there are many farmers who take no practical steps to insure these things. Milking on many farms seems to be regarded by the farmer as a means of recreation to the man or men in his employ. The help is required to do a full day's work in the field, and then end up with milking. This is an injustice all around. It is an injustice to the help, an injustice to the cow and an injustice to the owner, for it is pretty nearly out of the question to get the milking properly ione under such circumstances. It always advantageous to the employer to have his help satisfied. It ought to be his study to make his employes feel that they are well and honestly treated. If he does the fair thing by his help, and any portion of it is not reasonable enough to see that it is fairly treated, he had better get rid of it as soon as possible. Usually, however, men are reasonable, and if they are not imposed upon they will recognize the justice that is being done them, and will strive to do the best they can. But a day's work, under ordinary circumstances, should be reasonable, and the milking ought to be that gives so much dissatisfaction on the

carbonaceous elements. With this les- galled with their usual harness. which contains so large a proportion of starch, as corn, barley, etc. If the dam -N. E. Farmer.

And in order to keep the mating animals.

infinite wisdom. He could not slight the tinting of an animalcule's wing. Would any heathen poet have dared to represent Jupiter as counting the hairs of our heads? And yet we see that omniscient

But when we consider what the Bible teaches in regard to God's moral character and government, we see more clearly still that it could have written only by men "moved by the Holy Ghost." Read that announcement on Sinai: "The Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious, long-suffering and abundant in goodness and truth, keeping mercy for thousands, forgiving iniquity, transgression and sin, and that will by no means clear the guilty." Here is an enigma. No man with the teachings of natural religion alone would have connected such a statement of the mercy of God with the emphatic declaration that He will by no means clear the guilty. But He who suffered those wonderful words knew of the statement of the mercy of God with the emphatic declaration that He will by no means clear the guilty. But He who suffered those wonderful words knew of statement of the mercy of God with the statement of the mercy of means clear the guilty. But He who uttered those wonderful words knew of the blending of justice with grace in the Gospel. He knew that while His holiness would compel the punishment of all sin, His love had provided a substi-tute for every sinner—that He would lay on Him the iniquity of us all, and that by His stripes we would be healed. How strangely that announcement must have fallen upon the ears of the Hebrews in the desert-nay, how strangely it must have fallen on the ears of angels, for even to them, until Christ died on Calvary, it was the mystery of mysteries how God could be just and yet justify the ungodly. Let any candid student of history go back to that hour on Sinai, and ask himself: Could Moses or any of his contem-poraries have reached, by any process of reason or imagination, that idea of God, and he will be compelled to answer no. And yet that idea is in full bar-that was beautiful in its exhibition, the mony with the completed revelation idea proclaimed fifteen centuries before the Gospel itself. Where did Moses get The claimed His name. Deny that, and you him by the blood of the Lamb.' He have a mystery greater than any that was more moved than I had ever seen

and bindeth up their wounds. He tell-

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works and government of a perfect that the eyes of the great congregation being. He must attend personally to everything, since everything has to be shaped and polished according to His cheeringly and appreciatingly to the clergymen. Not long after my arrival in Washington, at a reception, I was asked whether it was true that General Grant had never sworn a profane oath. this is what our God must do if He is I was surprised at the question and took opportunity to speak to the Gen-eral about it. He told me that he never

had used profane language; he was quite sure if he had ever done so under any provocation he would have remembered it.

"On one occasion a friend whom I wished to hear was to preach for me on a Sunday night. I called upon the President to inform him of this fact, and said I had done so because I had observed that he attended service only once on a Sunday, and thought that if he knew of this arrangement for the notion that I ought not to walk about the streets of Washington at night, and consequently I never get to the evening service, though I should be glad to do so. And perhaps you think that I might have the carriage and ride to service; but doctor, when I was a poor man, long before I ever thought I should have a servant, I made up my mind that if ever I did have one he should have his hours of Sunday for worship, and no servants or horses are ever called into use by me upon that day for my own personal convenience. "He made no special religious profession. Yet he was a man of religious habit and thoroughly honest and earnest in his belief in a superintending Providence, regarding certain facts in history as inexplicable without this, and admiring the firm faith of a devoted siswe not have. It is the Gospel of a week to Martha's Vineyard, which was then as now my summer home. I el itself. Where did Moses get Lord descended and pro-faith, from the text: 'They overcame

inspiration presents. Yet again: Study such passages as these: "He healeth the broken hearted wandered away from the crowd and engaged in earnest and serious conversathe number of the stars. He calleth them all by their names." "For thus saith the high and lofty One, that in-habiteth eternity, whose name is Holy: I dwell in the high and holy place with the doctrine of atonement, and he to him all by their names." him also that is of a contrite and hum-ble spirit to revive the spirit of the humble and to revive the heart of the contrite ones." Here are distinct and who had led thousands through death emphatic statements of the power and glory of God, and yet closely connect-ed with them, as if equally necessary to His divine perfection, wonderful the truth as it is in Jesus."

their growth. If the dam, after generous feeding to

that end, does not give enough milk to satisfy the colt, the ration should be increased by giving cow's milk, which is nearly the same in composition to that of the mare. We advise giving fresh milk first, under such circumstances, but skim-milk may soon be given, and that contains precisely the elements which the growing system most stands in need of. Two quarts a day, given in the morning and at night, is about the of. proper amount for a colt two months old. Some sweeten it a little, and it is a good plan, although but very little sugar should be added. The colt may be allowed to eat oats as soon as it will, and before it is weaned, we would give it a little linseed meal with oats, and thus teach it to eat it. Linseed meal is excellent food for a colt. One breeder writes that he gives to a colt eight months old, a half pint of flax-seed boiled in four quarts of water, and then two quarts of bran or oat meal boiled with it, fed twice a day in equal parts. - The Stockman.

Official Dignity.

Official dignity is still so severely maintained in Germany that the Director of a Pomeranian Court recently issued a stern rebuke to those subordinates who did not show sufficient respect to their superiors when encountering them in the streets. He requested them to observe the following regulation: "Every official who meets the Director or one of the Judges is expected to past him or them on the right, and on approaching them within two steps will make a bow and take off his hat down to the level of the knee."-Berlin Poper.

-I have heard a good story of an old settler in this region who had never killed a deer, but was fortunate enough to entrap one in a snare. "Now," said he to his wife. "I'll have it to say that I've killed one deer." So he tied a rope about the animal's horns and fastened it to a tree. Carefully loading his bigbored rifle he stepped off a few yards and aimed deliberately at the buck's head. Bang went the gun, the dust flew from the rope, and the deer bounded off, free and unfettered, to enjoy the pleasures of his haunts in the green wood. The bullet had cut the rope in twain .- Valdosta (Ga.) Times.

-The title of "Naval Officer" dates from an English act of Parliament of September 13, 1660, requiring that no vessel coming into an English harbor should load or unload any goods until the Governor was notified, who would send a naval officer to obtain certain information then required by the Govern ment.--N. Y. Herald.

bulk but also to its value. With the uncertainties of the seasons it is always the safest plan to make sure

of a sufficient supply of rough feed for all the stock. Wheat or oat straw or corn fodder should be secured not only to make a good supply of roughness, but also to furnish a good supply of litter. I dislike using corn stalks in the stable, either feeding or using them for litter, unless they are cut up fine, as they are difficult to handle after they are trodden down. But in the feedlots or barnyards they can be fed out to a good advantage and can be used very profitably. Too many farmers burn up whatever

surplus fodder or straw they have left in the spring when they could be used to a good advantage as an absorbent. Simply allowing the fodder or straw piles to rot down is a very poor way of receiinvg any special benefit from them Alone rotted they contain but little plan food, but by using as an absorbent they can be made very valuable.

Many farmers who are very careful to save all the solid manure fail to take any especial pains to save the liquid. Of course when it is best to have your stable floors tight, with gutters and a cellar to hold all the liquid manure, but this is not always possible, and the next best plan to save this is to use all this kind of material that in so many cases is allowed to go to waste, as an absorb-ent, and if care is taken to keep up a liberal quantity of litter scattered where the stock are fed aud they lay, whether in the stables or feed lots. Then this material is more easily got rid of-an old stack will be two or three years rotting down and be of very little value after it is, while if used or removed where it can be tramped under foot it will be ready to haul out by fall and be of considerable increased value. Tapid augmentation of the numbers of the inhabitants of the district. He also tells us that the large consumption of Every farmer has more or less ashes

every year. Many just allow them to be thrown out without making any effort to use them to the best advantage. Old bones, hats and shoes are allowed dissolved it would make an extra good their living. Shops are open for the fertilizer for special crops. traffic in all the large cities of this dis-

Very few farmers make any special effort to save poultry manure or utilize house waste, when they are the very best fertilizers we can possibly secure, and could be saved and used to the very best advantage. I have used consider-I find them very valuable, entirely too much so to be wasted.

One of the principal items in good farming is to as much as possible increase the fertility of the soil, Gazette. and this can only be secured by turning every thing of value as a fertilizer to the best advantage.—N. G. Shepherd, in Western Plowman.

riage and a home, where she could work for herself as mistress. No offer of wages, no matter how extravagant, milking is hurriedly and imperfectly could detain her from that miner's shan-

Mrs. Custer tells, in "Boots and Saddles," of the working of the same law, which prevented the wife of the commanding officer at Fort Sully from securing a permanent governess for her children. Again and again she had sent East for an educated young lady. One would come to her, and for a few weeks all would go along smoothly in the school-room.

But all the army along the river knew when a fresh governess arrived. The young officers found military reasons for visiting Fort Sully. Before long the commander's wife would notice that the new governess was growing ab-stracted, and that she watched longingly for the mails. In the course of two or three months, the tell-tale ring would appear on the first finger, and then would come the request for permission to resign the place of a governess, that she might devote herself to the training

of a young man. The lady, having lost four governesses by their becoming officers' wives, threatened to write East for one so ugly and antiquated that she would at least remain in place six months .- Youths' Companion.

Morphine and Opium.

The British Consul at Amoy, China, notes the fact that the local consumption of opium is largely on the increase-a matter which he accounts for by the rapid augmentation of the numbers of

morphia is attracting considerable at-tention, and that in his opinion "there is a great future for this poison." "At first administered by foreign doctors as an antidote for opium-smoking, its sale to go to waste, while if they were gath-ered up, the bones broken up, and all number of their native apprentices gain

trict, and the amount dispensed by these ignorant venders has been estimated at from 300 to 400 ounces a month." The fact is, morphia is not taxed and opium is, so that it is much cheaper; and if it were similarly dealt with by the customs able of both, and while some care must be taken because of their strength, yet traffic would probably cease at once. It is further stated that the venders obtain it direct from wholesale chemists in London. The morphia-eater is, then, quite a coming personage .- St. James'

> -A Boston woman who invented a erset has made \$50,000 in three years. -Boston Journal.

farm, as this manner of extending the day's work into the night. The men feel cross and are not gentle with the cow. They naturally want to get through as soon as possible, and the done, and if it is much of a herd the injury done will very soon be very costly to the owner.

There is nothing at all gained by such management, but there is a good deal lost; and those who have hitherto adopted such a course, can easily be convinced that what we say is true, if they will follow our advice. Milking is not very congenial to men anyhow. It is a work that usually gives no pleasure, and to load it with unnecessary repulsive features is no part of wisdom. The owner of the cow himself does not like to milk, and he can not expect that his hired men will enjoy it. Hs own self-interest, therefore, should prompt him to make it as easy as possible. He ought to insist upon gentleness with the cow, and he ought to insist upon thorough and careful milking, But it is perfectly useless to attempt to secure these unless he takes all legitimate steps toward securing them.-Rural and Stockman.

Separating Cream From Milk.

In a series of experiments by Prof. Ford of England, as reported in the Agricultural Gazette, London, the following conclusions may be drawn: It was found that the yield of butter grew less the lower the temperature of the milk before setting. When milk set in ice-water directly after milking gave 106 pounds, milk that had been previ-ously cooled to 68° gave 95.7 pounds. 54° gave 91 pounds, 48° gave 86.3 pounds. A means of restoring the original qualities of such milk was found in warming the milk to about 104° before setting.

Prof. Ford gives two general conclusions:

1. Shaking of the milk before setting is detrimental to a rapid separation of the cream. Of two samples of milk, one being shaken before set aside, the latter required eight hours to separate seven per cent of cream, the time required by the other to separate the same quantity being only three hours.

2. Premature cooling of the milk before setting is more serious in its effect upon a thorough separation than the first mentioned point. When milk conveyed to a creamery in a common vehicle by centrifugal separation gave 100 pounds of butter, a sample of milk of the same quantity and quality conveyed in the same manner, and set in ice water, gave 90.8 pounds, while another sample that had been cooled, transported as before, and then set in ice-water, gave only 87.9 pounds.

-Gas injures leather. Russia and calf suffer most and morocco least.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

THE CATCHER CAUGHT. The Story of a Little Boy Who Went Fish-

ing. A littre boy, one pleasant day, Toward a creek pursued his way;

He kept the school-house out of sight, Looking behind ofttimes in fright,

And in one hand, as on he stole, He clutched a willow fishing-pole.

Down by the meadow swift he passed Until he reached the creek at last;

Then, with no thought to mar of school, He cast his line into a pool,

And, with a smile of calm delight, He waited for the fish to bite.

The moments glided swiftly by: The sun o'erhead was getting high;

But not a fish would deign to look The while at his seductive hook;

Though hungry insects o'er his head Bit condescendingly instead.

A frog upon a lily-pad Kept grinning at the luck he had.

The smile contracted to a frown; The little boy he sat him down,

And there, upon the stream's soft brink, His drowsy eyes began to blink;

Till, with his head upon his breast, He sank back in the sedge to rest;

When suddenly he heard a "swish," And from the water rose a fish-

A fish of such prodigious size That it would make a thousand fries-

A fish off which a troop might dine— With a gigantic rod and line!

And in gruff tones the monster cried, The while the little boy it eyed:

⁴⁶ By no barbed hook can we be caught; We're not so foolish as you thought;

- "The tables have been turned on you, And we can go a-fishing too!
- "This very night shall all enjoy A chowder made of little boy!"

And, looking hideously grim, The creature cast its line at him.

The truant watched the hook descend, While every hair stood up on end;

Till, with a twist expert and neat, It caught him by his trousers seat;

And then, with juvenile despair, He dangled wildly in the air!

And while, with a complacent grin, His scaly captor drew him in,

A piercing scream the silence broke, And then-the little boy awoke!

And, though of fish there was no trace, Fresh danger threatened in its place; With look foreboding little good, Before him his stern father stood! -Malcolm Douglas, in Youth's Companion.

COVERING UP THE POISON.

How Reginald Was Taught the Difference Between Being and Merely Seeming to Be Pure and Truthful.

"I am getting rid of these offensive vegetables," replied Uncle Prescott, as he pinned two great snowy sheets of paper together and reached for the

this poisonous heap upon the barn floor.

"But what is the paper for, uncle?" "To cover it up, to be sure," replied Unele Prescott, rapidly pinning away, until the thick white paper began to stand like a great white cone over the offensive heap upon the floor.

Reginald did not quite know what to

He knew his heart was not pure and true, that it only appeared to be so, but he had thought that his uncle believed in him.

"When you broke the rosebush, why did you make it appear that your baby cousin had pushed the box over and damaged the bush? When you dropped the hatchet in the cistern, why did you cast the blame on your little friend? When you broke my choicest grapes from the vine, why did you arrange that Dugald should be suspected of the act? Had you acknowledged the wrong deeds you would have been endeavoring to lay bare the poison in your heart, and taken the first step toward getting rid of it; but, though you know it is there, and is dangerous, and degrading, you keep it, and cover it, and work to hold on to it, and want nobody to know about it, and try to appear white and clean, when, in fact, under your pleas-ing face and manners is a corrupt

Had Uncle Prescott struck Reginald a blow he would have been man enough. in his own way, to have borne it, but those words were worse than blows. He had a certain amount of pride which made him wish to be respected and thought well of. He did not care so much about being honorable, but he liked to be thought so. He had imagined that Uncle Prescott believed all he said, and thought him a fair, square

His pride was wounded; his good opinion of himself was humbled; he looked so utterly wretched that Uncle Prescott took his hand and drew him close to his knee. "Reginald," he said, kindly, "I am

only pulling some of the white paper off, and looking at the impurity underheath. Tell me truly, do you think you have a corrupt heart?" Reginald quailed under the question.

To be asked to own having such a possession was a staggering requirement; yet he knew his uncle's charge was true, and he could do nothing but acknowledge its truth. .

"You can not easily be rid of the im-purity, my boy," said Uncle Prescott; "you have hidden it, and kept it, and fed it until it has overgrown the good in you. You have made it your sole object to try to appear good and pure; do you wish to go on feeding and hid-ing the poison, while it grows more and more powerful and impure?'

Reginald was too heartily ashamed of himself to have much to say, and while declaring that he did not wish to continue doing as in past, was much concerned to know how much of his deception, and how many of his tricks, perpetrated during the past few weeks spent in his new home, had been discovered by Uncle Prescott.

"If you do not wish to continue hid-Be Pure and Truthful. "Uncle, what are you doing?" in-quired Reginald, with a perplexed face. ing and keeping this poison, let us be-gin now to pull the pure white paper off of it," said Uncle Prescott; "what did you cover up yesterday? I must have the secrets of each day since the time you came to share my home. Tell me frankly, what did you cover up yesterday?'

third; "I see Dugald has neglected Reginald glanced at his uncle and matters since I have been ill, and left then at the floor. He was not all bad; he did think it would be more comfortable to be true and honorable. He did feel a longing to be rid of his present inner life; he saw himself as he had never seen himself before; he felt a loathing for the acts he had only thought clever, smart. "Uncle, you would hate me!" he ex-

claimed, passionately; "I never can tell you the half."

"Suppose I do hate you; suppose I say, and Uncle Prescott having com-pleted the cone and glanced back at it as though with satisfaction, left the friend: what can that matter in comfriend; what can that matter in com-

DISEASES AMONG SWINE. Some Suggestions Relative to the Mortality Among Hogs.

Thirty years ago; the hog was regarded as the least likely to contract disease of any animal kept on farms. At present the mortality among hogs is greater than among any domesticated animals. This seems strange in view of the fact that most hogs are slaughtered before they have reached a full year. Young animals are generally healthy, after they have passed the period of weaning. If they go through the troubles incident to the change from the mother's milk to the food supplied by their owners they ordinarily get along well till they have reached maturity. Now the pig is more easily weaned than the lamb, colt or calf, because it will eat a great variety of liquid food which furnish a very good substitute for mother's milk. It will readily eat the milk of the cow, common swill, or any kind of ground grain moistened and made thin by the use of water. It does not suffer while being weaned as most young ani-mals do. It is not liabel to "infantile disease." It is killed in early youth, long before it reaches the age when

diseases are likely to occur. Still the hog, under the influence of civilization, has become a very un-

healthy animal. The disease known as cholera is ravaging the pig-pens in this country as it is the human habitations in Spain. In many places cau-tious farmers fear to keep many hogs. They regard them as very hazardous property. The department of agricul-ture has been investigating the disease known as hog cholera for more than a dozen years. Every new commissioner of agriculture sends out persons to investigate the hog cholera. They examine several dead hogs and kill a good many that are sup-posed to be infected with the disease. They make extended reports that are published by the government and distributed about the country. If investi-gation could stamp out hog cholera it would have disappeared years ago. But the investigations go on, and so does the swine plague. The only results of the past investigations are the production of a large number of reports. No one attaches any importance or value to them except the buyers of paper stock. They buy them at the current rates for old paper, which at present are very low. Some farmers have faith that a new government hog-doctor will help them out of their trouble. It is not likely that the great national farm overseer of any of his numerous assistants will devise any plan for preventing hogs from becoming sick, or for curing them when they become diseased. That the disease popularly known as "hog-cholera" is contagious is now generally admitted; that it originates in certain localities is also commonly believed. That its spontaneous appearance in a non-infected region is due to some violation of the laws governing health is eminently probable. These laws are being constantly violated by the owners of hogs. On many farms hogs have no opportunities for washing themselves or for taking sufficient exercise. They are kept for months at a time in yards or pens which are filthy beyond description. They are kept half-starved dur-ing half the year, and stuffed during the other half. Requiring a great variety of food, and obtaining it when in their natural state, they are restricted to a diet of raw corn. That they should contract disease under these circumstances is no marvel. The only wonder

THEY MOVED IT ON HIM.

By his measure it was six inches

more. He had measured the string twice over with a rule and he felt that he was twenty-five dollars ahead. One of the boys ran for a tape-line and the measure was taken in a manner no one could dispute. The figures were ninety-nine feet, and the landlord had won "I don't see how it is." muttered the

Detroiter, but a second measurement verified the figures. It was a full hour before he recovered from the stunning blow. Then he walked over to the post and discovered that some time during the previous night, and probably soon after his measurement, it

had been moved a foot and a half!-

Detroit Free Press.

EASY EMPLOYMENT.

The Kind That Most People Are Anxious to Secure.

What most people are anxious to find in the way of regular employment is something easy to do. And yet the things which are easy to do are often the things which are not worth doing. It is a long struggle to make a great reputation as a lawyer; one can gain local notoriety as a lawbreaker in a week, or, perhaps, in an hour, and with hardly any effort. It may take the hard work of a dozen years to give a man a limited reputation for wisdom; the easy act of a moment, in a suitable place, may give a man immediately a national reputation for folly. Building is difficult; pulling down is easy. You may fall over a precipice without much endeavor; but it will take hard climbing to bring you to the top again. Would it not be well, before you decide upon looking for an easy place, to find out how many of the successful workers in the various spheres of labor with which you are acquainted, are men who sacrificed all for an easy place to rest in? And then-if you can-find out the men who did seek, and did obtain, "easy" places. This double search will result in giving you two classes-men who did not seek easy places, but who are prominent and successful workers

The Epidemie of Criss

engaged from three to five years. The English lover, however, doesn't have to buy ice-cream every week for his girl.— Chicago Tribune. It is said that in England levers remain

Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," Poterce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," Positively Popular; Provoke Praise; Prove Priceless; Peculiarly Prompt; Perceptibly Potent; Producing Permanent Profit; Pre-cluding Pimples and Pustules; Promoting Purity and Peace. Purchase. Price, Pet-ty. Pharmacists Patronizing Pierce Pro-cure Plenty.

A CHICAGO firm is introducing wooden slippers into this country. The small boy is all in a sweat for fear that his mother will take it into her head to buy a pair.— Burlington Free Press.

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

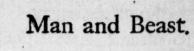
⁴⁴ LOOKING at your drawing imbues me with an artistic fever," remarked Smythe to Miss Lulu last evening. "It ought to: it's sketching," quietly replied Lulu.-*Philadelphia Call.*

Use the great specific for "cold in head" and catarrh-Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

Smith's Tonic Syrup FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and ACUE **Or CHILLS and FEVER.**

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES. The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all rem-edies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure CERTAIN, SPEED I and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, wheth-er of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a per-fect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more cer-tain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller are prominent and successful workers in the world to-day, and men who found easy places, and therefore have accom-plished nothing. When you have the two classes before your eyes, you can judge for yourself, from what you see of them to which class no set to be a single dose the two classes of the the two set to be a single dose the two classes before your eyes, you can plushed not how the two set to be a single dose the two classes before your eyes, you can plushed not how the two set to be a single dose the two set to be a single dose



Mustang Liniment is older than most men, and used more and more every year.

FOR

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ONE FARE FOR ROUND TRIP on all railroads running into Kansas City. Remem-ber the date, September 14 to 19. Special care takems to accommodate visitors. Parites arriving by rail-road can have an opportunity to view the city and transact business before going to the grounds by tak-ing the cable or horse cars at the depot. The steam-cars leave Twenty-first and Main streets every few minutes and the Westport Horse Kallway runs con-stantly from the city to the grounds. This is the only Great Fair in this section of the country.

country. For lists or any other information, address ED. H. WEBSTER, Sec'y, K. COATES, Pres. Kansas City, Mo



the mother, and improve the supply for the little Remember, Ridge's Food has been in use for the years in Ergiand and America, therefore is not an trice preparation.



barn, with Reginald walking quietly at parison to losing your soul. your selfhis side, deep in thought as to what Uncle Prescott's idea could possibly be.

"I am glad that uncomfortable ob-ject is out of sight," said Uncle Pres-cott, at length; "I wonder Dugald never thought to cover it up."

"Uncle, what is the use of covering it up?" inquired Reginald; "it is just You can afford to lose me if you can as offensive.

"It is surely better covered up than exposed to the eye. It is best, is it not, always to cover up any such ob-

"But, uncle, it is there all the same." "So it is, but if nobody sees it, the

to anything, can it?' "Yes, sir," replied Reginald, a little uneasily; "we know it is there just as if it were not covered."

people do not, and we will not be likely to tell them."

Reginald glanced, a little shyly, towards Uncle Prescott, but did not seem inclined to give up the subject. "'It poisons the air just the same, does it not, uncle? I have heard you talk a great deal about all such things being unwholesome to have around." "What is the difference so that people

would suspect anything impure under that snow-white paper." "But, uncle," exclaimed Reginald, in perplexity, "what is the use of having it there; why not uncover it, and clear it out and he doen with it?" it out, and be done with it?"

"Why do you ask such unreasonable questions, Reginald? Your words and your actions do not agree."

Reginald thought, although he did not dare to say so, that Uncle Prescott's present action and past words did not agree, but he simply asked: "Why, uncle?"

"I can not tell why they do not agree, unless it is because it is better always to cover up our real motives and manner of doing things when we know they are not quite as they should

Reginald's face flushed, and Uncle Prescott continued:

"Why is it that you do not approve of my covering up the poisonous matter, and of making all pure to the eye? You know, boy, you work every day to pin white paper over a place of poison." Reginald looked up in dismay. They had reached the house, and

Uncle Prescott sat down on the long settee in the hall, and drew Reginald close to his side. "Reginald," he said, in a low and

tender voice, "I am more sorry for you to gladden the editor's household, it is than you can guess. Your heart is not a mute but eloquent appeal to his de-a pure, true heart; it sends out poison- linquent subscribers to gather immedious thoughts. Why do you cover them | ately at the printing office and pay from

9

could not look in his uncle's face now. I keyed like a fog-horn, to be heard "

respect, the respect of the whole world who may ever happen to hear of you, losing your own heart of honor? Uncover the poison, Reginald, and set me help you get it out of you, no matter how it hurts, or where it hits, or what becomes of you and of me afterward. get rid of the dishonor which is destroying all the good that ever was in you.

Reginald was looking in his uncle's face; he was brave with a sudden braverv: he was true with a sudden honor; he was filled with a determination to fact of its being there can not amount be free with a new freedom. He recounted trick after trick, accidents and deceptions, and Uncle Prescott could have been angry enough had he not been in soul-earnestness, helping Regin-"We know, of course, but other ald fight a fight never to be forgotten.

Reginald, having confessed every fault he could think of, waited to hear the words which would banish him from his new home, but his uncle took his hand kindly, saying: "I believe you have faithfully torn off the covering, and tried to take the first step toward removing the impurity underneath; do you promise me at this moment, which "What is the difference so that people is a solemn one, my boy, that you will do not find it out? You see nobody faithfully, honorably bring the faults of every day to me and uncover them, no matter what their nature, rather than hide them to turn to poison in your heart?" Reginald's promise was not a prom-

ise meant to be broken, and if in aftertime he was tempted and failed and began again, are you not very sure that his heart of dishonor gradually shrunk away, as it was kept uncovered and brought to the light, while the owner grew to be happy, honorable and true? -George Klingle, in N. Y. Observer.

-The largest farm in the world is in Canada. This is the "Bell Farm" belonging to the Qu'Appelle River Farm-ing Company. This farm consists of 54,000 acres, of which some 13,000 acres are under close cultivation. The aver-age of the whole 13,000 acres is twenty-five to thirty bushels of wheat per acre. On one of the best sections of 1,000 acres the yield is 35,000 bushels of wheat. Every 200 acres has upon it as cottage with a man living in it rent-free, having charge of three horses.

-A Missouri paper thus delicately touches the key of compassion: "When a new baby comes like a ray of sunshine up and keep them; why do you try to seem white while underneath is the hid-den trouble?" — Let us enter a protest against the whole year in advance as a congratula-tion to the important event. It is a tion to the important event. It is a Reginald's eyes sought the floor; he boy, strong and hearty, with a voice in a quiet and retired neighborhood .-

to the market or be killed by the butcher. -Chicago Times.

WHOLESOME BREAD.

Steps Necessary to be Taken to Ensure the Household Luxury.

One important condition of having good and sweet bread is to have the dough well and thoroughly kneaded. One object of this is to thoroughly mix the yeast with every part of the mass, also the elastic gluten. If there is a large amount of it in one place there will be a large cavity, while in some other part not thus supplied, there will be a solid mass. Good bread will be uniform in its porosity, and this can only uniform in its porosity, and this can only be secured by thorough kneading. This involves labor, I am well aware, but it is indispensable if we would have the best bread made by the process.

There are those who claim that it pays to knead for one hour, though toilsome, a process by which the dough is "broken down" or made easier of digestion. This kneading most certainly aids in making the bread more porous, increas-ing the surface on which the digesting juices may more readily act. But when shall the dough be kneaded? It is the custom of some to let it rise over night and then knead it, while others half knead it at that time, and then stir in more flour and re-knead. By this course a part of the flour is fermented too much or the added part is not suffi-

ciently fermented. Now, bearing in mind the principle already stated, that it is the expansion of the gas by the heat while baking that gives lightness, it must be apparent that this kneading—after the gas has formed during the first stage of the "rising" or fermentation—will dissipate or press out this gas, thus losing what, in part, we have taken so much pains to produce. The great object of adding the yeast and the consequent fermentation, is the production of this rising gas. But when the water and the yeast are first added this gas has not formed, and, of course, can not be lost by the kneading. It follows that this is the time for that thorough kneading-once for all. If we would be scientific or sensible, the dough should then be put in the pans and not disturbed. Of course it must be watched and not allowed to rise too much, but be baked at the proper time. Is it said that this requires care and skill? Well, the same is true of all labor, if we would be successful. This is one of the inconveniences of this process.-Golden Rule.

-Let us enter a protest against the are negotiating for humble apartments Kansas City Times.

is that so many of them live to be sent of them, to which class you would prefer to belong.-S. S. Times.

A WELL-KNOWN New York tailor recent-ly attempted to kill his wife, and subse-quently committed suicide. This is evi-dently not a case of the survival of the "fittest."—Life.

Principal Office, 831 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY. HAY-FEVER. I can recommend Ely's Cream Balm to all Hay-Ferer sufferers, it being, in my opinion, founded upon experience and a sure cure. I was afflicted with Hay-Fever for twenty-five years, and never be-fore found permanent re-lief.-WEBSTER H. HAS-KINS, Marshfield, Vt.

MISS PARLOA is out in a letter giving directions about what to take to picnics. Is the supply of girls exhausted in Boston.— Philadelphia Call. CREAM BALM

A PORTESS sighs: "I sit all alone, I sit by myself, I sit all alone." If she would stop writing she might have more company.

THE "Soft Answer." She (impatiently) -"Oh, George, dear! How you do smoke! Do you buy your cigars by the hundred-weight, or by the ton?" He (ever patient) -"The former, love, I suppose, as I buy them by the hundred, and the man waits for his money."-London Punch.

CANDOL in an advertisement: "Bcard-ers taken in for the summer."

THE extreme depth of misery—a small boy with a pair of new boots, and no mud-pudddle.—Golden Days.

"CAPITAL punishment!" as the boy said when the schoolmistress seated him with the girls.

CATS are expert climbers. - Texas Siftings. So they are, but we wish they could be t ansported to some other clime. -Boston Bulletin.

"A DOLLAR a pound for tea," said the careful buyer. "Is not that too steep?" And the truthful grocer answered: "Yes, sir."-Boston Commercial Bullettn. WILHOFT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC

"OH, if I only had a neck like that, what a collar I could wear !" said the dude, while looking at an ostrich. — Arkansaw Traveler. PORT is the best thing to quiet the stom-

ach of a seasick man. This may not be news, but it is a fact. -Harper's Bazar.

ILL-HUMOR often comes, like chemical preparations, from a retort.

-Boston Transcript.

THE grandest performance out-Niagara in her great catar-act.

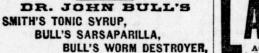
NO MAN can carry a feather bed and look graceful.-Philadelphia Call.

PATIENT—"Brain faver, is it? Oh! doc-thur, it's a proud man I am the day! The ould 'oman schwears Gi niver had enough fur a cockroack!"—N. Y. Herald.

JOB was the first doctor-he had pa-

of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. Use no other.

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EAM BAL

HAY FEVER DE

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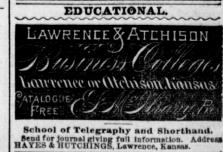
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A.N.K.-D. No. 1045

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has gained an enviable rep-

as gained an environment. tation wherever known. HAY-FEV

HAGANS

Many a lady owes her freshness to it, who would rather

THE flour mission-to make good bread.

Magnolia Balm

A warranted cure for all disease caused by malarial poisoning of the blood, such as Chills and Fever

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 " macrame work
 " thenille " cleared by the Marshals for the display of CLASS D-SWINE. Special premium will be here offered for 5 best steers, 2 years old and over, 3 entries required (can be brought in by 12 m. the last day)..., 25 00
 For Geo. Drummond's special pre-mium see inside of front cover. THE GREAT be the data was a second to be a second to A. R. PALMER, Superintendent. -OF THE---1 00 1 00 1 00 BERKSHIRE. " macrame work i " macrame work i chenille " chenille " " K'nsingt'n " " K'nsingt'n " " slik embroid", i " slik braiding... i " worsted em bdy i " kitchen apron 2d FIFTH ANNUAL FAIR of sire or dam, to the well-known English or American thoroughbred stock. CLASS N. or American thoroughbred stock. Also, soundness, symmetry and size, as well as the general utility of the recorded animal, for improving the stock of horses in this State should be considered. The pedigree only settles the question as to blood and breeding. 7. All entries where weight is one of the conditions, the Judges must be satisfied by LADY EQUESTRIANISM. CHASE COUNTY Fourth Day, between 1 and 2 o'clock. kitchen apron..... EMPORIU CHAS. J. LANTRY, Superintendent. Agricultural Association, Best lady equestrian, side-saddle valued TO BE HELD POLAND CHINA. $\begin{array}{c} 2 & 00 \\ 2 & 00 \\ 1 & 50 \end{array}$ Sept. 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1885. conditions, the Judges must be satisfied by the proper certificate of not more than one week old. 40. week old. & The agricultural horse should not be less than 15½ hands high, and of not less than 1,100 pounds weight. 9. Exhibitors may show as many colts as week TO OUR PATRONS. CLASS I. J. M. WARREN, Superintendent. Herewith we give to the public the Premium. List of the Fifth Annual Fair of the Chase JERSEY REDS. ADVANCED WORK. 9. they SPEED RING CLASS. Premfum County Agricultural Society, which will begin they desire to prove the quality of a breeding dam, but one colt must be the produce of the on the 22d day of September, 1885. Being J. W. FERRY Diploma last year of the exhibition. encouraged by the past interest taken in and G. K. HAGANS, SUPERINTENDENT. The committees must satisfy them 18. .. patronage extended to the Society, we feelselves by actual tests of the merits of the competitors; speed alone is not the sole object. and that, too, with a just pride-that the day ** READ RULES CAREFULLY. is not far distant when we can, with great THOROUGHBREDS. pleasure, record the fact that the Chase County 1st Charles Van Meter, Official Starter and Timer. Agricultural Society is one of the real things CLASS E-POULTRY. Manuscripts in Arithmetic, through common fractions...
 Manuscripts in Geography, Western Hemisphere......
 Map of South America (from more) Entrance Eee, 10 per cent. of purse. All entries will close at 6 o'clock p.m. on atendent. Prem 1 00 1 50 1 00 1 50 1 00 1 50 1 00 1 50 1 FRANK BARR, Superintendent. and substantial institutions of this county,

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 Prio Light Brahmas
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 ** Dark Brahmas
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 ** Dark Brahmas
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 ** Mite Cochins
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 ** White Cochins
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 \$50

 ** Partridge Cochins
 100
 \$50

 ** Plymouth Rock
 100
 \$50

 ** White Leghorn
 100
 \$50

 ** White Leghorn
 100
 \$50

 ** Houdans
 100
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 ** Houdans
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 ** Hamburgs
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 ** Houdans
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 ** Black Spanish
 100
 \$50

 ** Hamburgs
 100
 \$50

 ** Black Spanish
 100
 \$50

 ** White Turkeys
 100
 \$50

 ** White Turkeys
 100
 \$50

 ** Muscovy Ducks
 \$50
 dip

 ** White Geese
 \$50
 dip

 ** Toulouse Geese
 \$50
 dip

 ** Wi Desires everybody to know that he has whereat, once a year, we can all assemble, day before race. Races to commence promptly at 1:30 p. m. .. Races to commence promptly at 1:30 p.m. each day. All troiting and pacing races, mile heats, best 3 in 5, and will be conducted under the Rules of the National Trotling Association of 1884, unless otherwise designated. Horses distancing the field, or any part thereof, will only be entitled to first money. All running races to be governed by the American Racing Rules, adopted at Louis-ville, Kentucky, November 23, 1883. Four entries and three starters required, and no money for a walk-over. All communications may be directed to E. A. Kinne, Secretary. with joy and pride, and look upon our county's Map of South America (1004) memory).
 Letter of friendship.
 Penmanship — Specimens of one space letters
 Manuscripts in spelling, twen-try words one of the products in all their excellence and beauty. The officers have carefully revised the Pre-.. mium List in all its branches; while some few ty words..... DESIGNATION OF OFFICERS. items have been dropped out, many more have Best & Largest Stocks President of the Board will wear a been added, and such changes were made white, the Vice-President a yellow, each of the Board of Directors a blue, the Treasurer a only upon careful consideration, having in mind as well the interest of the exhibitor as green, and the Secretary and assistants a red, badge. The General Superintendent will wear that of the Association. Some of the fomerr classes have been consolidated with others, a red sash. and some have been divided, so it will be well ADMISSION TO THE GROUNDS. SPEED RING. Of goods ever brought to this All persons, whether exhibitors or not, will obtain tickets for admission to the grounds at to read each page of this List carefully, and market, consisting of thoroughly inform yourself of each change, so the Treasurer's office, near the entrance gate, FIRST DAY. that you will not be at a loss to find your old as follows : No. 1.—Pony Race, 14½ hands and under, Purse \$15. First horse, \$10; 2d, \$5. No. 2.—Green Trotting Race, for horses that have never been in a race. Purse, \$25. First horse. \$12.50; 2d, \$7.50; 3d, \$5. SECOND DAY. as follows: I. Single ticket, admitting one person once, 25 cents; for all day, 35 cents. 2. Two tickets, admitting a horse and rider once, 50 cents; for the day, 75 cents. 3. Two tickets, admitting one two-horse vehicle and driver once, 75 cents; all day, \$1. Each occupant of a vehicle other than a driver must have a single ticket positions when you come to the Fair Grounds this fall. DRY GOODS, The Society, last year, took a new departure from the preceding years in charging entrance -Gentlemen's Driving Teams. Must be owned by one man, and driven by owner. Purse \$20. First team, \$10; 2d, \$6; 3d, \$4. --Running, one-half mile heats, 3 years old and under. Purse, \$35. First horse, \$20; 2d, \$15. --Trotting Race, 3 minute class. Purse \$35. First horse, \$20; 2d, \$10; 3d, \$5. fees on some of the more important classes. No. 3. It did not seem to give entire satisfaction, driver must have a single ticket. Season tickets will be issued as follows: CLASS J. from the fact that it was not understood by CLASS F. some nor anticipated by others. I think the 1. Admitting one person at all times during AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL IMPLEMENTS. FLOWERS, ART. Etc. Board can safely say that all who then under-NOTIONS, the Fair, \$1. 2. Family tickets, with team and wagon, ARCH. MILLER, Superintendent. Miss Lizza. Lot. Prem 1. Greatest variety greenhouse plants. \$2 00 § 2. Best collection of geraniums. 1 00 3. " foliage plants 1 00 3. " carnations... 1 00 4. The second MISS LIZZIE LANTRY, Superintendent. stood or are now aware of the great need of ranny tickets, intervention of two-horse at will, \$5.00.
 Admitting horse, or one or two-horse vehicle during the Fair, \$1.00.
 Vehicles running for hire will be admitted to the grounds during the Fair on the following terms, to wit: acreasing the general fund of the Association THIRD DAY. horse plow, made by exhbitor. Diploma lst 2d Prem Prem No. 6.—Running Race, mile heats, 2 in 3. Purse, 375. First horse, \$50; 2d, \$25 No. 7.—Trotting Race, 2:40 class. Purse, \$75. First horse, \$40; 2d, \$20; 3d, \$15. No. 8.—Running race, one—alf mile and re-peat. Purse \$50. First horse, \$30; 2d, \$20. annot but say that it was wise and equitable, and should be continued. It will be observed \$1 00 GROCERIES, that the entrance fees charged are only to the following terms, to-wit: very wealthiest class,-those exhibiting fine Two-horse omnibusses, carriages and hacks, and richly bred stock, some of them paying \$2.00. FOURTH DAY. out large amounts every year in advertising in No. 9.—Free-for-all Trot. Purse, \$100. First horse, \$60; 2d, \$30; 3d, \$20.
No. 10.—Free-for-all Pace. Purse \$75. if 2:40 is made; if not. purse \$35, pro rated accordingly. First horse, \$40; 2d, \$20; 3d, \$15. 1 00 50 home and other newspapers throughout the COFFINS, FURNITURE, 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 country, and at all times seeking such methods as may bring before the people the fact of 3d, \$15. No. 11,-Novelty Running Race. Purse, \$75. First quarter, \$10; 2d, \$15; 3d, \$20; 4th, \$30 their having such fine stock, for the purpose of selling the same at large profits. Now, -could there be a better medium conceived of Boots and Shoes. sto advertise their stock than to annually bring RAILROAD ARRANGEMENTS. sthem out in full force to their County Fair, where they may be seen, not only by all the 50 50 50 people of their own county, but by many 1 50 strangers, who make it a business each year The Association have made ar-1 00 50 to look after just such things and to spot **CLOTHING**, rangements with the ATCHISON, them? Therefore, we earnestly labor to secure exhibitions giving annually a good CLASS K. TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD index to the superior knowledge and energy PRESERVED FRUIT, JELLY, CAKE Etc. COMPANY for one and one-third fare of our people, and the productive qualities MISS JESSIE SHAFT, Superintendent. for round-trip tickets to Strong City, and wealth of Chase County, and the hearty lst HATS & CAPS. -co-operation of all persons is earnestly solicfrom Osage City, Newton, Lehigh wited. By comparison of our products we can and intermediate points, good until not fail to discover yearly, improvements, to secure which we must bestir ourselves, grasp-AGRICULTURAL HORSES. one day after the closing of the Fair. ting and improving on ideas whenever they present themselves.



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