NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

ment of Congress.

WASHINGTON NOTES. A RECENT telegram stated that James G. Wintersmith, Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives at Washington, was dying. He had been ill since the adjourn-

THE convention of representatives of Agricultural Colleges and experimental stations, met at Washington on the 8th. There were present between fifty and sixty delegates, representing all the Agricultural Colleges and experimental stations in the United States.

THE President has accepted the resignation of P. B. S. Pinchback as Surveyor of Customs at New Orleans.

T. D. KELHER, of Albany, N. Y., has been appointed Distributing Clerk of the Treasury for the Sixth Auditor's office at Washington.

THE Secretary of the Navy has appointed a board to examine the present force of navy yard shops and applications for such positions, with a view to determining the efficiency of the incumbents, and making

changes where it is necessary.

The President has appointed the following cadets at large to West Point: Don Carlos Buell, Nadra Sykes, F. D. Hatch, Thomas Newton, C. L. H. Ruggles and E.

M. Cleary. MRS. MERRICK, wife of the late R. T. Merrick, died at Washington recently. Mrs. Merrick died in ignorance of the death \$50,000. of her husband, her condition since the

AT Washington, on the 10th, Dr. Hamilton, of the Marine Hospital Service, said crossing the border. there was a report in circulation that there New Orleans. He had not received any official information in regard to the mat-

ter bût was investigating. THE President recently addressed instructions to General Sheridan for the purpose of dealing with the dissatisfied Chevennes in the Indian Territory. The disarmament of the Indians appeared to be fully resolved upon, and if any resistance was

made it would go hard with them. SUPERINTENDENT JAMESON, of the Railway Mail Service, told Representative Glover, at Washington, recently, that as soon as the desired fast mail facilities betained he would call upon the roads running West for a fast mail train between St. Louis and Kansas City.

THE EAST.

A BOILER in Pratt & Bentley's shingle mill, three miles from Titusville, Pa., exploded the other afternoon, instantly killing the fireman, Elliott Alcorn, and seriously cutting and scalding Jacob Miller, William Langworthy and A. W. Massicer. The mill was totally wrecked.

THE societies represented in the National Saengerfest lately in session in Williamsburg, N. Y., paraded through the principal streets of Brooklyn on the 8th and were reviewed by Mayor Lowe, the Board of Alder- were burned to death in a dwelling house were sentenced at Newcastle, Eng., re-

men and other officials. A MYSTERIOUS looking package was left | night. at the house of George Kremetz, a prominent jeweler of Newark, N. J., recently. On opening it a pistol concealed in it was

by a bullet, but was not seriously injured. MRS. BAYARD, wife of the Secretary of State, was pronounced in a very critical condition at Wilmington, Del., on the 9th, and her recovery was almost hopeless.

THE Opera House at Pittsburgh, Pa. was closed the other night by the Humane Society because the Rhinehart Juvenile Opera Company, which had been playing there, was composed of children under fourteen years of age, which was in violation of the State laws.

An infernal machine, so rigged that the passage of a train would explode it, was found on the bridge over the Salmon River, south of Plattsburg, N. Y., the other morning. It was found only a few minutes be fore a passenger train was due.

AT Burlington Vt., buildings were unroofed, trees blown down and much damage was done by a storm on the 9th. Lightning struck in many places and several horses were killed. Telegraph and telephone poles were generally blown down. It was reported that some lives were lost

A GREAT landslide occurred on Cherry Mountain, near the Jefferson Depot, N. H., the other morning, the point known as 'Owl's Head being stripped of a dense forest two miles long and fifteen rods wide. The

slide was caused by heavy rains. OIL has been struck at the Galway oil field in Saratoga County, N. Y., at a depth of 100 feet. In boring the drill passed through a stratum of salt and afterward struck a vein of gas. The oil spouted to a considerable height.

THE WEST.

Louis Zimmerman, a teamster for the Lake Shore Railroad, fell through an elevator hatchway at the Perkins-Powers block, Cleveland, O., recently, and was killed.

A MRS. HARDESTY was poisoned fatally in Scott County, Iowa, recently, by drink ing wine from a bottle which had formerly contained jimson liniment. Many other persons were also seriously poisened at the same time.

HARRIET MOORE, a middle aged widow has commenced a breach of promise suit for \$225,000 at San Francisco against Moses Hopkins, aged seventy. The defendant is a brother of the late Mark Hopkins, the railroad magnate, from whom he inherited an estate estimated at \$6,000,000.

THE red flag was waved by the riotous iron strikers at Cleveland, O., on the 8th. The military and police were under arms and were prepared to attack the rioters should any further demonstration be made.

THE Governor of Idaho, William M. Bunn, has sent his resignation to the

THE rumors respecting an invasion of Southwestern Kansas by Cheyenne Indians turned out to be an unfounded scare. Hundreds of familes flocked into the towns, but investigation failed to find any Indians who had crossed the borders.

RECENT specials to the Sioux City Journal from fifty points in Northwestern Iowa, Northeastern Nebraska, Southwestern Dakota and Southeastern Dakota indicated great improvement in the condition of the corn crop, owing to the warm weather. Small grain in every section was in good condition. The rye harvest was in progress. Barley was nearly ready for the sickle.

CAPTAIN COUCH, the Oklahoma leader. stabbed a man named Bush at Douglass, Kan., recently, supposed fatally, in a dispute over the collection of an attorney's

FOURTEEN cars at the St. Paul depot were blown from the track and derailed by a recent storm at Sparta, Wis. Reports of great destruction by the storm also came from points in Iowa and Illinois.

THE Cherokee Strip embargo on Texas cattle was reported getting still more serious. Texas cattlemen, in a recent communication to Commissioner Colman, asked his aid in getting through the Strip.

GENERAL C. C. AUGUR, Commander of the Department of the Missouri, was retired on the 10th. It was thought Colonel John A. Gibbon would be appointed to the vacancy

THE Vulcan Steel Works at St. Louis have been leased to a syndicate of capitalists for six years at an annual rental of

THE Apaches were reported raiding latter's death being at no time such as to Northwestern Sonora. Strong expresallow of the sad news being broken to her. sions were made in military circles against the United States troops for

A MAN named Otto Swink was caught in were a number of yellow fever cases in the belting of a saw mill at Wapakoneta, O., the other day and literally torn to

A RECENT special from Hubbard, O., stated that Thomas Hugh, aged sixty-two, started in a buggy for Greenville, Pa., to get \$6,000 in bank. .His horse returned at night with the empty buggy, covered with blood. No clue to the murderers.

REGARDING the recent fight on the Opurto River, a dispatch from Tombstone, Ari., says: Captain Chaffee, on July 2, came upon a band of Apaches near Guasabus, on the Opurto River, in Sonora, and a spirited fight ensued in which forty Intween New York and St. Louis were ob- dians were killed and three bucks and eleven squaws captured. The loss to Chaffee was one soldier and one or two scouts

> THE east bound traffic committee met at Chicago on the 10th and agreed to the rates on live hogs from Chicago to New York, 25 cents, and on dressed hogs in refrigerator cars, 43% cents.

THE Western Union Telegraph Company has secured the practical control of the American Rapid Company, which had been since September, 1883, a part of the Bankers' and Merchants' system.

THE SOUTH.

JOSEPH HARRISON and two children on fire at Woodbridge, Va., the other cently, each to seven years' penal servitude

MRS. VINA MARTIN was arrested recently on a warrant charging her with selling poisoned food to the proprietor of discharged, and a Mr. Multhrop was struck | the Cottage Hotel, Morehead, Ky., where Craig Tolliver is held under guard, the alleged intention being the poisoning of Tolliver. Three more of the outlaws have been brought in.

JOHN L. HECKMER, who, about two years ago, as Grand Treasurer of the Catholic Knights of America, embezzled some \$22,-000 of that order's money, and suddenly disappeared from his home at Grafton, W. Va., has offered to meet the charges against him. He was discovered at San Antonio, Tex., "dead broke."

WILLIAMS and McChristian in August last killed a peddler near Grenada, Miss. They concealed his body in the woods and his remains were found this spring. After Williams had been sentenced for life a few days ago, a mob took him and his companion and hung them both.

JOHN MORGAN, the agent of the Queen Crescent route at Miller's Landing, Ala. has been arrested. He was charged with embezzling \$112,700 of the company's

funds. REPORTS came in of great devastation by grasshoppers in Gonzales and the eastern dge of Guadaloupe Counties, Tex. They have appeared in countless numbers and mowed down the growing crops in all

THE Board of Health at New Orleans de nied the recent reports of yellow fever in that city.

JUDGE R. H. THOMPSON caused a sensation recently in Louisville, Ky., by committing Richard Bache, a prominent local politician, to jail for six hours for having intimated to the Judge that he would use his influence against him if he did not deal easy with a certain offender then on trial. family.

GENERAL.

FIVE HUNDRED Legitimists had a meeting in Paris recently, which was followed by a banquet, They resolved to support the Comtesse De Chambord, of the Faubourg St. Germain, in organizing a pilgrimage to Gratz, where Don Juan, father f Don Carlos, is staying. The Legitimists hail Don Juan as King and denounce the Orleanists.

RECENT news from Madagascar was of the most serious nature. Admiral Miot, wanting re-enforcements, was obliged to act strictly on the defensive. Twelve thousand Hovas besieged the French occupying the Mazanga fort. The besieged were able to communicate with Admiral Miot

THE total number of new cases of cholera reported on the 6th from all points in Spain was 1,693, number of deaths, 812.

FIVE sailors of the bark Gettysburg mutinied in the Lower St. Lawrence recently. On their arrival at Montreal they were arrested and remanded.

ADVICES from Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, say wreckage has been washed ashore which indicate the loss with her crew of the British ship Yarra-Yarra, Captain Earl, which left Portland, Ore.,

THE German Government is preparing a bill which will shortly be introduced in the Reichstag by the Chancellor, providing for the exclusion of all foreigners from the thrones of the German Empire.

February 2 for Queenstown.

Young's glue factory and Powell's tannery, covering three acres of ground, in Bermondsey, a London suburb in Surrey County, were destroyed by fire recently. Loss \$200,000.

THE police were ordered to suppress street sales of those issues of the Pall Mall Gazette which contained articles on the secret vices in London. News venders found selling issues on the street were ar-

NIHILISTS were arrested in Brussels reently, charged with plotting against the life of the Czar of Russia and Leopold of Belgium.

RIEL was remanded for trial at Regina, Can., having been formerly handed over by the military. BERLIN bankers condemn the issue of

Prussian bonds bearing three and a half per cent. interest. They say that no loan at less than four per cent. can succeed in the present state of the money market. ADMIRAL MIOT telegraphed from Mada-

gascar recently, demanding a prompt dispatch of reinforcements. THE number of new cases of cholera reported in Spain on the 8th was 1,479;

deaths, 744. THE Welsh University College at Aberystwith, a market town and seaport of Wales, was partially burned the other

morning. The building cost \$400,000. An election in County Down, Ireland, resulted in further Conservative gains, Lord Hill being re-elected by a majority of

A DISPATCH from Paris states that the French Government has authorized General De Courcey to depose the present King of Annam if he refuses to submit to French authority, and to place on the throne in his stead the head of another branch of the reigning family.

LLOYDS' agent at St. Thomas received information from Venezuela July 3 that a revolution had broken out in that country. The Government troops at Carupano had pronounced in favor of the revolution.

AT a meeting of the Midland Iron Trade at Birmingham, Eng., on the 10th, great depression was reported. Failures were increasing, while the bulk of the iron works were not paying expenses. Common forge pig was quoted at thirty-two shillings per ton, the lowest price ever recorded.

FURTHER earthquakes occurred in the Vale of Cashmere on the 4th of July. THE business failures for week ended

July 9 were: For the United States, 258; for Canada, 27; a total of 285 against 204 the week previous. The Western, Southern and Pacific States furnished about twothirds of the whole number.

THE captain and first mate of the British brig J. Williams, from Wilmington, N. C.. for killing Seaman Limberg.

THE LATEST. NEW YORK, July 10 .- The funeral of Levi J. North, the oldest and best known circus rider in the world, who died on Tuesday from hemorrhage of the lungs, the result of a cold, took place at 2 p. m. to-day from the residence of his niece, Mrs. A. E. Pine. North was sixty-one years old. He contracted the cold which led to his death while attending the funeral of Tony Pastor's brother Frank on Thursday last He began his career as a rider when only thirteen years old, and during his life has appeared before many of the crowned heads of Europe.

CHICAGO, July 11.-Eleven of the six teen conductors discharged by Superintendent Lake, of the West Side Division Street Railway, and which caused the strike were reinstated this morning, their cases having been investigated yesterday by President Jones. The cases of the re-mainder will be investigated to-day.

CLEVELAND, O., July 11 .-- Everything is quiet with the strikers this morning. At ten o'clock not one of them had appeared on the streets. It is thought that the decided stand taken by the Mayor yesterday served to quiet them down. No further trouble is anticipated until next Wednesday, when the men will be paid off and the discharged will be very likely to get drunk on this occasion. In such event there is no telling what may occur.

CARBONDALE, KAN., July 11 .- Yesterday August Baurgreen and a man named Morgan, miners, were working in a ditch at the base of a bank seventeen feet in height, under which they had been drilling for coal, when the bank caved in burying both. Baurgreen was first dug out, and although badly bruised, is still alive. Morgan lived but two hours. He left a large

WASHINGTON, July 10 .- The recent publication by an English paper, showing the immoral character of the English aristocracy, has stirred up a similar matter in this city, and the police are at work on a baby farming case which promises some sensa-tional developments. The place is located within a stone's throw of the Capitol, and is patronized by persons high in social and official life. Although the suspected party, a repulsive looking negress about fifty years of age, has been repeatedly arrested, influence has been brought to bear on her behalf which the police say could not be discounted. The woman in question is the reputed widow of an Italian peanut vender, who left her an estate valued at upwards of \$50,000.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 11.-Carrie Evans, aged fifteen, shot and killed herself vesterday upon being told that a young man who had apparently been devoted to he had given an engagement ring to a school girl friend of hers. She first pointed a pistol at her rival, who had exhibited the ring, but upon the latter's running out of the room, turned the weapon upon herself.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

GOVERNOR MARTIN has written a letter to the Secretary of War in regard to the threatening attitude of the Indians, in which he calls the attention of the War Department to the condition of affairs, and says that "if the National Government locates in the Indian Territory large numbers of savage, discontented and dangerous Indians it is its plain duty to provide an ample force to restrain them within the boundaries of that Territory, and on their reservation. The State of Kansas can not afford to maintain a standing army on its southern border, and ought not to be com-pelled to maintain such an army in order to protect its borders from invasion by the Indians and to give assurances of safety and protection to its ditizens. This is a duty which the General Government, not the State, should discharge." The Governor says that to him it seems to be the nor says that to him it seems to be the plain duty of the National Government "to station a permanent and adequate military force on the southwestern borders of Kan-sas. Posts should be located and main-tained at convenient points from the west line of Barber to Seward County, and these points should be so connected with each other, by pickets or vidette outposts, as to guard all that section of Kansas.' He further says that if the troops recently ordered to the southwest border are disposed as suggested and permanently maintained they will be ample to give the citizens of the exposed country assurances of

protection. An Atchison dispatch of the 8th gave an account of a mysterious murder committed in that city the night before, Miss Mary Baldwin, an estimable young lady, being the victim. Miss Baldwin resided in a twostory frame dwelling in a retired portion of the city. Her father died recently, leaving a large estate, and it was reported that considerable money had been secreted about the premises. Her mother was ab-Miss Baldwin's room door was open, looked in and saw her lying across the bed and the room in great disorder. The Coroner was notified and the room thoroughly searched, resulting in the finding of the murdered girl's missing jewelry, which, it was at first supposed, the murderer had stolen. Her diamonds were snugly tucked away in the toe of one of her shoes. The girl had evidently been murdered by the use of chloroform by so one who had secreted nimself in her room for the purpose. She was reported as betrothed to a young man, who had visited her on the evening pre-

ceding the murder. THE receipts at the Penitentiary for June were \$6,328.93, and the expenditures \$11,-470, so that the institution for the last month cost the State \$5,140.07.

TOPEKA now claims that the of the city proper and the additions which | quired to have constantly ready tea, sugar belong to the city, foot up a total popula-

tion of 30,118. JUDGE JACOB SAFFORD, the first Judge of the Shawnee County District and subsequently a Judge of the Supreme Court for

six years, died at Topeka the other day. GEORGE NELSON suicided at Big Stranger, Leavenworth County, on the 4th. He was a section hand, and attended a dance the night before, had been sick with ague some time and was thought to be deranged. He ended his existence with a Smith & Wesson revolver. His mother committed suicide by poison some years ago.

Two Shawnee County farmers recently got into a quarrel because one alleged that the other had poisoned his hogs. A fight resulted, and the accused was getting the better of the accuser until the wife of the latter reinforced her husband and with a hoe broke the other man's arm, and banged his hair in a manner not laid down in the forty-eight hours in the suburb or other fashion plates.

REPORTS of the corn crop made to Secretary Sims show an area of about 4,922, 000 acres, an increase of 20,000 over last month's report and 377,000 over the crop planted in 1884. The reports also show condition of 82 per cent. as compared with condition June 30, 1884. Probable product 169,171,000 bushels, or 21,700,000 short of

last year's crop. ARTICLES of incorporation of the Kansas Investment and Guaranty Company, of Newton, were filed with the Secretary of

State recently. THE charter of the Meade Center Town Association, of Meade County, was recently filed with the Secretary of State. The capital stock is \$50,000. The following directors were chosen for the first year: W. P. Hackney, W. S. Mendenhall, William Field, F. E. Gilette, Kingman; R. L. Walker, Wichita; Ledru Guthrie, Well-

Another woman has put in her appear ance at Topeka who claims to be the fourth victim of the notorious bigamist, Chastine Hughes. She gave her name as Miss Cavender, and declares Hughes drugged and then compelled her to marry him.

CHASTINE HUGHES, who for some time past has been amusing himself by marrying numerous women, was recently arrested in Iowa and taken to Topeka for trial. Mrs. Wheat, his Wyandotte wife,

was with him when arrested. Some two months since John Nystrom, a prominent citizen of North Topeka, left with his family to visit his old home in Sweden. On arriving there, their youngest child, aged four years, took the scarlet fever and died within a week after his arrival; two days later the next oldest child, aged six years, died with croup.

TOPEKA and Leavenworth dailies are them in favor of Kansas City papers by newsdealers on the railroads, and Governor Martin has written a letter to the ceal their arms on account of recent un-Railroad Commissioners on the subject.

KANSAS is not drouthy this year, ._. &

CHOLERA TALK.

A Consul Telis Who Are and Who Are Net Liable to Have it—Good Advice at Least. WASHINGTON, July 10.-United States Consul Frank H. Mason, of Marseilles, has sent to the Department a report concerning the cholera in which, after sketching briefly the experiences there during the epidemics since 1834, he says: In its choice of victims, cholera is most precise and definite. With rare exceptions they belong to one of the four following classes of persons: Those who live under bad hygienic conditions in respect to food and lodgings; those who are imprudent in respect to eating, drinking and exposure; those weakened and debilitated by alcoholic excess; and those who suffer from chronic digestive weakness or derangement. Among the imprudence which becomes dangerous in the presence of cholera are over-eating to the extent of producing lethargy or indigestion. drinking any liquid so as to check the progress of digestion, eating raw vegetables in the form of salads and the general use of raw fruits unless fresh and ripe, drinking cold water or beer after having eaten raw fruit.

THE SUSCEPTIBILITY OF DRUNKARDS to choleraic influences is proven by abundant evidence, among which may be cited the sweeping fatality of the disease whenever it attacked inmates of inebriate asylums. Anything in fact, whether of temporary or chronic nature, which impairs the vigor of the digestive organs exposes the person thus weakened to a choleraic attack. Cantagion is transmitted by the inhalation of air infected, by clothing, rags, wool, etc., which have been tainted by contact with the disease and by water. Mr. Mason cites the case of a man who fled from Marseilles and was not taken ill until he had unfast-ened his trunk, taking contagion from the clothing therein. A servant girl went from Marseilles to a village of Omerques and after arriving there washed some of her after arriving there infected clothes in a creek which supplies infe patient to a person in good health neither by contact or inhalation. The dejections and vomit of the cholera patient usually contain the germ of the contagion which, although not immediately transmissible when placed under favorable conditions, quickly develops contagion. At Vomachs there was practical exemption from the disease, attributed to the required army regimen, including the wearing of a broad belt or girdle of flannel to protect the stomach and bowels from sudden chill and linen or cotton hanlocks during all outdoor exercise; the absolute interdiction of green bolster up their claims to health and soundfruits; the use of rice in all soups; a quart of wine daily to each man; variation of made no effort to do so. Should food as often as practicable, a

> and rum, to be administered immediately in all cases of colic, also "liquor of Batavia" to be given (twenty drops in a quart of water) upon the appearance of choleraic symptoms. Mason then proceeds to give an outline of what to eat and what to avoid. Marseilles prohibited the entry city of melons, cucumbers and summer fruits. Instructions issued to the public were to avoid all excess, to drink as little possible between meals, beef and mutton, and protect the body from sudden chills and see that the food taken is not stale. Daily tepid baths followed by vigorous rubbing are recommended. Reason says that there is nothing more peril-ous than for persons who once left an infected atmosphere to return before the pestilence has been completely suppressed. He continues: "No person to an infected city unless in condition of good health, particularly in respect to all functions of nutrition. Whenever persons so return they should sleep for at least locality as near as possible to the infected

THE CHEYENNES.

Reticence About the Instructions to Generat Miles-No Hostiles in Kansas. WASHINGTON, July 10 .- An important order was issued at the War Department yesterday and sent to General Miles, who is to take the field in command of the troops now in the Indian Territory to suppress the trouble with the Cheyennes. Army officials are reticent as to the contents of the message. Persons not in authority, however, say that the order contained instructions to the commanding officer directing him to disarm the Indians. The Cheyenne Indians are armed with the best make of rifles and have considerable quantities of ammunition. For some time they have anticipated an attempt by the army to take their arms from them, and have in some instances hidden them. If these troops undertake to disarm them the officials here, who have dealt with the Cheyennes, say they will resist until overpowered. are between 1,200 and 1,500 fighting Indians among them. It was said here yesterday that General Augur favored the disarming of these Indians, but, considered the pres-

ent force insufficient for the purpose. ORDERS TO SHERIDAN. The Secretary of War has directed Gen eral Sheridan to take immediate step towards the concentration of all troops that may be available in case of Indian disturbance in the West. It is reported at the War Department that the Indian troubles grow more threatening. In regard to the reported invasion of South western Kansas by the Chevennes. General Schofield has telegraphed to the War Department: "Latest reports indicate that no Indians have been in Kansas yet and no omplaining of discrimination against citizens have been killed, but that a number, perhaps one hundred, of young Cheyennes have left the agency, it is believed, to contimely threats to disarm them.'

THE CHEROKEE STRIP

The Trouble About Driving Cattle Through the Leased Lands - Secretary Lam

ST. Louis, July 8.—The fight over the

right-of-way through the Cherokee Strip in the Indian Nation between the lease holdersof the strip and the cattlemen of Southern and Eastern Texas has become national in its notoriety, and involves questions of law of interest to the entire cattle-raising industry of the country. The controversy has been laid before the Secretary of the Interior, and while he has decided upon one very material point, it is expected that he may go further into detail and put the whole question at rest after a more thorough investigation. Mr. J. W. Hamilton of Wellington, Kan., who is one of the nine original lease holders of the Cherokee Strip and a member of the Board of Directors having its management in hand, arrived at the Laclede Hotel this morning on business in connection with the extensive cattle interests of the Cherokee Strip Cattle Association. To a reporter who approached him upon the questions in controversy between his company and the Texans, he said: "A con-densed statement of the difficulty is simply this: The Cherokee Strip Association, of which there are nine members, has leased a tract of over 6,000,000 acres of land in the northwestern part of the Territory, extending something over 170 miles along the Kansas border, with a width of about sixty-six miles. We hold the land for five years and have leased it for the purpose of grazing cattle on it, and we intend to do so irrespective of what any one will say to the contrary. I hardly think our right and title to do as we please with the land can be disputed. This tract is sublet by us to 102 cattle companies, each of which is composed of from four to twenty stock holders, all owning and graz-ing cattle on the Cherokee Strip. Now, of course, it is patent to everybody that with all of these cattle roaming at will over that country it would be the height of folly to permit diseased cattle to cross it, and we claim to have good grounds for believing our favor, still we don't intend to be bull-dozed by him or any other public official so long as we have the law on our side. The Cherokee Association stands upon the Cherokee Association stands upon the broad ground that all cattle wintered south of the thirty-fourth parallel and east of the one-hundredth meridian, which includes the southern and eastern part of Texas, are unhealthy and diseased with climatic fever. In fact, I am sure that they are, and it rests with the Texas cattlemen to prove that we are average. to prove that we are wrong. We have sig-nified to them our willingness to listen to walk for exercise from six to 7:30 a. m. each alternate day, music morning and evening in the barracks yards, frequent washing of the rooms and walls with a solution of phenic acid. The steward is rethey persist in their attempts to force Territory, individually. the situation clearly, and have about agreed to make a test case to settle the question once for all. It is simply useless for them to attempt to show that their cattle are

healthy. They can't do it—it is impossible, and therefore we feel perfectly safe in going into court.' LAMAR'S LATEST ORDER. WASHINGTON, July 9.—The reported obstruction of cattle trails through the Indian Territory by settlers upon the Cherokee Strip is engrossing the attention of the Secretary of the Interior. In answer to complaints made by drovers that they were not permitted to take their cattle over estab lished trails, the Secretary telegraphed that no one had a right to obstruct them. Nevertheless it appears officers of the Federal Courts in Kansas whose jurisdiction extends over the Cherokee Strip have disregarded these telegrams, and persisted in excluding Texas cattle, under the act of May 24, 1884, which forbids anybody to drive cattle on foot through any State or Territory, knowing them to be infected with contagious dis eases. Secretary Lamar has now requested the Attorney General to instruct the court officers to cease their opposition to those using established trails, and to refrain from interfering with cattle drovers while on trails in the Indian Territory.

A FAMILY POISONED.

Wine Taken From a Bottle Used for Liniment Produces Horrible Poisoning. BURLINGTON, IA., July .9-A fatal poloning case is reported from Scott County. A family named Baker entertained a dinner party last evening at which many persons were present, all being relatives. At dinner wine was served from a bottle in which it had been placed a few days ago. The bottle had recently contained liniment made from roots of jimson weed. Nearly all at the table drank the liquid. In a few mo-ments all were seized with a terrible illness. Their eyeballs swelled to an abnormal size, great drops of froth issued from their mouths and the sick persons hit at themselves and nearly tore off their clothing in their agony. They screamed and rolled on the floor. Dr. Bell was called, who summoned anothe physician. Each one had to be held at times by five persons before the store pump could be used. Mrs. Hardesty, was seemingly the least ill, died in an hour under heroic treatment. Five other persons were eased of pain, but all lie in a comatose condition, and it is feared Samuel

Baker may die. Overloaded the Old Thing.

CHICAGO, July 9 .- One of the wretched wagons which have had a monopoly of the business of hauling travel to and from the west side during the strike, broke down in Madison street last evening. There were twenty-eight men on board, and several were seriously injured. Francis Provancher, the driver, had three ribs broken and received grave internal injuries. Leo Packham had his left arm broken near the wrist. W. J. Coforans had his right shoulder dislocated, and John Morrison his left wrist sprained. M. Haggerty suffered injuries of the left side. Others were bruised.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor. OCTTONWOOD FALLS - KANSAS

MY "OLD MAN." ~ Only one is left, you see, Not so young as he might be, Yet he's all the world to me.

Since the young have left the nest, Some still living, some at rest, In each other we are blest.

We, a fond and foolish pair, Leave behind a world of care, Looking forth toward mansion

Doting on my good man so Seemeth like the long ago, Tho' our heads are white as snow Seemeth like our wedding blest, Ere a babe laid on my breast— When we loved each other best.

Ours, my friends, was union true, Strong enough to last all through Whether skies were black or blue.

Memories cluster round us thick, And my knitting-needles click And he leans upon his stick.

Heaven bless him! my old man— Constant since our love began; Find his equal if you can. —S. B. Foster, in Inter Ocean

THE HUMORIST'S FATE.

A Few Words of Advice to a Fond Mother,

Whose Dear, Sweet Son Is Threatened with an Attack of Humor-The Case of a Boy Who Was Saved by a Barrel-Stave.

The following letter has reached me, with the usual fee for valuable advice omitted:

KIND SIR: I have a dear, sweet son who loes and says such queer, odd things. My friends think he will grow up to be a great humorist. He is constantly saying something funny. Only yesterday he came to me smiling, and asked me in such a humorous way if I had ever heard the bed tick. I write to you for advice, for my heart is troubled about my dear, sweet boy. I do not know whether I should allow him to be a humorist or not. Do humorists make a great deal of money? Do they move in the most select circles of society? Is the humorist profession over-crowded? Hoping you will give this letter your earliest attention, and advise me in re-spect to my dear, sweet boy the best you can, I am truly yours, FOND MOTHER.

Fond mother of a dear, sweet boy, 1 am glad you have come to me for counsel in this your moment of trial while there is yet time to save your erring son. Another year and it might have been too late. Even a few brief months more, and the humor might have struck deep into your dear, sweet boy's system, and finished its deadly

Let me whisper to you a legend: Once upon a time there was a beautiful little boy, the pride and joy and hope of fond and indulgent parents, with a wein of unworked humor in his system. A few jokelets had fallen from his lips, but as yet those to whom he was dearest had not been seriously slarmed. They had not noticed that humor had begun its subtle work upon a tender and yielding mind. If they had they would have gone out and got a shingle and exerted a warm influence in another direction. One day a mediaval maiden aunt of that little boy came to dine at his home. She was encumbered with much wealth and many poor relations, and the bane of her life



and tormentor of her existence was a crooked nose. Whilst the beautiful little boy sat opposite his maiden aunt at table, the conversation drifted from one thing to another until it reached petatoes, many of which, it was remarked. had that season taken the second

growth. "Pa," said the beautif ul little boy with the vein of unworked humor deep down in his system: "pa, did Aunt Maria's nose take the second growth?"



The tender fittle jokelet fell flat with aduli, sickening thud. Nobody laughed. Way, in Puck

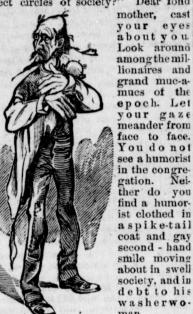
On the contrary, a deep gloom was cast On the contrary, a deep gloom was cast over the entire congregation. When the first sudden shock of the jokelet had spent itself, the father of the little boy rose up from the table, took the little boy by the collar, and meandered with him out behind the kitchen, pausing by the wayside only long enough to pull an oaken stave from an empty barrel. And then there was a sound of revelry, and at the end there were woe and pain and at the end there were woe and pain for the beautiful little boy. For days and days thereafter he was saddes when he sat, and never a smile illumined his once gay and joyous young face, nor a tender jokelet fell from out his

mouth. His vein of humor was crushed with a barrel-stave. It lay limp and wounded unto death. The fountains of his humor were dried up, as it were, and he never joked again.

And what is the result?

That beautiful little boy grew to be an honored citizen. To-day he has wealth, position, influence, dyspepsia and a severe cast of countenance. is the managing editor of a paper, and people come to him for advice, and to borrow money of him, and he never re-fuses to extend a helping hand, at two per cent a month if the security is good. He was saved by a barrel-stave. He was turned away from a perilous course whilst his young mind was yet pliant and a barrel-stave could get in

ts good work.
"Do humorists make a great deal of money?" "Do they move in the most select circles of society?" Dear fond



grand muc-amues of the epoch. Let meander from face to face. You do not see a humoris in the congregation. Neigation. Nei-ther do you ist clothed in a spike-tail coat and gay second - hand smile moving about in swell society, and in debt to his washerwo man.

eyes

You must go to the humble vine-clad cottage to beard the genuine humorist in his den, as it were. There you will find him with thoughtful face and fair bald hair cutting off some firewood, or carrying the baby, or putting a half-ton of coal in his cellar, and at the same time hatching thoughts to convulse a universe, at five or six dollars a convulse. There you will see the true humorist clothed in all his glory and a pair of half-soled "pants."

List to me a moment longer, fond mother of a dear sweet boy. I have a friend who is accused of being a humorist, and he has been in trouble ever since the charge was made against him. Once he came to me with a countenance more than usually sad, and said:

"You do not know what a man who is charged with being a humorist has to endure. Everybody he meets expects endure. Everybody he meets expects streaks the black sky with chains of him to have fresh-laid jokes constantly on hand, and they are disappointed and go behind his back and abuse him if the doors and windows on the windother day I put my note before the directors of a bank, and they told me I'd sures the corn crop," and the local edit-have to work in a joke on the face of it or writes for his item column: "What and get a prominent citizen to write his | slanderer said 'Drouthy Kansas'?' name across the back, as an evidence of good faith, before they'd discount it. And last week a total stranger, who had heard that I was a humorist and wanted to hear a humorist talk, sought an introduction to me. After he got it, he seemed to be greatly disappointed at my flow of soul, and when I asked him to lend me ten dollars till after the next Presidential election he excused himself, and went away with impetuosity. I heard afterwards that he said he was greatly surprised at my appearance, and that my conversation fell far below his expectations in fluency and-originality; that I looked like a dealer in misfit coffins, and my efforts to be facetious were decidedly flat and heavy. None but those who have passed through it know anything of what a person has to endure when it becomes whispered around that he is a humorist. If I could, I'd reform right now and lead a different life."

You will observe that the bark of the humorist does not ride always upon un-troubled seas. He has his trials, troubles, vexations and disappointments the same as otherfolks. He falls down the cellar-stairs with an oleander, shuts the heavy front door upon his thumb, bets his money on the candidate that gets left, comes home to the bosom of his light-haired family with a long dark moments of abstraction sits down upon a coil of barbed wire fencing; and through it all he is expected to wear a smile and throw off scintillating jokes. Think you, fond mother of a dear, sweet boy, that this be easy? Alas, the official count, which is now completed, shows

beyond question that it is not. This testimony is important, coming as it does from one who has achieved wide reputation as a humorist, and it were well that you ponder it, mother of

a dear, sweet boy. You ask: "Is the humorist profession

vercrowded Pin No, fond mother of a dear, sweet boy, the humorist profession is not overcrowded. There are rows and rows of empty benches up in front there, as you will notice if you let your eye meander around the synagogue. But do you ob-serve at the door that man of lofty brow and eagle eye, armed with a stuved club, attended by a large, healthy pup with an open countenance and a wicked eye? Wen, that is the editor on guard, and woe nato him that sauntereth up there with a joyons smile and bon-vivant air, and gaily asketh: "Have you ever heard the bed-tick?" -- Scott

A KANSAS DAY. All Zones and Seasons Condensed into It

hot. There is no tree, no hill, no rock to give a cooling shade, and the deepblue sky contains no passing cloud to But atmospheric stillness never lasts

blow, and our stifling breath grows more free. From the south the wind comes, reaching our ears with a mur-muring sound before we feel it in our The prairie grass and fields of grain rise and fall, first in waves, and then in heaving billows. The wind increases in force and becomes a sirocco. scorehing our faces worse than the hottest rays of the sun could do. There is no dignity in walking. We struggle days. The fact that in this section of with our skirts and wraps. We tie our hats down, we hold on to them day for using the hangman's noose with both hands, and still they doubtless has something to do with the escape us, and we rush madly after them. The clothes on the line at the next door flapped wildly around, beating out their hems and splitting in every weakened spot, while the washer-woman is striving to keep her balance long enough to rescue them be-fore their total destruction; lucky is she if they are not snatched from her grasp and scattered far over the prairie never to be recovered. Great tumbleweeds come rolling like hoops across the plain. Here comes a market-basket escaped from the hand, of some urchin who for a moment forgot to be vigilant. We start to catch it for him, but it cludes us, and goes bumping over the prairie for half a mile or more, and is soon out of sight. A canvas covered carriage is seized by the wind and rolled down the street. On the next house comes toppling down the stove-pipe Three or four 'claim shanchimney. Three or four "claim shan-ties" are laid over on their sides, and the builders of the 'large house in the upper part of the town will have to begin to-morrow putting up their frame anew. We think about tornadoes and cyclones, and then remark quietly: "This isn't anything; just an ordinary straight blow." Clouds of dust fill the air, penetrating the thickest veils, reddening our eyes and sifting through the cracks of doors and windows to the utter ruin of all good housekeeping. The only comfort is in the thought that this state of things can not last long; a

change will surely come soon. And here it comes. In the southeast a black cloud appears, moving rapidly. We look anxiously to see if it is funnelshaped, and a few nervous persons retreat to their cellars or caves (that is, artificial excavations that serve as outside cellars for some of the houses). But this is not a tornado, only a Kansas shower. First come a cloud of dust, sweeping with the rapidity of a whirlwind and veiling the town from sight. The lightning blinds our eyes and if a stream of humor isn't constantly ward side, and "hurry" must be the sand he knew he could make a success oozing out of his mouth. If he has the word, for in a moment the rain is upon as a journalist, because he had written jumping toothache, they will take no us, not in drops, but in blinding sheets a short story for Godey's Lady's Book. excuse, but stand around waiting for moving horizontally along. In a few He remarked to the editor that Ouida him to turn on a flow of humor that momen's the roadways are streams of was the only writer whose style was will make them howl like a calliope, and burst their buttons off. Why, the rels and cisterns are overflowing. The was a soft idyllic charm about William farmers exultingly exclaim:

It is no longer rain; it is sleet and perfect arch of rainbow, and the clouds in the following report:
roll away out of sight, leaving the "Biddy McGinnis, did you strike the roll away out of sight, leaving the clean-washed earth dotted with flowers. The afternoon wanes. The winds are still. The sun sinks in a blaze of golden glory, and almost without a twilight the day is ended. In the ocean of dark blue ether above and round us the moon and stars are shining. It is the perfection of glorious night. We linger in its beauty, unwilling that sleep should claim the best hours of the twenty-four, but at last, the thought of to-morrow's labors and vicissitudes drives us to our couch. We fall asleep, to awaken per-haps in a few hours and find that the bed-covering is insufficient. We wrap ourselves in all the blankets we can find, but are still cold and grow colder. The south wind has given place to a norther, which creeps in through the seams of it." remarked Mr. Hoolihan, from his the windows, lifts the carpet in billows, and drives us back to our warmest flannels, and our rekindled fires.

In weather, as in almost all phases of which usually happens. What adjective is there, applicable to weather, that may not be used in the superlative degree here! I do not wonder that this is called "Sunny Kansas," but it is also windy Kansas. Yes, it is drouthy Kanhair hanging to his coat-button, and in sas, but it is also, fertile, beautiful Kansas .- M. H. Leonard, in Atlantic Monthly.

AN AGED SUPERSTITION.

How Friday Is Feared in Love, Law and Friday, as every one knows, has for

many years been regarded by many as considered an evil omen to commence an important work on that day. A into the dim gathering shadows. few even go to the opposite extreme and select Friday as the best day for good luck. Some of these persons who so defy tradition and superstition have satisfied themselves by research that many of the most important achievements in ancient and modern times had fast star eyes came out to see, as though their inception on Friday, or culminated and therefore regard Friday as a lucky day. There are other days of the week which are regarded as more or less unlucky, and a few even an ong the most intelligen of the community look upon Mondays as indicating what they may expect auring the Georgia has following cays of the week as to their the religious field

business. One of the leading mer chants of this city, who died a few years ago, would not pay out money on The morning may dawn upon us clear, cool and soft, with sparkling dew, and the song of a thousand however, such a precise business man meadow larks. The sun comes grand- that he seldom gave a note which would ly up above the clean-cut horizon. We feel no languor. It is a delight to live will be moan a dull Monday, and some and breathe and move. The sun of them will court good luck by selling mounts toward the zenith, and the air to the first customer who appears Monbegins to grow hot. It is insufferably day morning at a nominal figure. Others have for various reasons selected other days of the week as lucky or unlucky. From the number of marriages on Thursdays and Tuesdays it would apgive us a moment's respite from the sun's blinding rays. We think regretfully of the umbrella that yesterday's wind turned inside out, and determine the sun's blinding rays. We think regretfully of the umbrella that yesterday's clined. The question of the influence particular days may have upon the luck pear that these days are regarded as to put up a tent as soon as the weather of a couple does not, however, appear is cool enough to encourage the effort. to enter the minds of those who run away from their homes for the purpose long in Kansas. The wind begins to of marrying. The Virginia couples who come here on excursion trains seem to regard the opportune day as their lucky day. That the matrimonially inclined generally regard Friday as a bad day to commence married life is evi-denced by the marriage-license book in the office of the clerk or the court, which often remains closed during that day. Probably during the year less than a dozen licenses are issued on Fri-

the country Fridays are selected as the selection of other days for tying the matrimonial noose. Now and then an applicant will appear at the clerk's office on a Friday, and, remembering the day when he gives the name, will show symptoms of backing out. Then will one of the assistant clerks fatimate that if there is anything in luck it is more unlucky to postpone the procurement of the license than to get married on Friday, for that day, named after Freya. the goddess who, in the northern mythology, presides over love and marriage, is the best day of the week for the candidates. This argument is generally a knock-down, and the applicant pays the dollar and receives his transportation papers to the state of matrimony. There are quite a number who, not regarding the question of luck, adopt the axiom "The better the day, the better the deed," and select Sunday for tying the knot, in which case the license is procured on the day before.

That to some extent the superstition regarding different days enters into the minds of those who go to law and members of the bar is shown by the dockets of the courts. It has often been remarked that for commencing suits Friday must be regarded as unlucky, as it

trict courts. This is said by some to be rather caused by habit than by any superstition that the bad luck of commencing a suit on Friday will lead to defeat. The superstition concerning Friday is fast becoming a thing of the past, though the habit, which had its origin. in superstition, still remains - Washing-

sometimes happens that not a single

suit is entered on that day in the dis-

ESTHETIC JOURNALISM. The Result of a Judicious Mixture with

ton Star.

Ordinary Police Court Reports. They got a new reporter on the Portland Slasher the other day. He was a young man with a high forehead, hair parted in the middle, and a dreamy, poetic eye. He was just from college, Black's books that was simply inimita-

ble. • The editor said he "shouldn't wonder," and sent the new man down to see what was going on at the police hail. Next comes a rift in the clouds, a court. Later on the graduate handed

defendant with a beer mug?" asked his honor, as a woman with a red shawl and nose took the stand.

The soft spring zepnyrs rustled the papers on the dusty desks. Through the open window came the distant chirp of the bobolink, from the meadows fra grant with the breath of daisy-bespangled grain. "I'll not be desavin' yer horor; I guv 'im thur full ov me fist in

the oye, sur. From the fresh hedgerows and rose-decked dell floated the delicate scent of the honey-suckle and trailing arbutus. A huge bumble-bee droned lazily across the foreground, carrying

"It's not ther first illigant dance she's bruck up wid her ructions intoirely, so it isn't.'
The Judge wiped his cardinal-tinted

this prairie life, it is the unexpected brow, and his gaze wandered idly out through the checkered squares of sunlight that drifted down from the idly stirring leaves of the maple trees to where the hazy outlines of the far-off hills melted into the blue evanescent mist of the evening sky. The dying sun threw a great tender flood of purple light over the slowly reddening expanse while, in the middle distance, an implacable white crag lifed its fevered forehead to the slow-coming dew. "The whole gang of 'em were b'ilin'

drunk, yer honor," said Officer Grab-bey. "The woman's been up twentybey. "The woman

It was the clear note of the quail in the an unlucky day. But gradually the stubble, the freshening breeze brought superstition regarding the day is dis-appearing, and no longer is it generally of the moth-pursuing orioles, flashing through the orchard opening and away

"It's a loie, yer honor—only nine teen toimes; niver the wan more." By this the solemn slow clouds had piled in a far-reaching sinister shape above the bloody couch of the slain and dving day. At their summit two stead in the far grayness of remote antiquity some sphynx-like Cain bent stolid and unremorseful gaze above his fresh-murdered kin.

"Six months," said the court.
"Next!" - The San Franciscan.

-Georgia has a colored Moody

CANALS VS. RAILROADS.

The Latter Likely to Render Artificial Water-Ways Obsolete.

There may be some regions of the earth in which canals are still needed, but there is something more than a suspicion among engineers and the planners of great transportation projects that the railroad has rendered the artificial water-way obsolete. That railroads were the swiftest means of transporting freight was understood from the beginning, but its cheapness was always a matter of dispute. Recently, however, it has been proved that, allowing for the saving of time, the railway is cheaper than the canal or lake transportation. In the last quarterly report of the Treasury Review of Statistics (page 418) it is shown that the tonnage transported on the New York State canals has fallen the New York State canals has fallen from 6,442,225 tons in 1868 to 5,009,488 tons in 1884, while the tonnage on the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad has increased in the same time from 1,846,599 tons to 10,211,418 tons; on the Erie Road, from 3,900,000 to 11,071,000, and on the Pennsylvania, from 4,722,000 to 22,583,000. This is exclusive of the tonnage moved on the leased lines. The tonnage transported by rail on the four American trunk lines increased from 44,767,954 tons in 1880 to 53,549,316 tons in 1884. These figures are very significant, especially when we keep in mind the fact that with our present railway facilities we can carry double the tons of freight and thrice the number of passengers if called upon to do so. The depression in railway securities has been attrib-uted to the fact that we have overbuilt railroads. In 1879 there were about 512 persons in the country for every mile of railroad. There are now about 385 persons to a mile. This would be discouraging fact for the railroads were it not that the latter have taken away freight from the lakes, rivers, canals and all water-ways. The most profitable railways are those located on river banks and by the side of canals. Passengers from Boston and New York bound for Florida or New Orleans travel by rail rather than by ocean steamer. Canals connecting oceans and seas, such as the Panama and the Suez, will have their use for many years, or until the splendid conception of Captain Eads is carried out, and ocean-going ships are transported bodily by railway from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean, or from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. -Demorest's Monthly.

ROOM AT THE TOP.

Success Waiting for Those Who Have the

Spirit and Ambition to Achieve It. An inventor, whose invention is of practical benefit and is used in almost every printing office in the United States, in visiting our office recently, made the following remark in course of conversation: "There is always room on the top shelf." The meaning he intended to convey was that brains and experience properly directed would always find room for action. Somebody wants the young man of talent who wisely uses it, somebody wants trained experience, somebody wants men of nerve, energy and zeal. There is always a market for men

who gravitate toward the top. In this age of active work and competition talent is not hid in a napkin, as of old; it is soon discovered, brought out, utilized and made to do its full share in this wonder-working world.

Who are the men that climb to the top? Are they of the dull, stupid sort, humility are jewels in the cap of merit; lazy, improvident, careless? No. no; but downright bashfulness is terrible, lazy, improvident, careless? No. no; but downright bashfulness is terrible, for these there is no topmost round of and is a distinct mark of ill-breeding. fame, of wealth, of honor. who climb the hill of difficulty are those of action, talent, skill, experience, work. Men who march with firm tread and onward look, determined to win victory. They are patient also, not discouraged by defeats nor cast down by disasters, but who, gathering up their strength and energies, push on

with resolute step.

Workers are the winners because Nature and Providence alike are on their side. Nature unfolds her secrets to those who delve and labor to explore her hidden mysteries, and Providence is always on the side of those who try to help themselves.

Waiting for a bridge to carry us over difficulties is lost opportunity. Span the chasm by a bridge of your own strong will and efforts, and the obstacles quickly disappear. Self-made men are self-reliant. They never ask others to do for them what they can do themselves. This strong element in their character pushes them to the front in commerce and in all the varied pursuits

Room on the top ever and always for those who have the spirit and ambition to get there. -Justice.

TOO QUICK ON THE TRIGGER. A Georgia Lawyer Who Changed His Opinion of the Judge.

In their day Judge Christopher Strong and Judge Edward Y. Hill were considered very able lawyers. ' Judge Hill was elected Judge when he was a little over thirty years of age. There was not at that time a Supreme Court.

On one occasion Judge Hill rendered a decision which attracted the attention of Judge Strong, who was a good deal older than Judge Hill, and who had served on the bench. Judge Strong took the liberty of addressing the Court in very complimentary terms relative to the decision.

Said Judge Strong: "I hope your Honor will write out and have published for the benefit of the bar your able exposition of the principles of

In the course of a half hour afterwards Judge Strong had a case to argue before the court, but upon nearly every point he was overruled. The result was he lost his case. The Judge was very much out of humor, and in speakng of Judge Hill and the decisions in his case, he said: "This comes of hav-ing these cussed young fools upon the bench who do not knew anything of

But when reminded of the open compliment he paid Judge Hill in court the old Judge thought he was a little too quick upon the trigger. - Savannah

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

-There are in England one hundred and eighty-seven ragged schools which are attended by fifty thousand children. -A movement is on foot for establishing Indian schools in Nevada. There are nearly 1,500 Indian children be-tween six and eighteen years old in that State. - Chicago Herald.

-About six hundred new members have been added to the white Baptist churches in Richmond since the visit of Mr. Moody, and numerons additions have also been made to Methodist and other churches in the city.

-We have seen the school advance to a public and free system; in place of the ignorant pedant who boarded round and taught the whole family out of one book, we have full-graded schools in backwoods districts where the scholars are so few that each pupil has to in himself make two grades, in order to have enough pupils to go around among all the grades.—The Patrol.

-How rapid a progress the women of the South are making in the matter of education is well shown in the University of Mississippi. It was but a few years ago that this university was thrown open to girls, but in that time they have forced themselves to the front, and this year they won all the prizes. A young lady has won the first honors, and will consequently be the valedictorian. - Chicago Journal.

-The Commissioners of the Auburn Theological Seminary found fault with many of the members of the junior and middle classes for going out to preach so frequently as to neglect their semi-nary studies. It was ordered that when students did such preaching they must obtain the unanimous consent of the faculty every time; and if they per-sisted in the habit whatever compensation they received for preaching must be deducted from the amount of charitable funds which they would otherwise receive.—Buffalo Express.

—The Pope has granted the request of the Roman Catholic Bishops of Can-ada for permission to found a Cana-dian seminary in Rome. The Montreal seminary of St. Sulpice will defray the expenses of construction and maintenance. The Pope has promised to assist the undertaking in every possible way, and will ask the old Sulpicians of France to devote an annual sum for its benefit. At first, provision will only be made for the education of not more than fifty theological students, but it is the intention of the seminary eventually to provide accommodation for two hundred and fifty.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-Great bridges are made for wise men to cross and great fools to jump from .- Chicago Current.

-Good-will, like a good name, is got by many actions and lost by one. Christian at Work.

-Punctuality is one of the modes by

which we testify our personal respect for those whom we are called upon to meet in the business of life. -A Fourth Ward furnisher advertises

contagion for sale, singly or by the dozen. He means the umbrella, because everybody takes it. - Waterloo Observer. -Snuff-taking has become fashion-

able among New York dudes, and the average dude is so weak in the legs that when he takes a pinch it brings him to his sneeze."-N. Y. Sun. -Modesty, diffidence and proper

The men or rather of no breeding at all. -Boston Journal.

-A Vermont paper, speaking of the fashion of making gold badges to represent kitchen utensils, asks how a gold gridiron would strike us. Very much like an iron one, perhaps, if we didn't dodge it. -Binghampton Republican.

-"Whar'd yer git dat mule, Zeb?" said a colored man to a friend the other day. "Bought 'im." "Why don't yer feed 'im? Dat mule's so po' he won't hol' shucks." 'Can't 'ford to feed dis mule. I bought 'im on credit. Ef I eber gits 'im paid fur I'se gwine ter gin 'im er bankit dat'll open his eyes. He got two marsters now, an' s'long he don't know which is 'sponsible his stomick's gwine ter feel mighty lonesome." - Winston Sentinel.

-"Well," said the driver of a coalcart to his wife, "they've got a new man in my place, and I've lost my job."
"Why, what was the trouble?" she asked. "I was sitting on my cart while the load was being weighed," he ex-claimed, "when the boss came out and said my services would be no longer required." "But there must have been some reason for your discharge. "There was. The new man weighs seventy-five pounds more than I do."-N. Y. Times.

-"Ever hear about the time I was chased by a bear out West when I didn't have a weapon of any sort about me, Blucher." "I never did. How did you manage to escape old fellow?"
"Tried sitting down and staring him out
of countenance." "And did it work?"
"Admirably." "That's very strange very strange, indeed. H'ow on earth do you account for it?" "I've sometimes thought that my choice of a seat may have had a little something to do with it. I selected the top of the highest tree on the entire range."—Detroit Journal.

A Difficult Problem.

Mrs. Blank is a rather young woman with a rather aged husband. He is a scientist who spends most of h's time in obtuse speculation, although the neighbors say he is compelled to do most of the work about the house. This view of the case was recently strengthened by what a lady visitor saw. The wife of the scientist was at home and greeted the v sitor cordially, who res, on ed:
"How do you do? I am glad to see

you looking so well. And how is your husband?" "He is quite well," replied the w'fe of the scientist. "He is in his stutio

engaged in solving some difficult mathematical problems. Just at this moment the voice of the

scientist was heard from the kitchen: "I've got through grinding coffee. What shall I do next?" - Texas Sijtinus.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. . KANSAS

IDLENESS.

The caterpillar swings his airy thread From off a leaf of this far-spreading oak That towers in solemn grandeur o'er i

head; Upon the leaves of my neglected book A tiny spider, green and brown, doth weave His shining gossamer: the black ant hies Across the rustic bench, his insect prize With effort huge amid his store to leave; From tawny speck to gorgeous butterfly The insect world before my gaze doth lie; And so e'en Plutarch's self how can I choos When Nature in her festive garment wooes?

A flutter 'mid the branches, and my heart
Leaps with the life in that full chirp that
breathes;
The brown, full-breasted sparrow with a dart
ls at my feet amid the swaying wreaths
of grass and clover; trooping blackbirds

With haughty step; the oriole, wren and

Revel amid the cool, green moss in play.
Then off in clouds of music; while the drum of scarlet-crested woodpecker from you old Druid-hunting oak sends toppling down A ruined memory of ages past:

O life and death—how blended to the last!

Far up, the sailing wing of hawk or crow Allures me, while a voice within my soul Is whispering marvelous things; a hidden

woe, As if I heard an inner funeral toll 'er hopes and aspirations quite as dead As this poor branch, conflicts with hope Which mounts beyond that atom in the sky, Beyond the blue, and must with sun be fed. A squirrel leaps from bough to spray, now skims

skims
The gray old fence with acorns laden; chimes
The distant cow-bell, mingling with the call
Of laughing children as the apples fail.

So Plutarch's witcheries have been left to The lives and hopes and woes of men who To honor's summit, for the thought's sweet

no honor's summit, for the thought's sweet play,
And peace on music-throbbing Nature's breast.

Borne inward o'er the soul's mysterious chord,
The melodies of other worlds respond
Her anthems, sealing that far-circling bond
Which clasps creation to creative Word.
I close my book; my tangled spider free,
Musing on that unuttered unity;
And walk the homeward path, with daisies pied,

In vague, sweet yearnings for the "other -Catholic World.

NOT WISHY-WASHY.

Clarence Gorse's Style of Teaching a District School.

In those merry old times in Merry England, whose shadow, after centuries, is still passing dark and upas-like, when the only learning among the rich was in hawks and hounds and the art of arresting a poacher, and, among the poor, in clutching from a sullen soil, with hardly better tools than fingernails, a harvest sufficient to keep the harvesters alive and their masters in waste and idleness; when the only craft of the rich and great was in treason and stratagem, and of the poor, in concealment and humility or in treachery to more faithful comrades: in those merry times-if merry is the blackest word in the language-when the cruelest of the language—when the cruelest of self, was pleased to find fearlessness in laws were distorted by the cruelest of another. "That's the talk, Mr. Gorse! men, or set aside if, haply, some genius Think you're a match for them, eh?" of barbarity might devise something worse-in those times, then, there was one law so destitute of any show of reason that generally, no king, lord, or prelate desiring its suspension, it was allowed to have something of the force of settled rule. Under this law, a per son charged with any crime might decline to plead, and ask, by right of the realm, shield of faithful subjects, permission to prove his innocence on the body of his prosecutor. In the battle then given, if the prisoner were victorious, his innocence became manifest; if he were beaten, his guilt stood revealed as if by the light of noonday. This was one of the more prominent and even liberal features of English jur.s-

helped to mold. Fifty years ago, in our own country, the tribunal of force was the only tribunal recognized in at least one of our institutions—the public school. The teacher was a sort of plaintiff, charging the pupils with ignorance, and bidding them learn from him. The pupils, in defense, answered according to the old rule, by giving battle. Such, even five years ago, when this little tale begins, was the rule in a remote lake district of Ohio; and so firmly was the rule adhered to, so brave and determined were the pupils, that it be-came impossible for the school trustees to find in the vicinity and among the ranks of veteran pedagogues a person bold enough to assume the position of instructor. In this terrible pass and menace to education, the trustees caused a notice of their wants to be placed in the post-office of a neighbor-

prudence, and when it became obsolete

in the courts it still remained in force in

the society which those courts had

ing college town.

There, to while away an idle moment, Clarence Gorse, sophomore and richest student of the college, read it. Poorer young men read it But the reputation of District No. 6 was known, and for a month there were no applicants. At the end of that time, however, Clarence Gorse walked from his boarding-place to the post-office to read the notice again, and when he had the address of Mr. H. Clark, Ochreville, O., he put himself in communication with that gentleman with no delay. The school was still vacant, the answer came; and laconic directions were added whereby Mr. Gorse might find the house of Mr. H. Clark, where the trustees would assemble to consider his candidacy. Gorse put the letter in his side pocket as carefully as if it contained the clue to another island of Monte Cristo, for a turn of fortune's wheel had made him as poor as he had been rich. At the time set he penetrated into the re-bellious district, and by dint of inquiry arrived at his destination. "Mr. Clark's was a rambling, white house, quite the finest about; but perhaps it was too fine, for, knocking at the front door, Gorse was presently startled by a pretty voice inside, which communicated the intelligence that the door was "fast-ened," and would he "go round?" Going around he was met at the side door by the owner of the pretty voice, who proved to be a remarkably pretty

name, conducted him to the parlor. Clark, play a fair hand at cards; there's a block. The Johnsons, rushing in like two bull-dogs, had a like reception. It was at the last blow that he heard a street of the pretty voice that she would "tell father," and dissumess; we're a happy family right scream from Mary.

The Keen Judgment of the President Pully like two bull-dogs, had a like reception. It was at the last blow that he heard a prished a vast amount of work during. Gorse thought the room off." ather plain, nor did he notice how much had been done to make it cosy and agreeable. In some things, truly, it was rustic to conventionality. For instance, the picture of a battle in which boys." the leading Rebel, about to saber the leading Federal, was covered by the revolver of a second Federal about to be bayoneted by a second Rebel who was in imminent danger of death from a third Federal attacked by a third Rebel grappled with by a fourth Federal, and so on until the two great armies of fifteen

or sixteen men were hopelessly involved. This was unnatural and confusing; but there were other pictures which atoned somewhat for its enormity. On a home-made easel was a crude water-color of a pretty subject. The carpet was bright, and the old furniture had tidies and covers worked with thousands of patient stitches. All in all, if the room was not an asthetic success, it was, at least, a pathetic failure, and so worthy of consideration. The young lady, creator of this interior, was soon back with a message that her father would come presently, and again, before vanishing, she gave an appealing look around her.
"Her work," said Clarence to him-self; and immediately added: "It isn't

Mr. Clark, soon appearing, was seen to be a large man, jovial-faced and red whiskered. He gave the young man a frank survey, then a hearty welcome, and immediately after wished him suc-

When the other directors arrived the atmosphere became one of business. Gorse began by handing his letters of recommendation to Mr. Perkins, a bony milky-eyed gentleman, with spotty, white whiskers and blue overalls. Without committing himself on his abil-ity to read, Mr. Perkins gave the letters

"This is to certify," read the latter. "that the bearer is competent to instruct in the ordinary English branches; also in Latin, Algebra, Geom-

Here the third director, a small, fierce man, with black whiskers, who had been eveing Gorse with eagle glance, was distinctly heard to ejaculate: "Wishy

"What's that, Billiger?" asked Clark.
"Wishy-wash!" repeated Billiger.
'Namby-pamby! What do we want of

"That's so," said Clark to Gorse, in explanation of this pithy observation. 'Latin isn't much use to us. We have a hard lot of boys, and what we're after principally is muscle."

"Consequently, we don't want nam-by-pamby," added Mr. Billiger, who had made his point.

"What we want," proclaimed Mr. Perkins, with raw-boned dignity, "is somebody to keep the boys up to the Rack. That's about a teacher's business, I suppose. "With your help," said Clarence, "I

think I can manage the boys."
"Good." cried red whiskered Mr. Clark, who, not afraid of anything him-

"Certainly. If they misbehave, let them understand they will be expelled."

Mr. Clark's face fell. In spite of the jovial red whiskers, he looked grieved. Mr. Perkins' spread a look of lofty scorn in the sporty places of his white beard; while Mr. Billiger hissed "Wishywash, namby-pamby," and glared most

"Turn out boys o' spirit and keep in the milk-sops? Nuthin' of the kind. Whittle down our school to fit nambyparuby teachers? Not much."

"Yery well," said Clarence, who expected this outbreak; "then I'll man-Mr. Billiger sniffed. He evidently supposed the young man referred to some method by 'moral suasion,' in which case the district would settle

down to a state of nauseating peace. "No wishy-wash!" he stipulated. "Just as you wish," replied Gorse, "Good again," said Clark, brightening. "Do your best. Take a club or anything; only master 'em."

Clarence agreed, and the contract was drawn up; four months at fifty dollars a month. After this, to reassure Gorse, Mr. Clark explained that there were but few very troublesome boys. "About six, aren't there, Perkins?"

"Six or a dozen," replied Perkins, with a great man's carelessness.
"There's the three Bremer boys——" "And two Johnsons." seemed proud of the Johnsons.

"And a couple of Rhino Williams" boys. Jim Wooster—is Jim going?" Clarence corre Epigrammatically, Perkins replied famous Bill. that Jim would "be on deck." "Is your Bill going?" asked Clark

of Mr. Billiger.
"Bill is," returned Billiger.
"He is the worst of all," explained

"Don't know as I do," said Mr. B. uneasily.

"Well, I'd just crack his empty This was rather a personal rehead." mark, but fierce Mr. Billiger did not re-sent it, and business being concluded, he and Perkins took leave.

"Now," said Clarence, "about a boarding-place. I want to board right here." Mr. Clark was delighted: Bill from where he was in my wages for the whole term without teaching another day." cried here." Mr. Clark was delighted; Bill from where he was standing, near would ask "Mary," who, being called, the stove. "Come talk to me a little." proved to be the pretty girl again; and,

being asked her opinion said: "If Mr. Gorse pleased." Clarence wished to know if the young lady would attend his school. Mr. Clark said the school was too rough.

"I want to learn Latin and algebra," said Mary, in a tone as if, perhaps, she him. were too ambitions. "Nothing better," cried Clarence, en-

thusiastically. "If you don't go to school, I will teach you in the evenings. This is a fine place," he went on. "You have an organ, I will bring even the Bremer boys shuddered in

her intently, and on receiving his algebra, there's our science; I also, Mr. Bill down among the little benches like

"Haw, haw!" cried Mr. Clark, taken at the start in his own vein. "We are, and I've a notion to go to school the first day, and help you clean up the

On the first Monday of December, Clarence Gorse was on hand at an early hour in the barren, isolated schoolhouse. When he had built a fire and made the room tidy, he sat in state be-When he had built a fire and hind the desk and amused himself looking over the previous winter's register. He found there had been three teachers at different times during the term, and that, after a week's reign, each of them had been deposed. He found also the names of the redoubtable Bremers, of the mutinous Johnsons, of the Messrs. Williams, and, high up in the list, alphabetically, the terror-inspiring name of Bill Billiger, put down conventionally as William Billiger, aged 24."While he was engaged in this thrilling pas-time, the smaller children began to ar-rive. They inspected the teacher, hung up their dinner-pails, fought for the small seats in front, and, when he never dreamed of on the lakes. Gorse said "Good-morning," ran out Good-day, Mr. Billiger; if you think t with sarcastic laughter, as if even they were not to be caught by designing politeness. After them came the larger boys and girls. The boys hung up their overcoats and dinners, pre-empted seats, inspected the teacher, who by no means attempted another "Good-morning," and lumbered out again. The girls regarded the stolid young men with snickering appreciation, were industriously unconscious of the teacher, and, finally departed arm-in-arm, (showing how tenderly they could be if they wished), humming beautiful airs popular in the eighteenth century.

The battle was about to begin. At nine o'clock promptly Gorse rang the bell. The scholars having taken their places, he began with the largest looked him squarely in the eye, and asked his name; so he proceeded through the school. When he had the names, he took his place behind the

"I am grieved," he commenced, "to note the absence of William Billiger.' This remark, being made seriously, created much surprise. "I find by the register that William is twenty-four vears old; he must be a fine scholar. I should like to have him here as a model. Does any one know where William is

Yes, William was a sailor on the lake, and would be ready for school the following Monday.

"William was not satisfied with the teachers last winter, and so, with your aid, he threw them out to make room for better. It will be a sad state of things if William returns and finds me used by those who can travel in palace not up to his wishes; for he will not cars and by those who can pay but throw me out. Thomas Bremer?"

"Yes, sir." "Come here and see what William's chances are for a new administration."

The eyes of the school being on him, Thomas could not refuse. He advanced to the desk.

"You are the strongest boy here now, are'nt you?' "Yes, sir."

"See if you can hold my hand."

'Now, I will hold you. hands at once.

Thomas crossed his wrists, Gorse's Engers went around them like iron, holding them immovable. Young Bremer struggled, but as vainly as if he had been an infant. The hard fingers seemed shutting into the bone, and he surrendered.

The big boys at heir seats attempted to laugh.
"Come up and try it yourselves,"
cried Bremer. The laugh subsided. "Take your seat, Thomas; and when William, tell him not to be

afraid of giving me any trouble."

The troubles of the school-teacher, however, were not yet over. After the noon hour, one day in the second week, when the school had been called to order, and when Mary, now permitted to attend under a pretense of penetrating the mysteries of aigebra, was conscientiously at work, Clarence, looking out of the high window, saw a little party coming from up the road. He recognized Mr. Billiger, the arch enemy of wishy-wash, and, with him, the offspring of Johnson and Rhino Williams, who, since the first day, had been absent. A young man larger than the others, with a shuffling gait and a heavy swing to his shoulders, Clarence correctly divined to be the

A moment afterwards the company entered the room. There was a deep hush and Clarence, looking around saw that Mary was trembling. He men-tally resolved that the person was un-Clark to Gorse. "Do you know, Billi- lucky who frightened her, and then, sager, what I'd do with your Bill if I were luting the director, gave him a seat by "I heerd you wanted Bill," said the

black villain. "I've brought him. I wanted to ask you not to hurt him, squeeze his hands of anythin" bid you bring him here to make a lengthwise are preferred, they disturbance?" asked Gorse, judging it

he and Perkins took leave.

"Do you actually mean business anxiously asked Clark when the others had best to begin the attack.

"He won't be put on by no namby-pamby," said Mr. Billiger, smartly. gone.
"I don't mean anything else," said and Williamses, too. You didn't bring Gorse, and thereupon Clark clapped him on the shoulder and advised him in a fatherly voice "to sail in."

and Williamses, too the data and will handses, too the data and will hand handses and the data and the

> "Very well; in the first place I warn the others to take their seats."
> But the Johnsons and Williamses re-

fused, and, with Bill at their head, came down the aisle. They approached slowly, gathering courage as they came. The leader held his right hand behind him.

"You've got brass knuckles on, haven't you" said Gorse.

She colored when he regarded little, so do 1: there's art; Latin and was from an arm of steel which sent Berald.

'quick!"

You are slow," said the teacher, derisively. 'Give me the ruler.' Mr. Billiger did not delay in obeying, All this had taken but a moment, and

William was struggling to his feet. Gorse did not interfere, but when the young man found his head and made another rush he sent him down with a more terrific blow than before. William was in no haste this time to arise; his father, seeing how matters stood, started for the door, telling Bill "to

come along."
"Oh, no," said Clarence.
"Oh, no?"

"That's it. You brought William here as a scholar; he'll stay till night. He will sit on that small seat, Mr. Billiger, and if he doesn't keep silence, I'll give him a flogging such as he never dreamed of on the lakes. am conducting this temple of learning in too wishy-washy a style, don't hesi-tate to express your valuable views." William Billiger occupied the small

seat, made no noise, and by direction of the teacher, kept his eyes to the front; the boys who did not take their seats when warned left them now for a whipping, and Clarence Gorse, master of the district, never spent a happier afternoon in his life.

He did not forget that Mary had

called him "Clarence;" neither did she, for the rosy blushes were ready again when she told the story at night. "I cried "O Mr. Gorse!" narrated

this charming historian. "No, indeed: you cried 'Clarence, Clarence?" corrected the young man. Then the historian was confused, and then it was that all of her previous blushes were eclipsed.

"I guess Mary was a good deal in-terested," said the artless farmer.
"But, by the Eternal, I wish I could have seen you knock Bill!"—Williston Fish, in Chicago Current.

TRAVELING DRESSES.

The Materials of Which They Are Constructed and the Way They Are Fash-

Mohair, canvas and bison cloths are the fabrics commended for summer and autumn traveling dresses. Mohair is the general choice, because it is graded in such various qualities that it will be used by those who can travel in palace twenty-five cents a vard for their dress goods. The sleazily-woven mohair is preferred, as it is less harsh and stiff than the close, firm fabric formerly move him a jet from the plan of thorused; its smooth surface sheds dust, it ough reform he has mapped out for does not cockle from dampness, and its himself. Virginia is particularly not burdensome at any season. The better qualities cost from fifty cents to from the Federal patronage in the hands "See if you can hold my hand."

Thomas seized the hand manfully; it felt, he said afterwards, "like a horse's leg," and it released itself on the instant.

Try both your hands," said the slim teacher; and the result was the same.

"Try both your hands," said the slim teacher; and the result was the same.

"Try both your hands," said the slim teacher; and the result was the same.

"Now I will hell you Both your shades. There are the Cabinet officers, but he has given the avowed that he did not try to of the apostle of repudiation. The gent of the apostle of the prettily-made mohair dresses trimmed ample evidence of ripe judgment and with rows of white Hercules braid for caution which dismisses to a vanishing sale in the furnishing stores for twentyfive dollars, which could be made at home at much less expense. In order to make these dresses light, a foundation skirt is dispensed with, and the lower part of the skirt is laid in large plaits, and attached to the gored upper part, which supports the slight drapery. The plaited part may be laid in broad kilt plaits four to six inches wide, that are lapped or turned under only about an inch and a half: this makes the skirt less heavy, and requires less material. A hem four inches deep may finish the edge of the skirt, or it may have a cluster of tucks above it, or several rows of narrow braid. A short apron and straight plaited back drapery complete this skirt. Another design, has three wide panel plaits in front and on the sides, with the wide spaces between crossed by rows of wide white. braid. The apron is sewed to the top of these plaits, turned upward, and laid in folds to the belt; the back has two large triple box plaits for drapery. A postilion basque with a Breton vest, made quite narrow and braided across in rows, is suitable for either of the skirts described here. For more dressy cos-

> have insertions of lace beyond the hem. Tucks across or lengthwise are also effeetive in this fabric, and are suggested lengthwise tucks are preferred, they are only used down the front and sides. stopping ten inches above the foot, and are thence merely pressed flatly, so that they flare loosely as a flounce; tal tucks are two or three inches wide. and pass around the entire skirt, which is full in house-maid style. A Norfolk jacket waist, with narrow tucks and a belt, is suitable with this skirt, and the round waist with a leather belt is also used. Double aprons are also tucked," and are made (one shorter than the other) by using the corners of the goods, letting them drop toward the left side, covering the front only; they are then finished with a nem two inches wide, with three half-inch tucks above it .-Harper's Bazar.

> tumes, velvet is used for a vest, collar

and cuffs, and rows of velvet ribbon are on the skirt; black, blue, or garnet

velvet is used with gray shades, and golden brown with fawn color. The

fan apron in lengthwise plaits from the

belt is liked for these mohairs, that

fall best in straight lines rather than in

wrinkled draperies, and this apron may

be edged with mohair lace to match, or

-Fish cakes: Take one-half pound cold fish, three ounces snet shred fine, a small lump of butter, a teacupful of bread crumbs, pepper, salt and nutmeg, two teaspoonfuls of anchovy sauce; pound all together in a mortar, mix with an egg, divide into small cakes my violin: there's music; you paint a their seats; but the blow that followed and fry them a light brown .- N. Y

GENERAL VILAS.

The investigations to meet in

ptished a vast amount of work during "Clarence! Clarence!" she eried; the three months he has been in office. He turned suddenly and discovered In no instance was the keen judgment the ferocious director coming toward of President Cleveland exemplified him with a heavy ruler. "I'll learn you to strike my son!" he was yelling; but when he saw Gorse facing him he stopped.
"You are slow," said the teacher, dethat have been crowned with a gratify ing success. To this zeal and activity he has combined excellent judgment and caution, earnestness, tireless industry and readiness to adopt, after careful scrutiny, any new method which may tend to simplify and facilitate the work ings of his department. Like the other members of the Cabinet, Mr. Vilas is a steadfast upholder of the true principles of Civil-Service reform, to which the President is unalterably committed. He found the department in a condition calculated to discourage and dampen the zeal of any reformer. It was permeated with the leaven of the notorious Frank Hatton and the still more notorious Brady, and was, if possible, more Republican and offensively partisan than any of the other departments. Like the cities of the plain, few just men could be found in it, and Mr. Pearson was the only Lot who was considered

worthy of being saved.

Throughout the length and breadth of the land were postmasters who obtained their positions as the reward of party services and on the condition that they were to regard themselves as mere electioneering agents when the good of the party demanded it. Democrats were rigidly excluded, as a matter of course, from this huge partisan ma-

Mr. Vilas, although naturally sur-

prised at the magnitude of the evil he

was appointed to suppress, did not in-

dulge in precipitate measures which might have embarrassed the postal service and have done violence to his re-form principles. He has proceeded cautiously, examined each case carefully before making a removal or an appointment, and consequently he has, as far as he has been able to go, so far, raised the standard of the service to a degree of efficiency and honesty which would have been considered impossible six months ago. Besides the excellent material he has substituted for corrup-tion in the postoffices, he has stopped several important leaks in the business of his department. By a new postage stamp contract he saves over thirty thousand dollars a year to the Govern-ment and seven thousand on postal cards. In one item of sending office packages by mail he effected a saving of \$42,437.25. All this has been ac-complished in the first three months of his administration, and he proposes to do a great deal more when time and familiarity with the workings of his office permit. He has been more fiercely assailed by the spoilsmen, probably, than any other member of the Administration, but they have failed to weight is sufficient for warmth, yet is shoulders the incubus of Mahoneism, which derived all its oppressivene

the Cabinet officers, but he has given caution which dismisses to a vanishing point all dread of blunders. The postoffice department is in excellent hands -Albany Argus.

THE OHIO BOURBONS.

Politicians Who Never Learn and Who Never Forget The Bloody Shirt Busi-The Republicans of Ohio are genuine Bourbons. Like the line of princes who bore that name they never forget and they never learn. The utterances of the platform which they adopted at their convention last week is the most foolhardy attempt to revive dead and long buried issues we have witnessed in many a day. The bloody shirt lost all the potency it ever possessed years ago, and no one ought to know this better October, 1878, spoke as follows in the for a Democrat. The Republican press House of Representatives: 'I want to thinks, or affects to think, it is insuffer-say another thing. The man who attempts to get up a political excitement in this country on the old sectional Administration is turning good Republican press their teeth at the way the Democratic administration is turning good Republican press thinks, or affects to think, it is insufferable. issues will find himself without a party licans out of office. and without support! The man who wants to serve his country must put turning these good men out of office, himself in the line of its leading thought, but that they are Republicans, and there direction of the accomplishment of any of these purposes is a public bene-

"Without a party and without sup-port," these are the words in which General Garneld in 1878 foreshadowed the defeat of the Republicans in Ohio by the Republicans in twenty years. He is endeavoring to make the interests-business, political and social-of the two great sections of this country a unit, and because his efforts are being rewarded with success the Republicans of Oh o lyingly assert that he has appointed un pentant rebels to office and disregarded the clasms of the North-ern veterans. And the leading Republican journals of the country, re-echoing the sentiments of the Springfield Convention, assert that these are the grounds upon which the political bats tles of the next tour years are to be

Such blind folly as this invites defeat, and defeat will come. If there are They

ago before it is too late. The party that hopes to return to power by a red newel of sectional strife will find the road a long and difficult one. -Pitts burgh Postaz day 9 ban rottb 3,8 NOM MIT. 3 W

TRUTH-TELLING.

Blaine's Mendacity and Tergiversations

the Causes of His Defeat. 1) Machiner Blaine recently said that the nomination for the Presidency had been thrust at him, and he did not feel justified in declining it. This is political, or, more strictly speaking, parliamentary landinim guage of that nature coming more generally into use among politicians as the

world grows older.

There is no reason why a politician should not tell the truth. He has to mix with all classes of people; sees all phases of life; possesses rare opportunities for the study of human nature, and, if originally without a talent for close observation, his constant intercourse with men should of itself nourish into activity even his most latent possessions of the perceptive quality and cause him to learn the one fact which his observa-tion surely teaches—namely, that people demand truthful utterances from public men. They are supposed to speak for the masses, and therefore their responsibility is all the greater. John Stuart Mill was once invited to

stand for Parliament by a few friends who knew his great ability. He consented, but he was generally unknown to the people of that particular district. The voting population was made up largely of workingmen. His opponent, who regarded his candidacy with indifference, had, he was certain, one bomb which, when exploded, would shatter Mill's alightest change of would shatter Mill's slightest chance of success. It was a report that had been and! raked up from the past to the effect that away classes of England are given to lying."
"Did you ever make that remark?" asked Mill's opponent at an immense mass meeting composed almost entirely of the working-classes. Mills straight-ened himself, looked the man in the eye, and said simply: "I did." , That was all-no explanation; no equivalent. What was the result? That meeting, made up as it was of the working classes, sent forth a shout of applause which shook the building. Here was a public man who had the courage to tell the truth about a remark he had made, 171110 although the truth appeared damaging to him. He had made an assertion he should not have made, but he did not should not have made, but he did not attempt to escape the penalty by equiveration. It elected Mill. These people whom he had once dispraised realized that they would get in him a man whose word they could rely upon. They felt that here at least was one public man who was not given to lying.

If one cause more than another can lit lo be given for Blaine's defeat it is to be tound in the fact that the people had ceased to believe what he said. He had made so many misstatements that the ming public wanted the affidavits to substan-tiate his utterances. He had made that mistake so surprisingly common among can be fooled more than once. It is a contrary fact that the masses are like a child. One untruth can forfeit a trust of years. And Blaine has lied repeat of years. edly, but hever so transparently as when he avowed that he did not try to get the Republican nomination for the Presidency.

har. Because a man is a public man it is not necessarily held that all public men are liars. But Blaine as being a conspicuous Republican and public man has been a shining exemplification of total the fact that both Republicans and publie men can lie and do lie too often .-Richmond (Va.) State a and yrtono od T

THE PEOPLE BEGAN IT. The Removal of Republican Office-Holders

Imperatively Demanded "Another old and faithful officer removed," is the pathetic announcement with which the Republican papers seek to rouse popular indignation against this "inconsistent and hypocritical?" and it Administration for displacing a Republican official who has spent twenty-four and no one ought to know this better than the Republican leaders in Ohio. The platform adopted by them was denounced in advance seven years ago by the most brilliant Republican statesman their State ever produced. We refer to by his judicious conduct of the coinage General Garfield, who, on the 10th of bureau; ne, too, is to go and make room

It is hard. There is no reason for himself in the line of its leading mongh, and that is the restoration of business, is no reason for putting new meaning and that is the restoration of business, is no reason for putting new meaning trade, commerce, industry, sound political economy, hard money and honest only an outrageous and crying injustice to the good men who have been, some than drawing splaries from the Govpayment of all obligations; and the to the good men who have been, some man who can add arvaning in the of them, drawing salaries from the Government for eighteen, twenty and twenty-four years, but it is a flagrant violation of the spirit of the Civil-Service rules. The people must be appealed to. But here is the trouble: The people who are to be appealed to began the mischief which they are asked to remain to in 1885. At the same time he outlined the course of the man whom these same Republicans now denounce. President Cleveland, who in three short months has done more to firmly reunite the North and South than was accomplished by the Republicans in twenty years. freed the slaves, half paid the publiced debt (after contracting it), restored specie payment, (after suspending it), and done a great many other fine things? Didn't they turn out that 'old it's and faithful officer, ? President Arthur, and repudiate that other "old and faithful" patriot, Mr. Blaine, for no other reason under the sun than that they were Republicans? And didn't they put a New York Democrat in the White House, utterly ignorant of President dential duties, simply because he was a bar

Democrat?

If the people are to be appealed to a against President Cleveland, who is to appealed to against the people? ney are the authors of the trouble, for any Republicans in Ohio who stall revere they began it. President Cleveland is the utterances of their great feader, let only imitating and obeying them. St off them heed the warning of seven years Louis Republican, at solution les on has

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

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

It is currently reported that President Cleveland is determined that the Ausrtian government, must accept Mr. Keiley or do the penitentiary themselves or given a best she can without an American minister at her court.

The troops destined for service against the Apaches could be advantageously trained to the proper degree of agilty by a preliminary course in running cattlemen out of Oklahoma. - Osage County Demo-

Instead of having their pensions stopped or cut down under a Demcoratic administration, as some foolishly claimed they would be, the old soldiers find that their claims are receiving more careful and prompt attention than ever before.

walls, as far as they go.
On motion, the resolution, passed May 6, 1885. allowing the City Marshal 50 per cent. of licenses collected

Kansas people in Washington take pleasure in calling upon Gen. Geo. C. Rogers, of Eureka, who is installed in an important position in the pension department. He \$5.10.

J. B. Shipman, Street Commission and to his soldier friend he owes his appointment. Rogers is a Democrat who richly deserves his reward.—Leavenworth Standard.

President Cleveland has ordered en. Shiridan to take charge in son of the troops guarding the Cheyennes on the Kansas border. This early action will probably result in preventing an uprising and is a very gratifying contrast, m., July 10. to the course taken for many years Council met, the Mayor and same when there were indications of an outbreak.

Mr. Malcolm Hay, the retiring first assistant postmaster general is a strict constructionist of Jeffrson ian Democracy. He refused to receive any compensation for the time he was in Florida on account of ill-health, and turned over the voucher he received for his salary for that time to the treasury department. All federal officials should follow the example set by Mr. Hay.

Every branch and sub-division in the dead letter office at Washington was up with its business and ready to report on June 30, at the close of business for the month.

The ordinary dead letters are now "passed" or disposed of in two days and returned on the third day.

Wm. Watson and J. W. Talkington have a new hay press and are shipping hay from this station, which is a nice affair for those who have hay to sell, as it saves the trouble of stacking. I understand they pay \$2.50 per ton delivered at the press. This degree of celerity in the disposition of dead letters has not yet been reached in any other country in the postal union, and has never before been reached in this coun-

The country has now been four months under Democratic rule, and according to Blaine's after-election speech, there ought to have been at least a thousand colored Republicans killed in the south by white Democrts by this time. But all the colored Republicans are as yet unkilled, and thousands of them have slipped over to the winning side and turned Democrats. This is bad, very bad. Blaine should make an extended southern tour and try the effects of a fresh waive of the ensaguined linen.-Burlingame Democrat.

pretices of English nobility is like wire and hedge; a first-class peach ly to have a worse moral effect in this country than in England. There some good is accomplished, for these shocking tales serve to point out the necessity for a reform in laws governing the matter. But in America the effect is different. While no such condition of affairs exists here and there is no good reason for the re-publication

good reason for the re-publication of these scandals, certain prudent newspapers, in the hope of making a few dollars, pander to the tastes of their more depraved readers and give the filthy details of the revelations regardless of the injury which they are almost certain to do young readers into whose hands these papers may fall.

Brutality to convicts, who are without means of defence and redress for wrongs, seems to be a favorite pastime with overseers and supervisors of different states. A few months ago a vigorous howl went up from Texas on the subject and now South Carolina shows a parallel case. The fact that the convicts working on a certain rallway in that state were being inhumanly treated first came to the governor a few months ago, and he set parties to work to in-

The Chase County Convent vestigate the story. The investigation was made and more was found than expected. Out of 120 prisoners at work on the first of January sixteen had been so badly mistreated that they died—were beaten to death, in fact. This is a prisoners at work on the first of state of affairs that is a disgrace to any state, and where contractors of prison labor are found guilty of such barbarity they should be unceremoniously locked up in the shamselves or given a second given a second guilty of chase County. State of Kansas, less Chase County. Office of County Clerk, July 9, 1885. Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of July, 1885, a petition, signed by Wm W. Hotchkiss and 18 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners and to the Board of County Commissioners.

The following bills were allowed:
Adare Hildebrand & Co., lumber for the Gandy bridge, \$13.86.
M. A. Campbell, plow lay and pick,

er, \$25.00.
S. A. Breese, accounts against the city, paid by him, \$44.64.
A communication from N. A. Dobbins asking a reduction of Billiard

Hall license was presented, and laid over until the next meeting.

A petition of Ellen B. Madden, asking for the vacation of the alleys in blocks 9 and 10, was presented, read and granted, said Ellen B. Madden to now for the whilesting of the said. pay for the publication of the ordinance vacating the same.

Adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock, p.

members being present, and transacted the following business: Ordinance No. 146, relating to auc-

tioneers and peddlers, which will be found in another column, was passed. Ordinance No. 147, vacating certain alleys, as asked for by Ellen B. Madden, and which will be found in another column, was passed.

On motion, the license of Mrs. J. N.

Nye, for keeping a skating rink, was fixed at 50 cents per week, until Octo-

ber 1, 1885.

The bill of Geo. W. Crane & Co., of \$2 for a copy of the session laws of 1885 was allowed.

ELMDALE ITEMS.

ELMDALE KANSAS, July 14, 1885.

The weather is fine, and there is a good outlook for a corn crop.

Wm. Watson and J. W. Talkington

C. H. Carswell was in town, Sunday, and left his subscription for the New York World with J. R. Jeffrey, agent at Elmdale.

Law suits seem to be the only excitement in town at present.

Mr. Chas. Smith, of Diamond creek has returned from Fort Scott, where he has been in school. Tony.

MATFIELD CREEN CLEANINGS

MATFIELD GREEN, KANSAS, July 10, 1885, To Editor of the Courant:

The beef shop is in full blast. The picture gallery was blown away.

A harness shop will be started here
soon; also, a hardware store.

oon; also, a hardware store.

We need a drug store badly.

The farmers have laid the corn by.

Harvesting oats is the order of the
U. Bet.

160 Acres of Land for Sale, By J. P. Kuhl, about 51 miles south-west of Cotton wood Falls, Kansas,

what is known as the Al. Haye The exposure of the corrupt farm, about 100 acres fenced with orchard, and about 5 acres of fair timber; everlasting water; about 45 acres under cultivation. For particulars call on or address

J. P. KUHL. FOR SALE, Some good milkcows. Inquire of J. M. Bielman, on Rock creek.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, | 88

the governor a few months ago, missioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Capt. if Brandley, Mike Nolan and J M Patterson as viewers, with instruc-

com. at nw cor

of nw 1/2; then e 30 ft, for a place of be-glinning; then s at a right-angle 200 ft; thence e at a

se ¼; thence n 68 lks; then w 7.13 chains, to Cottonw'd river; thence

BAZAAR TOWNSHIP.

NORTH COTTON WOOD FALLS.

COTTON WOOD FALLS.

HUNT & MC WILLIAMS'S ADDITION.

ets Block Lots. Block All of 11, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14

STRONG CITY.

EMSLIE'S ADDITION.

CARTTER'S ADDITION.

CLEMENTS.

CEDAR POINT.

SAFFORD.

ROAD NOTICE.

Lots 2 and 10, Block 1.

Block. Lots. 11, 2, 3, 4, e½ 5...

Block Lots.

Lets. Block Lots.
1 2, n 3/2 3, 14, 15, 17. 23, 5, 7, 9, 15, 17.
5 47, 8, 9, 10, 20, 2
17, 19 32, 34
9, 11, 13, 22, 24, 26. 611, 33, 35, 37.
2, 4 7 18, 20, 22
9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 27, 10, 29, 33

Block. Lots 11, e½ 2, 3, e½ 4, 9....

12 16, 18.... 13 1, 2, 8 18 19, 32 33

25 feet front on Broadway, off of n end of lot 7.... Commencing 75 feet n of se corner of lot 7; thence s 75 ft; thence w 54 ft; thence n 30 feet;

Il. except 8 ft off of

dose of the lash which they are so ready to give others who are in their power.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINS.

The City Council met in regular session on Wednesday night, July 8th, 1885, Mayor Kuhl and all the members, except Mr. G. P. Hardesty, being present, and transacted the following business:

The Finance Committee reported about \$172 on hand, with an outstanding debt of about \$83.

On motion, the Street Commissioner was instructed to raise the culvert at the southwest corner of the city, near L. A. Loomis's, two feet, and to make it twenty feet long, upon the present walls, as far as they go.

On motion, the resolution, passed May 6, 1885, allowing the City Marshal 50 per cent. of licenses collected by him, was rescinded.

Aday of July, 1885, a petition, signed by Wm W. Hotchkiss and 18 others, was presented to the bedwise present of the Board of County Commissioners of the location and vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at a point on the section line between sections seven and eighteen (7 and 18), township treenty (20), range eight (8) east, where the Moore and Patton road leaves said section line; thence east on the section line, or as are as practicable thereto, until it istersects the road leading from Cottonwood Falls to Bazaar:

And also to vacate that part of the Moore and Patton road from the point of the southwest corner of the southeast quarter (2) of section sixteen [18], township twenty [20], range eight (8) east, where the Moore and Patton road leaves said section line; thence east on the section line of the Moore and Patton road from the point of the Moore and Patton road from the point of the Moore and Patton road leaves said section line; thence east on the section line of the Moore and Patton road leaves said section line; thence east on the section line of the Moore and Patton road leaves said section line; thence east on the section line of the Moore and Patton road leaves said section line; thence east on the section line of the Moore and Patton road leaves and

the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of reason of roads, in microment of reason of roads, in microment of reason of roads, in microment of reason of the county of the provision of the county Commissioners.

J. J. Massey, [L. 8.]

Guointy Cerk.

[Published in the Chase County Courant, July 16, 1855]

ORDINANCE NO. 146.

An Ordinance relating to Auctioneers and Peddiers.

Peddiers.

An Ordinance relating to Auctioneers and Peddiers.

An Ordinance relating to Auctioneers and Peddiers.

Socrots 1: That it is hereby declared unlawful for any transient person to solicit creders for goods, wares or merchandise, or for any transient person to solicit creders for goods, wares or merchandise, or for any transient person to solicit creders for goods, wares or merchandise, or for any transient person to solicit creders for goods, wares or merchandise, or for any transient person to solicit creders for goods, wares or merchandise, or for any transient person to solicit creders for goods, wares or merchandise, or for any transient person to solicit creders for goods, wares or merchandise, or for any transient person to solicit creders for goods, wares or merchandise, or for any transient person to solicit creders for goods, wares or merchandise, or for any transient person to solicit creders for goods, wares or merchandise, or for any transient person to solicit creders for goods, wares or merchandise, or for any transient person to solicit creders for goods, wares or merchandise, or for any transient person to solicit creders for goods, wares or merchandise, or for any transient person to solicit creders for goods, wares or merchandise, or for any transient person to solicit creders for goods, wares or merchandise, or for any transient person to solicit creders for goods, wares or merchandise, or for any transient person to solicit creders for goods, wares or merchandise, or for any transient person to solicit creders for goods, wares or merchandise, or for any transient person to solicit creders for goods, war

Passed the Council, July 10, 1885. E. A. KINNE, City Clerk, [Published in the Chase County Courant, July 16, 1885.]

ORDINANCE NO. 147.

Ordinance vacating certain alleys. as for by Eilen B Madden. sked for by Ellen B Madden.

te it or lained by the Mayor and Councilmen
of the City of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas,
SEC. I. That the alleys running north and
south through thocks nine (9) and ten (10) in
Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, be, and the same
are, hereby vacated as prayed for by Ellen
B. Madden, the owner thereof, and, that the
same revert to the owner of said real estate
adjacent, on each side, in proportion to the
frontage of said real estate.
SEC, 2. This ordinance shall be in force and
effect on and after its publication in the
Chase County COURANT. J. P. KUHL,
Mayor.

Passed the Council, July 10, 1885. E. A. KINNE, City Cierk.

Delinquent Tax List of 1884.

STATE OF KANSAS, SS.

Chase County.

I. W. P. Martin, County Treaurer in and for the county and State aforesaid, do hereby give notice that I will, on the first Tuesday in September, A. D. 1885, and the next succeeding days thereafter, sell at public auction, at my office, at the county seat, in the city of Cottonwond Falls, Chase county, Kansas, so much of each tract of land and town lot hereinafter described as may be necessary to pay the taxes, penalties and charges thereon for the year 1884.

W. P. MARTIN, Co. Treas.

At my office, in Cottonwood Falls, this 10ta day of July, 1885.

COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP.

5 nw ¼ of 35 21 5 n ¼ of sw ¼ of. 35 21 5 nw ¼ of ... 1 22 5 w ¾ of sw ¼ of 6 22

DIAMOND CREEK TOWNSHIP 5. f. k | Description. | S. f. k. |
13 18 t | w 16 rods, to |
13 18 t | w 16 rods, to |
14 29 18 t | clace of be11 19 t | clace of be11 19 t | com. 10 rds w |
1. 12 19 t | of ne cor. of |
19 19 t | of ne cor. of |
25 19 t | w 5 rds; then |
25 19 t | w 5 rds; then |
26 19 t | m a s-wester. | w 5 rds; then in a s-we-terly direction to a point 55 rds
e of sw cor of ne 1/5 of se 1/5; then e 15 rd; then n 80 rds, to place of beginning... 27 19
Com. 720 ft n of se cor. of ne 1/5 om. 720 ft nof se cor. of next of nwx; then n to right-of-way of A., T. & S. F. R. R. Co.; then sw along right-of-way of said R. R. to n line of of Elmdale town site; thence e to place of be-ginning.

M. A. CAMPBELI FALLS TOWNSHIP. 8.T.R Description. S.T.f.
f. 2 20 7 down s side of
1 18 8 the river, to a
1 18 8 of place of
3 18 8 of place of
4 18 8 place of beginning, ½ a,
of 12 18 8 ginning, ½ a,
of 12 18 8 ginning, ½ a,

HARDWARE! STOVES, TINWARE,

Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse-shoes, Horse-nails; a full line of Wagon and Buggy Material, Iron & Wood Pumps, a complete line of

STEEL GOODS

FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS, HOES, RAKES & HANDLES

Carries an excellent stock of

Consisting of Breaking and Stirring Plows, Cultivators, Harrows. Wheelbarrows, &c., and is Agent for the weli-known

Wood Mowing Machine, and best makes of Sulky Hay Rakes

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

Full Line of Paint & Oil on Hand. A COMPLETE TINSHOP

I have an experienced tinner my employ and am prepared to do all kinds of work in that line, on short notice, and at very low prices

WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

The Chase County National Bank, as mortgagee in a mortgage executed to it by Johnson & Thomas, has taken possession of all that large stock of Hardware owned by Johnson & Thomas, in Cottonwool Falls, Kansas, and aursuant to the terms of its mortgage, it proposes to sell a sufficient quantity of this stock of Hardware to pay the indebtedness secured by this mortgage, at retail, or in job lots As these goods must be sold at the earliest possible time, the public are notified that the prices of all of this stock have been marked down to actual cost and below. There is no humbug about these goods being sold at netual cost and less. This is the best opportunity ever offered to this community to buy all classes of Hardware at what the same actually cost at wholesafe prices. Let every one call at the store formerly occupild by Johnson & Thomas and satisfy themselves that these goods are the best and cheapest ever offered here. As this opportunity will only last for a short time, every one should eatl early. The Chase County National Bank, as mort

OSACE MILLS

J. S. SHIPMAN, Proprietor.

w ½ of se ¼ of. 3 19 18 w ¼ of. 22 20 9 8 w ¼ of. 31 9 18 w ¼ of. 26 20 9 18 w ¼ of. 33 20 9 18 w ¼ of. 34 21 9 18 w ¼ of. 34 21 9 18 w ¼ of. 35 21 9 18 w ¼ of. 36 2 CUSTOM WORK SOLICITED.

> MARKET PRICES -PAID FOR-

WHEAT AND GUKN. Manufactures

GILTEDGE

THE CHOICE OF THAT WIFE OF MINE,"

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

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

ANYBODY Can now make Photographs by the new Dry cts. we will send post-paid Roche's Manual for Amateures, which gives full instruction for making the higher was tions for making the pictures, Outfits we furnish from \$10, upwards.
Our "PHOTOGRAPHIC BULLETIN," edited by Prot. Chas, F. Chandler head of the Chemical Deportment of the School of Mines, Columbia College, published twice a month for only \$2 per annum, keeps Photographers, professional or amateur, fully posted on all improvements, and an-swers all questions when difficulties arise.

Circulars and price lists free. E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., Manufacturers of Photographic Apparatus Manufactures, and Materials, No. 591 Broadway,

New York City.
Forty years established in this line of

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

STRONG CITY National Bank, STATE OF KANSAS, | 88.

County of Chase. |

Office of County Clerk, July 8, 1885.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 8th day of July, 1885, a p-tit on signed by James R. Buchanan and 33 other, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

(Successor to Strong City Bank), STRONG CITY, KANS.,

Does a General Banking Business.

Authorized Capital, \$150,000. PAID IN, \$50,000 00.

DIRECTORS.

location of a certain Foad, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at that point where the Emperia and El Dorado State roud crosses the section line between sections nineteen and thirty (19 and 30), township twenty-two (22), ra.ge eight (8, e.st; thence west on section lines, as near as practicable, between sections nineteen and thirty (19 and 30), in township twenty-two (22), range eight (3) ea-t and sections twenty-four and twenty-five (34 and 25), twenty-three and twenty-six (32 and 26), twenty-two and twenty-seven (22 and 27), twenty-one and twenty-seven (22 and 27), twenty-and twenty-nine (20 and 29), township twenty-two (22), range seven (7) east; thence to intersect the John Harbour road, ostall-lished July 5th. 1880, said road to be 50 feet wide.

Whereupon said Board of County, Commis. D K Cartter, S F Jones, Barney Lantry, D B Berry PS Jones,

wide.

Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: C. E. Carpenter. L. C. Rogler and Eli Elliott as viewers, with instructions to meet in conjunction with the County surveyor at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Bazaar township, on Saturday, the 15th day of August, A. D. 1885, and proceed to view said road, and give all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

J. J. MASSEY, County Clerk.

By chief of the Board of County Commissioners.

County Clerk.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. THOS. H. CRISHAM

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW.

Office upstairs in National Bank building COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS-

MADDEN BROS., Attorneys - at - Law.

Office, Court-house, Cottonwood Falls, Will practice in State and Federal Courts All business placed in our bands will receive careful and prompt attention. aug10-tf

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

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

CHAS. H. CARSWELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS Will practice in all the State and Federa courts and land offices. Collections made and promptly remitted. Office, east side if Broadway, south of bridge. mch29-tf

OSEPH G. WATERS.

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

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

STRONG CITY, KANSAS

Office in Independent building.

MISCELLANEOUS. JO. OLLINGER. Central Barber Shop.

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

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

las the Giant Well Drill, nine-inch bore, the largest in the country, and guarantees his work to give satisfaction. Terms reasonable, and wells put down on short not.cc. Address,

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

NEWSPAPER A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consume the contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to disco by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence. 149 editions have been issued. Spnt, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents, Write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, (10 Spruce St. Printing House Sq.), New York.

the names of the late of the l

CIVEN AWAY FOR ONE YEAR,

We want 200,000 subscribers before May 1st, 1885, to our large, illustrated publication. The CUSHINE Madazine. In order to get the above number of subscribers we must give away subscriptions the first year, and the serond year we will make up the loss as most of them will subscribe again, paying our regular orice. Send twelve two-cent stamps to pay postage and you will have the above Magazine to read every week for one whole year. If you accept the above offer we expect you will be kind enough to distribute among your freinds, a few small books continuing our advertisements and 167 of the best household receives, for which we will make you a present of a hand-some, silver plated, five-bottle Caster or a p dr of Roller Skates. State how many books you can give away for usand we will send the books and Caster (or Skates) prepaid. Orier for your friends also, and you will receive both presents. Address Susshine Magazine Co, Fillmore N. Y. CIVEN AWAY FOR ONE YEAR.



Best in the World. JOHN B. SHIPMAN

MONEYTOLOAN

In any amount, from \$500,00 and upwards, at

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, If you want money. WIN more money than at anything else by taking an agency for the best selling book out. Beginners suc-ceed grandly. None fall, Terms free.

HALLET OOK Co , Augusta, Maine, THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper AdW. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

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

ADVEDTISING RATES.

					% col.	
2 weeks 8 weeks 4 weeks 2 months 6 months	\$1 00 1.50 1.75 2 00 3.00 4 00 6.50 10 00	2 50 3 00 4 50 6 00 9 00 18 00	3 00 3 25 5 25 7 50 12 00 24 00	4.50 5.00 7.50 11.00 18.00 35.00	8.00	15.0 17.0 25.0 82.5 55.0 85.0

TIME TABLE.

Insertion; double price for black letter, or stems under the head of "Local Short Stops."

BAST, PASS MAIL.EM'T.FR'T.FR'T.FR'T Cedar Pt, 952 955 854 312 650 1124 Clements 10 04 10 (6 9 12 3 28 7 10 11 57 Elmdale., 19 22 10 22 9 38 3 55 7 38 12 48 Strong... 10 38 10 36 10 03 4 50 8 06 2 50 Safford... 11 01 10 54 10 34 5 34 8 38 3 50 WEST. PASS MAIL EM'T, FR'T FR'T.

8afford... 4 21 4 26 1 09 7 14 12 30 5 32 Strong... 4 38 4 50 1 35 7 47 1 35 7 00 Elmdale... 4 54 5 08 1 54 8 13 2 09 7 37 Clements 5 10 5 28 2 16 8 42 2 46 8 17 Cedar Pt. 5 22 5 43 2 32 9 00 3 12 8 45

The "Thunder Bolt" passes Strong City going east, at 11:34 o'clock, a. m., and go ing west, at 11:34 o'clock, a. m., and going west, at 4:27 o'clock, p. m., stopping at no other station in the county. This train carries the day mail.

DIRECTORY.

	STATE OFFICE A Martin
	Governor A P Rindle
	Lieutenant Gavernor A P Riodle E R Aller
	Secretary of State S B Bradford
	Attorney General S B Bradford
	Auditor EP McCabe
	Court DJ Brewer,
	Chief Justices Sup. Court, D J Brewer, A H Horton.
	Congresoman, 2d Dist I nomes 107
	COUNTY OFFICERS. Miller
	County Commissioners M.E. Hunt. E T Baker,
	W. P Martin
	County Treasurer W. P. Martin Probate Judge C. C. Whitson
*	Probate Judge I . Massey

dammingioners	M.E. Hunt.
County Commissioners	
County Treasurer	W. P. Martin.
County Treasurer	C. Whitson.
 Probate Judge	J J Massev.
County Clerk	A. P. Gandy.
Register of Deeds	r H Grisham.
County Attorney	W A Kinne.
Clerk District Court	C F Neshit.
Jounty Surveyor	1 W Griffis
Sheriff	1 C Davis
Superintendent	W Hait
Coroner	С Е пате.
Mayor Joh	18 w Waht
Mayor	J. P. Kuni.
Police Judge Job	n B. Shipman.
City Attorney	.T. O. Kelley.
City Attorney Ile	nry Bonewell

covne branch, at 11, s. m; third Sunday, at the Harri school-bouse, on Diamond creek, at 11, s. m; fourth Sunday, at Strong City, at 11, s. m; fourth Sunday, at Strong City, at 11, s. m; Gurth Sunday, at Stello, O. S. F., Pastor; services every Sunday and holyday of obligation, at Sand 10 o'clock, A M.

Baptist—At Strong City—Rev. Wareham, Pastor; Covenant and business meething on Saturday before the first Sunday in each month; services, second and fourth Sunday sin each month, at 11 a m. and 7:30 p. m., the Sunday-school, at 9:30 every Sunday.

COCIETIES.

Knights of Honor.—Falls Lodge, No. 747, meets on the first and third Tuesday evening of each month; J M Tuttle, Dictator; J W Griffis, Reporter.

Massock — Zerosteth Lodge, No. 80 A F. his place to a reserved.

W Griffs, Reporter.

Masonic -- Zeredath Lodge No. 80 A F

Masonic.—Zeredath Lodge No. 80 A F & A M, meets the first and third Friday evening of each month: J P Kuhl, Master: W II Holsinger, Secretary.

Odd Fellows.—Angola Lodge No. 58 I O O F, meets every Monday evening; C I Maule, N. G.; C. C. Whitson, Secretary.

G A. R.—Geary Post No. 15, Cottonwood Falls, meets the 3rd, saturday of each month, at I colock, D. m.

month, at I colock, p. m.

1.O.G T.—Star of Chase Lodge No. 122
meets on Tuesday of each week, in their
Hall in the Pence Block, Cottonwood Falls.
Dr. J. W. Stone, W C T.; Elmer John-

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

66° in the shade, Tucsday.

Very plersant weather this week. Miss Elsie McGrath is visiting in

Topeka. It rained quite hard, Friday and

Saturday. Miss Nannie Pugh was at Florence

last week. The weather has been quite warm,

this week. Mr. David Freeborn, of Topeka was in town last week.

· Mr. E. A. Brundage, of Marion, was in town, last week.

Mr. E. F. Holmes was down to El

D rade, last week.

Miss Mollie Berry returned from Peabody, last Friday.

Mrs. P. B. McCabe has our thanks for some nice vegetables.

Messrs. Jas. McNee and E. Link have

returned from the East. Mr. Frank Barr returned, Saturday night, from his trip west.

Mr. S. D. Breese and wife were down to Emporia, Monday. Mr. Preston B. Gillett has gone to

his home in Kingman county. Mr. Thos. Butler, of Putnam county, Ind., arrived here, Tuesday,

Mr. J. T. Dickeson, of Strong, was down to Kansas City, last week.

Mr. George M. Drew and wife have gone to Canton, McPherson county.

A Christian church chapel, 30x44, feet, is being built at Matfield Green. Mr. Dan Kelley, of Lebo, is here on visit to his brother, Mr. T.O. Kelley.

Mr.J.C.Scroggin's horse, "Hibernia' won the mile race at Emporia, Saturday.

It is said that the potatoes are rotting, because of the continued wet

Miss Maude Rockwood arrived home last Saturday, from her long visit in Wisconsin

Mr. C. C. Watson and wife went to Newton, last Thursday, and returned home Friday.

Mr.Robert Clements returned home last Friday, from his visit to Ireland, looking very fleshy.

Mattie McMillan returned from St. Joseph, Mo., Saturday, where she had vited.

been attending school. Mr. C. M. Brewer, who moved from Matfield Green to Iowa, last winter was in town, last week.

The nieces of Mr. W. S. Romigh. who were visiting his family, from Ohio, have returned home. Mr. C. Wilson's horse, "Red Bird,"

won the first quarter in the novelty race, at Emporia, Monday.

Mr. Gordon McHenry, of Matfield Green, and wife have returned from their visit in Butler county.

Messrs. Ed. Prat, J. C. Ragsdale, J D. Minnick and John Brewer were down to Emporia, this week.

Messrs. E. A. Hildebrand, Al. and Geo. Burton took a pleasure trip to Las Vagas, N. M., last week. Mrr. W. M. Crichton and children, o

Newton, arrived here, Monday, on a visit to relatives and friends. Mr.Geo.P. Hardesty returned, Tues day, from his visit to his brother,

Frank, in Chautauqua county. Died, in Fulton county, Ill., on June 5, 1885, Mr. Flemming Reneau, father

of Mrs. E. A. Crutchfield, aged 91

Mrs. John H. Scribner is visiting her sister, at Ashtabula, Ohio. She has her grandson, Lennie Scroggin,

with her. The Copeland Boys' threshing machine got ditched, last Thursday, near Mr. Louis Romigh's, while coming this way.

Dusiness, transacted by during its session.

P. B. McCabe, H. Partridge and John Murphy were appointed to view a road in Falls township, W.W.Hotch-

Mrs. David Freeborn, of Topeka, who has been visiting friends and relatives, in this vicinity, returned home

Miss Jennie Burns returned to her home at Lebo, last Monday. She was accompanied by her nieces, Maud and

of Topeka, are in attendance at the

The Hon. J. W. McWilliams has partitioned his office with a fine railcourt room or chapel.

Mr. Ed. Davis, on Sharps creek, had his house and all of his furniture washed away by the high water, on washed away by the high water, on

Thursday morning, July 2. The Rev. J. G. Freeborn, having sold his place to a resident of Rich Hill, Mo., will give possession in October,

and will move to Rich Hill. Mr. Chas. Fearns returned, on Wednesday of last week, from Ohio, whither

he had gone to live. He says: "Kansas is a better State than Ohio.' There was a very pleasant party,last

Friday night, at Mr. J.M. Kerr's, given in honor of Miss Ressie Parker, who vill soon return to her home, in Mrs. E. F. Bauerle and Miss Emma

Giese went to Lehigh, Marion county. Monday, on a visit to friends and relatives, returning home yesterday. Mr. W. C. Thomas and wife were

down to Emporia, Saturday. They went to housekeeping, Monday, in Mr. Thomas's residence, south of the Court house.

A few days ago, little Nat. Harmon, the baby of Mr. and Mrs. A. Z. Scribner, had the iris of his eye cut with a piece of glass, but not so badly as to lose the sight.

Mr. John E. Harper, agent for The Travelers' Accident Insurance Co., of Hartford, Cond., has our thanks for some blotters, a note book and some interesting papers.

Mr. Sanford, of Chase chase, and his son from Illinois, were in the city until the October, 1885, session:

J. R. Stearns road, Falls township the latter, and honored this office with a visit.—Marion Record, July 10.

Wednesday, hunting a law location, for the latter, and honored this office with a visit.—Marion Record, July 10.

Miss Clara Hegwer has returned from her home at Hutchinson, and is again visiting at her grand-father's, service of notice on land owners. Mr. H. Hornberger's. A short time ago a horse fell on her father's lame

leg, and he was laid up for several days.

The following is the list of letters uncalled for remaining in the office:
30 days, at the Elmdale postoffice:
E. Davis, Josiah Fritts, Cyrus Fritts,
J. W. Hall, A. Lawrence, Geo. D. Larking, Frank Marchell and F. Larkins, Frank Maybell and Fanny John Nichols, Simon Thomas and

The members of the Strong City base-ball club desire us through this medium to tender their thanks to Mr. Louis Hillert, of Cottonwood Falls, for the impartial manner in which he umpired the game of base ball, on the Fourth of July.—Strong City Democrat

The Toledo township Sunday school Convention will be held at aud near the new church at Toledo.commencing at 2 p. m., Thursday, July 23, and continuing till nearly night the next day. All Sunday school workers are invited. Conveyances will be at Safford to meet the last train going east Thursday morning. The State Secretary is expected. A. L. CARTER,

Township President An Ice cream and basket festival will be held at the Cedar Point school house on Tuesday evening, July 21, 1885, for the benefit of the parsonage property. There will be a pleasing and varied programme. Each lady is requested to bring a basket containing lunch for two. All are cordially in-

Mr. Henry Judd passed through town, Tuesday, with a tomb stone taken from the Stewart quarry, near Safford, in this county, to be erected in the cemetery west of town, to the memory of Mr. Judd's wife and child. The stone is finely polished, and had we not been told it is Chase county rock, we would have taken it for marble from some noted quarry. In fact it is from a much harder stone than some of the marble that is made into tomb stones, and it will stand the weather far better.

Married, on Sudday, July 5, 1885, at Emporia, in the Congregational church, by Rev.F.P.Ingalls, Mr. John McCabe and Miss Carrie Hays, both of Chase county. After the ceremony the happy couple took the train for Butler county, on a visit to the bride' brother, Mr. Dick Hays, and returned here, last Friday. They were accompanied to Emporia by Miss Mary Lenard, Miss Etta McCabe and Mr. Mat. McCabe, brother of the groom. Mr. McCabe and his wife have our best wishes for a long, prosperous and happy wedded life.

COMMISSIONER'S PROCEED-

The Board of County Commissioners met in regular session, Monday, July 9, and continued in session until July

The following is a synopsis of the business, transacted by said Board

kiss principal petitioner. C. E. Carpenter, L. C. Rogler and

Eli Elliott were appointed to view a road in Bazaar township, Jas. B. Buchanan principal petitioner.

Capt. Henry Brandley, Mike Nolan and J. M. Patterson were appointed to view a road in Bazaar township, C.W.

Messrs. J. V. Sanders and C. N. Sterry, of Emporia, and Howel Jones, of Topeka, are in attendanced.

gust Houke principal petitioner.

Geo. Yeager, A. Veburg and N. C.
Varnum were appointed to view a road
in Cottnwoood township, J. R. Horner principal petitioner.
L. W. Coleman, Clay Shaft and

ing, and it now looks like a small Milton Brown were appointed to view a road in Cottonwood township, W. L.

bart principal petitioner. L. W. Coleman, Clay Shaft and Mil-

ton Brown were appointed to view a road in Cottonwood township, C. F. Laloge principal petitioner.

Jos. Schwilling, L. Becker and Jos.

Waidley were appointed to view a road
in Falls township E. M.Cole principal

petitioner.
E.L Gowen, J.H. Turndock and D.R.
Shelenbarger were appointed to view
a road in Toledo township, W. H.

Humphrey principal petitioner. B.McCabe, Jas, Hayes and Geo. Cosper were appointed to view a road in Falls township, Wm. Tomlinson principal

petitioner.
I.Alexander, J.H.Scribner and Robt.

Cuthbert were appointed to view a road in Falls township, J. A. Gauvey principal petitioner. W. G. Patton, G. W. Yeager and C.

W. Rogler were appointed to view a road in Falls township, E.A. Hildebrand principal petitioner.
The following roads were establish-

P. B. MdCabe road, Bazaar town

W. A. Parker road, Falls township. A. F. Rhodes road, Toledo town-

ship.

John L. Craig road, Cottonwood townsh p.

James Fyfe road, Toledo township.

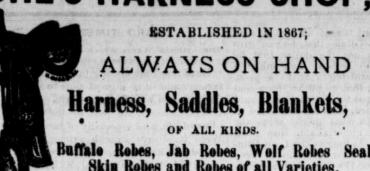
Wm. Daub road, Bazaar township.

J. L. Thomason road, Cottonwood

township. Henry Collett road, Diamond creek

township.
The J. M. Bielman road, was reject-

F. Yenzer road.
The portion of the road leading from
Cottonwood Falls to Elmdale, occupied



TRUNKS AND VALISES: ALSO, BEST COAL OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE.

Northeast Corner of Main Street and Broadway,

CONFECTIONARY

BAKERY

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

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

COUNTY NORMAL INSTITUTE.

Opening Exercises Physiology.

Orthography. School Organization

Special Didactics. Grammar Constitution

1885, and end on Friday, September | For further information address 4th, and will be conducted by Prof. John Dietrich, of Burlingame, assisted

Time.

The Chase County Normal Institute | by Prof. J. M. Warren, of Chase counwill commence on Monday, August 3d, ty. The following is the programme.

> DAILY PROGRAMME OF BECITATIONS Prof. John Dietrich. Prof. J. M. Warren

> > Geography. Intellectual Arithmetic Practical

praise the net of sec. 16, 21, 8. C.A.Cooley was allowed to purchase lot 2, block 20 North Cottonwood Falls, for \$25, that being the highest bid made for said lot.

The order of the Board for paying

bounty on wolf, wild cat and fox scalps was rescinded, and after this date no bounty will be paid on any scalps.

Hugh Jackson was allowed to redeem lot 8, block 28, Cottonwood Falls, Kan., from taxes, panalties, and again for the

been omitted when said road was es-tablished at April session of the J. N. Nye and Adam Breeht were released from confinement but said

released from connument but said release shall in no way release said parties from the fine and costs. Adam Brecht gave bond in the sum of \$250 for his good behavior for two years.

August Houke was allowed, on petition of seven house holders, to erect gates on the J. P. Park road where said road crosses sec. 28,19,6, until Jan. 1st, 1886, on condition that said Houke leave the nwi of said secsaid Houke leave the nwt of said sec-

tion open. A petition was presented to the Board for a bridge across Bloody creek where the James Austin road crosses said creek. James Ryburn was appointed special Commissioner to make estimates of the cost of stone piers for said bridge. The bond of Frank Holmes, constable,

was approved.

Dr. C. E. Hait was appointed local Health Physician of Chase county.

In the matter of releasing the citizens who subscribed to the Lyon county bridge, it was ordered by the Board that those owning property wholly in Chase county be paid in full on taxes of 1885 and any balance to be paid Jan.1st,1886, and those owning property in Chase and Lyon counties

property in Chase and Lyon counties are to be paid in propositism to the taxes paid in said counties, to be paid as in the same manner.

The Board ordered that \$25 be transfered from county fund in support of the county institute.

The Board ordered that a strip of

60 feet wide across Nettleton part of Safford be declared a public highway the same being a continuation of Franklin street., and which has been eeded to Chase county by I. Pearson

and wife its owners.

J. W. Griffis, Sheriff; was ordered to on an Iron fence around the Court

J. J. MASSEY County Clerk. BUSINESS BREVITIES.

For sale, at the ranch of John I Pratt, on South Fork, forty head of 2-year old stock steers.

Washing and froning for gentlemen. Washing called for at residence and delivered. Mrs. Sallie Kellogo. Picture frames, mats, glass, card, etc., for sale at Vetter's gal-

Any one wishing the services of an auctioneer would do well to call of business. Orders can be left at creek. Mr. Ed. Pratt's drug store or at this office.

J. H. POLIN, M. D.,

Johnston & Rettiger,

Toilet Articles,

Medicines,

Stationary,

Paints,

Wall Paper, Dye Stuff, etc.;

ALSO, IN PURE WINES & LIQUORS,

SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES!

ALSO.

Don't torget that you can get Smith & Mann's

AST SIDE OF BROADWAY.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.,

AND EAST SIDE OF COTTONWOOD AVE.

Always Have on Hand A Supply of

FRERH & SALT MEATS, BOLOGNA SAUSAGE, ETC

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

Special agency for the sale of the Atchi-son, Topeka and Santa Fe Railread lands wild lands and stock ranches. Well wa-

\$200.000 in presents given away. send us 5 cents postage, and by mail you will get that will at once bring you in money faster than anything else in America. All about the \$200.000 in presents with each box. Agents wanted everywhere, of either sex, of all ages, for all the time, or spare time only, to work for us at their homes. Fortunes for all workers absolutely assur, ed. Don't delay. H. HALLET & Co. Portland. Maine

KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP, ESTABLISHED IN 1867;

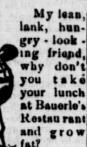
ALWAYS ON HAND

Harness, Saddles, Blankets,

Skin Robes and Robes of all Varieties. ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - KANSAS

E. F. BAUERLE'S



RESTAURAN

worth a good

RICHMOND PINKS

rples and "Quaker Styles" perfectly fast and reliable FOR SALE BY ALL DRY GOODS DEALERS.

> J. C. DAVIS, County Supt.

Penmanship and Book-keep-ing, ten lessons, each

Pay up your subscription. J. S. Doolittle & Son have their shelves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices. They also keep a full line of cheap

clothing. Give them a call. You can get anything in the line of dry goods at Breese's. Go to E. F. Holmes' for light ! weight summer goods, in alpaca,

mohair, seersucker, linen and cotton: also for your choice from an W. S. Romigh has just begun Medical, Mechanical the manufacture of a picket wire fence for hog lote; and he will keep a supply of it constantly on hand at J. M. Kerr's lumber yard. Go

and see it. A car load of Moline wagons just received at M. A. Campbell's. Persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and

settlle at once.

JOHNSON & THOMAS. A car load of Studebaker's wag. STRONG CITY, one and buggies just received at M. A. Campbell's.

anything in the way of general merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle & S. D. Breese has just received his spring stock of boots and shoes, of the latest styles and just as good as can be had in any Eastern city, and which will be sold at very low figures. Be sure to go and see and

price them. W.S.Romigh will exchange two hundred rods of his picket wire hog fence for thriftty shoats. Dr. W.P. Pugh will continue to

do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unimployed times, at his drug store. 50 head of steers for sale at John

Meale-25 cents, at P. Hubberd's,

L. Pratt's, on South Fork.

tonwood Falls, Kansas.

bell's.

next door to the Congregational church, and board and lodging \$3 a week. Single meals at any hour. Mrs. Minnie Madden invites confer with iron men and get estimates | those who want dressmaking done with neatness and dispatch to call upon her, at her residence, in Cot

> bargains; and don't you forget it. Boots and shoes at Breese's. A car load of Glidden fence wire just received at M. A. Camp-

oct5-tf

Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for

Two thousand bushels of corn for sale. Apply to J. C. Davis Cottonwood Falls, or to J. G. Winters, Strong Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle.

Posts, wood and poles for sale. Anyone on Mr. John B. Davis who has had considerable experience in that line wasting anything in that line would do well to call on N. M. Penrod, at the residence of Wm. Sharp, on Sharps

> Go to Howard's mill if you want to get the best of flour.

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

L. P. RAVENSCROFT, M. D., Physician & Surgeon, STRONG CITY, KANSAS,

J. W. STONE, M. D.

outh of the bridge.

COTTON WOOD FALLS, KAS.

W. P. PUCH, M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

Office at his Drug Store,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

A. M. CONAWAY,

Office in McIntire's drug store, residence opposite the post-office. Calls promptly responded to.

DR. S. M. FURMAN, RESIDENT DENTIST, STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS,

Having permanently located in Strong City, Kansas, will hereafter practice his profession in all its branches. Friday and saturday of each week, at Cottonwood Falls. Office at Union Hotel.

Reference: W. P. Martin, R. M. Watson and J. W. Stone. M. D. jc5-11

Physician & Surgeon, STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

Office and room at Clay's Hotel. Calls myl4. MISCELLANEOUS.

DRUGS,

Perfumes,

Oils,

FOR

Soda Water.

MEAT MARKETS,

STRONG CITY, KANS,,

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID EOR SALTED AND DRY HIDES.

tered, improved farms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call on oraddress J. W. McWilliams, at

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

19

PHYSICIANS

IN THE BORDER LAND.

Father! into Thy loving hands My feeble spirit I commit, While waiting in the border lands Until Thy voice shall summon it

Father! I would not dare to choose
A longer life, an earlier death;
I know not what my soul might lose
By shortened or protracted breath.

These border lands are calm and still, And solemn are their silent shades, And my heart welcomes them until The light of life's long evening fades.

I heard them spoken of with dread
As fearful and unquiet places;
Shades where the living and the dead
Look sadly in each other's faces.

But since Thy hand hath led me here, And I have seen the border land— Seen the dark fiver flowing near. Stood on its brink as now I stand—

There has been nothing to alarm.
My trembling soul. How could I fear
While thus encircled with Thine arm?
I never felt Thee half so near.

What should appall me in a place That brings me hourly nearer Theo Where I can almost see Thy tace? Surely, 'tis here my soul would be.

They say the waves are dark and deep, That faith has perished in the river; They speak of death with fear, and weep. Shall my soul perish? Never! never! I know that Thou wilt never leave
The soul that trembles while it clings
To Thee. I know Thou wilt achieve
Its passage on Thine outspread wings.

And since I was first brought so near The stream that flows to the Dead Sea I think it has grown more clear And shallow than it used to be.

I can not see the golden gate Unfolding yet to welcome me; I can not yet anticipate The joy of Heaven's jubilee;

But I will calmly watch and pray
Until I hear my Saviour's voice
Calling my happy soul away
To see His glory, and rejoice.

—Miss Hubbell, in Christian Union.

Sunday-School Lessons.

	THIRD QUAR	TER.	
July	12-Idolatry_Establish	ed.1 Kings I	2: 25-33
July	19-Omri and Ahab	1 Kings 1	6: 23-34
July	26-Elijah the Tishbit	te1 Kings 1	7: 1-16
Aug.	2-Elijah Meeting Ah	ab.1 Kings 1	8: 1-18
	9-The Prophets of Ba		5: 19-29
Aug.	16-The Prophet of		3665
	Lord	1 Kings 1	8: 30-46
	23—Elijah at Horeb	1 Kings 1	9: 1-18
	30-The Story of Nabo		
	6-Elijah Translated.		
	13-The Situnamite's S		
	20-Naaman the Syri		
Sept.	27-Review. Service	of Song, Missi	onary,
	nperance, or other I	Lesson select	ted by
	cohool		

A LIVING CHRISTIANITY.

What the world needs to-day more

than anything else is the Christ life.

The Demand of the Hour-"By Their Fruits Ye Shall Know Them.

The demand of the hour is, not more of creeds, but more of earnest, ntense, many-sided. consistent, irrepressible and aggressive Christian life. Life is the antidote for doubt; life is the cure of indifference; life is the remedy for worldliness; life-Christian life-is the conquerer of sin and the all-pervasive source of blessedness. Eloquence and learning in the pulpit will fail of their aim unless backed and enforced by holiness in the pew. If one church member is known to be dishonest, and another to be intemperate, and another to be lustful, and another to be deceitful and lying, and another to be mali-cious and slanderous—if the professed children of Christ exhibit such sinful characters, it is no wonder that outsiders condemn Christianity itself and refuse to accept its author. No doubt it is an error to pass judgment by the wholesale upon a transcendent and mighty system on account of the shortcomings of some of its advocates, but it is human nature to do this, and to a certain extent it is as justifiable as natural. "By their fruits," said our Lord, "ye shall know them." Always a creed is illustrated by its exponents. And nothing more injures the cause of the Master than an openly immoral disciple. On the other hand the cavils and sneers of the skeptic, as well as of the reck-lessly wicked and bad man, are to be met by the unanswerable arguments presented in the lives of good men and spotless women. Give us an army of Christian believers who are truthtul in their words every day, sternly honest in every transaction, just in their dealings with the weak, courageous in standing openly for the right, self-controlled under manifest provocations, patient and cheerful under discouragement, brave in defeat, resigned in affliction, charitable toward the faults of the erring, kindly, sympathetic, loving, helpful, full of sweet thoughts and forgiving expressions and noble, disinterested deeds give us an army of such Christian soldiers and the fortresses of Satan would soon fall before their victorious onset. "Ye are the light of the world," said Jesus to His disciples. "Ye are our glory," wrote Paul to the Corinthians. To produce actually regenerated and divinely illuminated characters was the sole purpose of the great Founder of This, too, should be the purpose of every sermon. Hence the sermon should be pointed, direct, practical, bearing on everyday things and showing the application of heavenly truth to those things. There is too much beating of the air in the pulpit, too little of insistance on the relation of God and His commands to the actual farmer, and merchant, and lawyer and mechanic of to-day. To present doc-trines entirely without appropriate ex-hortations is to stand theological dry bones up in place of a living soul; to deal in exhortations alone without basis of doctrine is like crowding a ship with sails when it has no ballast to steady it. Both doctrine and exhortation are necessary, and the latter should run into such a bold, unflinching, persuasive demand for a new and upright life as to make the hearer impatient with evil-doing wherever exhibited. The best Gospel is a new man with the light of

THE CUP OF COLD WATER.

the unseen world reflected from his face and the outshining presence of God in his actions.—Christian at Work.

The Daily Neglect of Small and Apparently Trifling Duties and Opportunities. Much Christian work is left undone, because Christians, however unconscious they may be of it, are disdainful of little duties and small opportunities, or perhaps skeptical of their value. The "power of littles," so greatly respected by Dr. Chalmers, fails to make any im- kingdom - Exchange.

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT. pression upon them. Many a man with ATHARD TIMES withholds the dime that he can give the Artificial Wants Which withholds the dime that he can give because it is not the dollar that he would like to bestow; and many a warm, sympathizing visit to a poor, sick neighbor, that might brighten and do him such good as no medicine could reach, is denied, because the hand is not filled with what might seem the more valuable material aid. How great the mistake! As long as the Lord Himself deigns to honor the cup of cold water given for His sake, and attaches to it His rewards, no gift, fragrant with love to Him, is too small for Hisenotice; no service too insignificant for with love to Him, is too small for His notice; no service too insignificant for His recompense. And the law of His service is so plain and simple that all can understand and practice it. "According to what a man hath shall he give, and for that alone shall he be held accountable."

If, in the hurly-burly of life, we would pause oftener over our spiritual affairs.

Prices for agricultural products have cupation lasts till moon, when the defended alow ebb, while the elements of cost are comparatively anchanged. The artificial wants that are developed during sousous of prosperity, such as have existed much of the time since the war, can not be laid aside in a moment, nor, indeed, at all, unless under a cerponal of the sights of the park and gardens, of which he is very proud. There are the aviance of trare products have cupation lasts till moon, when the defended alow ebb, while the elements of cost are comparatively anchanged. If a visitor happens to have the honor of funching with the Spitan, His Majesty war, can not be laid aside in a moment, nor, indeed, at all, unless under a cerponal control of the sights of the park and gardens, of which he is very product.

pause oftener over our spiritual affairs, and "take account of stock," we would be amazed to see how fearfully we had managed the liberal share of the Lord's business with which we had been on. be amazed to see how fearfully we had managed the liberal share of the Lord's business with which we had been entrusted. And upon narrow inspection of our conduct we would ind our unskillfulness and failure easily traceable to a neglect of every-day attention to small cares and apparently triffing advantages. It is very different in secular matters. The world knows the power of littles in its business, and daily demonstrates the amazing results wrought by the accumulation of almost infinitesimal items. Just as truly, far more certainly in God's service, every particle has its place in the carrying forward of His infinite purposes. And if we would secure any share in the estables of compulsion with many, particle has its place in the carrying forward of His infinite purposes. And if we would secure any share in the estables of compulsion with many, particle has its place in the carrying and nearly two hundances are presents the stables containing nearly two hundard the stables containing nearly two hundards are presents ingriding school in which are presents such as the loss of the home, then a home on a rented farm, properly the lake on which the Circastant break up of the family, to younger members to go out to do work of some sort, and the old folks—where the lake on which the Sultan's little daughters row themselves in tiny of some sort, and the old folks—where the lake on which the Sultan's little daughters row themselves in tiny of some a musical performance by the lake on which the circastance of the stables containing nearly two hundards are accustomed to the stables containing nearly two hundards are accustomed to be changed or worse results the accepted, such as the loss of the kome, then a deed horses, some of which are presents the stables containing nearly two hundards are accustomed to exhibit the circastance of which the Circastance of the kome, then a later the stables containing nearly two hundards are accustomed to exhibit the circastance of worse results the accepted, such as the loss of the k

carrying of a restless child that its tired mother may have a half-holiday for rest; a word of praise fitly spoken, and a needful remonstrance gently uttered, ability to pay for them readily, and the a needful remonstrance gently uttered, are all small services within easy reach.

Some months ago I called upon a mulatto woman gradually dying of consumption. Attracted by her gentle demeanor, and the idea of her need of religious instruction. I was a frequent visitor. I hoped she was a Christian. She could not read, and her grandmother who could, being the bread-winner for the household, had little time to read to her. The weekly prayer-meeting was, therefore, especial y valuable to her. For some weeks, she told me, owing to her increasing feebleness, this comfort had been de nied her. "I misses it very much," she added, "but then you see Aunt Dian, she goes, and she makes a point to remember the text, and when she is go ing home, she just steps in here and says it over to me." Dinah, could it be possible? She had seemed to me a chronic beggar, made repulsive by ex-cessive ugliness and a singular gruiness of manner. She moved with difficulty, supporting her huge frame and heavier burden of four score years upon a thick cane. And yet she, with all her disabilities, was feeding this frail creature, on the yery brink of the grave, with

such loving kindness and sacrifices are the very rudiments of religious training, and absolutely essential to a wider and more conspicuous ministry. If we would command the treasures of literature, we must toil up to them through the continues to indulge in the must irrational habit every contracted? Possibly he may, as not many men are not manly enough for self-denial of that sort. the drudgery of the alphabet and the dictionary. So, also, in the formation of a pious character, we need the tutelage of a gradual experience in welldoing. And it is certain that except the Christian begins with a cup of cold water he can never be qualified for im-portant service, nor called to fill posts of wide-spreading usefulness in the kingdom of our dear Redeemer upon earth. - Alden Dickinson, in St. Louis Evangelist.

JOHNSON & PHONAS

Inside ladebule to That which is outside of a man is always of less importance to his real life than that which is inside of him. The same earth, the same air, the same sunshine nourishes the deadly nightshade and the juicy grape; it is the nature of the plant that makes all the difference. Way. A stomach forced to its digestive work with an excess of unnatural fluids make a good mechanic; and a good in it does its work badly. Every man mechanic was never yet spoiled simply because he had not the best tools There is material for thought in this truth for those who claim that their good intentions are always spoiled by their outward circumstances. Perhaps the difficulty is rather in the inside than the outside; perhaps, if, all the difficult ties were removed from the inside there would be found to be no difficulty at all on the outside. - S. S. Times.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

-Enjoy present pleasures in such a way as not to injure future ones. - Sen

-Give what you have. To some one it may be better than you dare to think. -Longfellow.

—My thoughts are my own possession; my acts may be limited by my country's laws.—G. Forster. -I know by myself how incompre-hensible God is, seeing I can not com-prehend the parts of my own being.— St. Bernard.

-Christ was the one teacher among men whose daily life was consistent in every particular with His highest pre-cepts of truth and right. He practiced

precisely what he preached.

— Usually the eyes of the Christian should be directed forward; it is foolish to try to live on past experience; it is a very dangerous, if not a fatal, habit to judge ourselves to be safe because of something that we felt or did twenty years ago.—Spurgeon.

—The best feelings and meditations

are of no value to the world unless they phrase themselves into words, or be-come crystalized into actions. They may help the man who indulges in them—though even that will be in a partial way-but they will do nothing toward furthering the interests of the

fact that to gratify the taste for them inculcates no immorality. But when the diorrors of dept confront a man, with the added horror of a possible or probable loss of the home, then it is, when the family is of the right mettle, that some of the noblest of human qualities are developed; and in this way hard times may be a blessing, because they bring us back to simpler and bet-

ter habits. Will any farmer who complains of hard times, and low prices think fer a moment that it is his duty now to abandon the use of tobacco-provided he is addicted to that unnecessary and unclean habit? But there ought to be thousands of them ready, because thounds use the weed in one form or another. . Is the manliness all gone that could bring an honorable man to such a step? Can sugh a man eonsistently ignobly say a la'I can't stop it, i'w when everybody knows not only that he can attribute this to the insufficient warmit but that he ought? Will he ask his ing of the gold plate, but those dan hiers to relieve him from a promise who are behind the scenes of life in an every dish of presents of jewelry on their next Eastern palace know that every dish

The family table, perhaps, has a number of articles on it of diet or drink that if hard times would drive away, hard times would be a blessing. Tea and coffee satisfy artifical wants alone. No healthy function of nature demands either, while strong decoctions of them are very injurious. In the first place the habit of drinking anything at meals is artificial. But if anything is required, plain, simple water, warm like the rest of the meal, or milk, answers nature's purposes far better than any tinnatural substitute. Water costs nothing, and milk is to be had on every farm, and is both food and drink. The time to drink is when one is really thirsty, but the fibrst that seems to attack so many people at the table is not real thirst, but rather a counterfeit. Give it no heed until the meal is over, and usually it will be for-gotten until thirst comes in the natural way. A stomach forced to its digestive and woman troubled with bad digestion, stomach-ache, dyspepsia, eracta-tions of wind after eating or any other stomach disorder, qught to know that nature does not cause the trouble, but that improper eating or drinking does it. And now, with the excuse of hard times there is an extra reason for a re-form. Tea, coffee and other artificial form. Tea, coffee and other artificial post, and few will be inclined to dispute drinks at meals should never be given his claim to be, at the present moment, to children at all, partly on account of the effect on health and partly to keep taking sovereigns in Europe.—Landon them from an expensive habit entirely World. them from an expensive habit entirely tiseless and often harmful.

While this period of depression lasts. many a distressed farmer will be ap-

pealing to some more fortunate acquaintance for loans to save his home and tide him over interest day. But what just claim has a man for sympathy and aid when he will not lift a linger

Dur tramps and criminal classes are instructive examples of the power of artificial wants. But, with such examples before them, the commonest kind of common sense ought to teach our rural population not to fasten habts on their children which experience shows are always a drawback, and often visco pointed a commission for the control of the commission for the commission f are always a drawback, and often ruin pointed a commission for the scienting

ABDUL HAMID.

let us seek close around us for the opportunities of doing it. Believe me, they lie directly in our path, springing up at every step that we take, and the nearest at hand should be the first to be chosen.

A half hour's help to an impatient boy, fevered by a hard lesson; a letter, or a visit, or the sending of a book to some hard-driven, troubled friend; the carrying of a restless child that its first on the serving of a restless child that its first of the serving of a restless child that its first on the serving of a restless child that its first on the serving of a restless child that its first on the serving of a restless child that t ries of marks fixed at the side of the paths. If he does not care to ride he drives in a pony-carriage along the roads which traverse the grounds. His

Majesty generally returns to the palace before seven, and it is at the dinner which now takes place that he always receives his most honored guests. The service is strictly at la Russe; the table is covered with gold and silver candelabra and massive epergnes filled with the choicest fruits and flowers. At the head of the table sits the Sultan in a large choicest fruits and flowers. At the head of the table sits the Sultan in a large gilt chair, and behind him stands throughout the meal can of his interpreters. The cuisine is admirable, and although Abdul Hamid only drinks water himself, wines of the most costly vintages are offered to those who share his hospitality. Through his interpreter His Majesty addresses some remarks to each of his visitors in success. marks to each of his visitors in succession, and as a sign of special favor he will often help a lady sitting near him to water, salt or fruit. The splendid band of the Imperial Guard plays during dinuer, and the well-trained Turk-ish servants who glide noiselessly about urge his family to extra efforts in econ-omy in order to keep out of debt or to meet its annual interest, while he makes the usual outlay for tobacco? Will he entertainment it is that the vands are

> son is devotedly attached, and who regards this particular duty in the light of a congenial labor of love. As soon as dessert is served the Sultan rises and quits the room with the ladies. If he wishes to converse with any gentleman present the interpreter invites him to follow as well. In the salon, which like the dining-room, is furnished much in the same fashion as the great ante-chamber, cigarettes, coffee and rose-water are passed round. A conjurer, a famous singer or a young tiger may possibly be singer or a young tiger may possibly be introduced for the entertainment of the guests. The tiger sometimes proves a to do any real harm, and its antics and the terror they occasion, are the source of much amusement. Before ten the Imperial carriages have already conveyed the visitors back to Pera, and the Sultan is again busy with his secretaries, and long after midnight he is still occupied in settling knotty points of internal administration, dictating cipher messages to his envoys abroad, reading a translated translated precis of toreign newspaper articles (His Majesty understands only a little French), pondering over the last ominous communication from Berlin or ondon, considering the best means of matters smooth with with at the Porte, or answering with tic prudence some perplexity demand from a foreign Ambassador. It is often one o'clock before he quits his

> > Pumpkins for Cows.

Pumpkins are exceedingly nutritious, considering the quality of the dry substance. The water contained in them and aid when he will not lift a linger toward a reform in the matter of foolish artificial wants in family matters? The lender is asked to take serious risks, and, largely, that the borrower may continue a style of living which is irrational, unhealthy and expensive! When this is known to be the case a flat refusal, with the reasons kindly but firmly stated, is in order, and common sense and morality justify it. When storms threaten to sink an everloaded ship, everything that can be spated goes overboard. When a farmer is threatened with financial ruin, the first thing to do is to throw overboard all useless of dangerous habits that cost, and adjust himself to the changed financial weather. If he will not do it, who is to blame if he fares worse?

Our tramps and criminal classes are distributed to the low of milk. But when the whole pumpkin is fed to a cow the small quantity of seeds have no injurious effect whatever. Pumpkins enrich the milk considerably.—X. Y. Times.

After trying many methods for driving away or killing grasspoppers, and nitrogenous matter. The seeds and string matter are four times as nutritions as is the flesh. There is a popular prejudice against feeding the seeds, but it is baseless unless the seeds are given in large quantities, as, for instance, when they are thrown out altogether in preparing pumpkins for drying. In such a case, and when thus given alone, they have a strong action upon the kidneys, and tend in consequence to reduce the low of milk. But when the whole pumpkin is fed to a cow the small quantity of seeds have no injurious effect whatever. Pumpkins enrich the milk considerably.—X. Y. Times.

After trying many methods for drying away or killing grasspoppers, and adaptive against feeding the seeds, but it is baseless unless the feeding the seeds, but it is baseless unless the eding the seeds, but it is baseless unless the eding the seeds, but it is baseless unless the eding the seeds, but it is baseless unless the feeding the seeds, but it is baseless unless the feeding the is about eighty-eight per cent, and no

are always a drawback, and often ruin health, character and life.—Pathip Snyder, in N. Y. Sun.

pointed a commission for the scientific investigation of the natural products of popular class in college.— Hartford Post.

A VIRGINIA TOWN.

Mansas City, last week,

sunday in the Mountains—Raising the Abingdon, prettily situated on rolling hills and a couple of thousand feet above the sea, with views of mountain peaks to the south, is a cheerful and not too exciting place for a brief sojourn. and hospitable and helpful to the stranber. We had dined-so much, at least, the public would expect of us-with a descendant of Pocahontas; we had assisted on Sunday morning at the dedication of a new brick Methodist church. the finest edifice in the region, a dedication that took a long time, since the Bishop would not proceed with it until money enough was raised in open/meet-) ing to pay the balance due upon it, a religious act, though it did give a business aspect to the place at the time; and we had been the light spots in the evening service at the most aristocratic church of color. The irresponsibility of this amiable race was exhibited in the tardiness with which they assembled; at the appointed time nobody was there except the sexton; it was three quarters of an hour before the congregation began to saunter in, and the sermon was nearly over before the pews were at all fifled. Perhaps the sermon was not new, but it was fervid, and at times the able preacher roared so that articulate sounds were lost in the general effect. It was precisely these passages of cata-racts of sound and hard breathing which excited the liveliest responses: "Yes, Lord" and "Glory to God." Most of these responses came from the "Amen corner." The sermon contained the usual vivid description of the last judgment-ah, and I fancied that the congregation did not get the ordinary satisfaction out of it. Fashion had entered the fold, and the singing was mostly executed by a choir in the dusky gallery, who thinly and harshly warbled the emotional hymns. It occupied the minister a long time to give out the notices of the week, and there was not its meetings, its literary or social gathering, its picnic or fair for the benefit of the church, its Doreas society, or some occasion of religious sociability. The raising of funds appeared to be the burden on the preacher's mind. Two collections was taken up. collections were taken up. At the first, the boxes appeared to get no supply ex-cept from the two white trash present. But the second was more successful.

After the sermon was over, the elder took his place at a table within the rails, and the real business of the evening began. Somebody in the Amen corner struck up a tune that had no end, but a mighty power of setting the con-gregation in motion. The leader had a voice like the pleasant droning of a bagpipe, and the faculty of emitting a continuous note like that instrument, without stopping to breathe. It went on and on like a Bach fugue, winding and whining its way, turning the cor-ners of the lines of the catch without a break. The effect was soon visible in the emotional crowd; feet began to move in a regular cadence and voices to join in, with spurts of e aculation; and soon, with an air of martyrdom, the members began to leave their seats and pass before the table and deposit their contributions. It was a cent con-tribution, and we found it very difficult, under the contagious influence of the hum from the Amen corner, not to rise and go forward and deposit a cent. If anything could extract the pennies from a reluctant worldling it would be the buzzing of this tune. It peared to be drained dry of its cash; and we inferred by the stopping of the melody that the preacher's salary was secure for the time being. On in-quiring we ascertained that the pecuniary flood that evening had risen to the height of a dollar and sixty cents. -Charles Dudley Warner, in Atlantic Monthly.

de durniture A PARALYZED BARBER. He Tries to Cut a Farmer's Hair and

Finds He Wears a Wige There's a new barber in a Smithfieldstreet shop who is said to blush every time a customer comes in with a head of hair of over a week's growth. cause of his trouble is this: A wellknown Moon Township farmer came in Saturday, and, mounting the chair, lay back for a shave.

"Hair's getting rather thin on top," ventured the barber as he lathered his victim's chin.
"Yes," responded the gentleman, seriously.

"We've got the dandy tonic here," ventured the parber when about half through. "Good, is it?" said the man in the

chair, affablybas abd Why, it'll grow hair on an egg," re-sponded the barber, as he paysed to put the top of his customer's head. 'Now, you're getting quite bald up here, an I'll bet in a month it'll grow as thick there as anywhere."

Here followed a pause, during which the shave was finished, and, as he dried

the farmer's face, he inquired:
'Try a little of the tonic to-day, sir?
It's the daisy restorer.' 'No; guess not," was the reply.

"Say, your hair is getting pretty long, ain't it? Or was you going to have it eut?" O, I guess it isn't too long!

"Pretty long. Don't nobody wear their hair that long nowadays." "Well, I guess I'll let it go this time."
"Have a shampoo?"

'Try some of this sen-form? It's the boss thing for this Pittsburgh dirt."
'No: and now I'll tell you sunthin'. man with a wig about cutting his hair and tonics and shannoos. It might embarrass him, see?" and the gentle-man litted the coverings to his cranium off, showing a head with less har on it than on a woll of country butter. It paralyzed the harber so that the bald-headed man had to put his wig on his knee and coint it himself. Tillsburgh Dispatcheratiof to tell adt at sain

The senior class at Trinity College, Hartford has decided that the sophomores are entitled this year to the "lemon squeezer," a peculiar gift sig-

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

It is a good plan to kerosene the putting in the hay or straw. Then sift flour of sulphur over the hay .- Troy Times.

-A tree derives about as much nourishment from manure spread close around its stem as a horse would from a bag of grain fastened to its back .-Albany Journa!.

-The model farm is a small farm. The larger the estate the less attention can generally be paid to such high excel-lence in all departments that will leave little to desire in any one department. Chicago Tribune.

-The New England Farmer says that a potato can grow sprouts until it is completely echausted. All growth of sprouts destroyed before planting is just so much taken away from the vitality of the tuber. Plant the soundest seed you can get.

—According to the American Natu-ralist, a hybrid has been formed between the common and the "Darwin" potato the common and the "Darwin" potato from the southern part of South America. It is believed that the new potato will not be subject to the rot or other attacks of parasitic fungi.

It is no use attempting to keep fowls unless they are well attended to. Many farmers who complain that their poultry is not paying them should consider whether they have given their fowls the same attention so generally bestowed upon horses and cattle or swine.—Rural New Yorker.

-The dairy products of the United States are a potent factor in the agriculture of the country. They exceed the oat crop \$350,000,000, the wheat erop \$100,000,000, the cotton erop \$220,-000,000, the product of iron bars and steel \$257,000,000, and the pig-iron out-

put \$419,000,000 .- Chicago Journal. Make a note of it, those new to the business, that potatoes should be dug in fair weather. Turned out of the ground they should not be exposed an evening or afternoon that had not its meetings. its literary or social gathering, its pienic or fair for the benefit of being that exposure to sunlight for a period longer than that just indicated as proper causes "a chemical change which renders the tuber untit for use." -Prairie Farmer.

-Meringue rice pudding: Take a tencupful of rice to one pant of water; when the rice is boiled dry add one pint of milk, a piece of butter the size of an egg and tive eggs. Beat the yelks and grated rind of a lemon and mix with the rice. Butter the dish, pour in the mixture and bake lightly. Beat the whites to a stiff froth; add a cup of sugar and the juice of a lemon. When the pudding is nearly done spread on the frosting and bake in a slow oven till the top is a light brown. The Household.

STABLES IN SUMMER.

Necessity of Free Ventilation During the

With most farmers considerable pains is taken to make stables warm and comfortable for stock in winter, and this is as it should be; but there is another matter connected with stable management, fully equal in importance, which is very sadly neglected, and that is free ventilation in summer. Very many stables upon farms and in villages are built of brick, or clapboarded if made of wood, without windows, and through the sultry nights of summer, horses, and often cows, are kept confined here, breathing the air contaminated by the ammonia which arises from their own filth, and the effect of this is loss of appetite, disease of the

lungs and a decline of strength. One-half the injury will not arise from keeping a horse in a cold stable during winter that will come from close continement in summer, for animals were given a robe to shield them from cold; but no shield is given to avert the serious effects of inhaling for hours at a time a poisoned atmosphere.
Some means should be devised to give a free circulation of air through the stable, if it has to be done by leaving the barn doors open; and the stalls should be kept clean and sweet by the use of saw-dust, straw or dry earth. We do not approve of using lime, ashes, or anything of that kind, as a purifier, for it is injurious to the hair and skin of the animal.

Where horses are made to stand upon a plank floor, the stable is liable to become very much more impure than under other circumstances, for the liquids will run through and form a pool beneath, which will continually send up a noxious odor as strong as hartshorn. To avert this, fill the cavity below the floor with sods or loam, and clean the same out two or three times during the season. Thus a large amount of the very best of manure may be gained, and the comfort of the animals

kept in the barn promoted1 The importance of cleaning the floor of the stable often can not be too earnestly urged, for in hot weather the collections here are alive with maggots in a few days, if left undisturbed, and this is a positive proof of its anhealthfulness and impurity. When the horse is not in use, the stall should be renewated morning and evening .- Rural World.

Kill the Cur-Worm.

There is really but one way to save the corn erop if the plants are once attacked by cut-worms-that is, to dig the worms out and kill them. It is not a difficult task, nor is it very costly. We presume that a fourth part of the loss sustained would be the full equivalent of all the labor it would cost to dig up the cut-worms and kill them. The worm does the mischief at night and have been committed. A practiced eve readily discerns the entrance into the hiding-place -a small round bole into which the worm has passed and lies concealed. The way to bring the pest up is to thrus: a pointed knife down the hole and lift out the earth to the depth of two or three inches, when the mal factor will lie exposed to view and can be instantly destroyed. We have known of large fields being cleared by this process at a cost of labor so slight as to bear no comparison with the loss that would have otherwise resulted,-Hagerstown Herald.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL VACATION.

Vacation! I fancy, if you were a child, And rules and examples had driven you wild, You'd just be as joyful as I am to-day At the thought of vacation and freedom and

Not a lesson to look at for ever se long, Not a dull, puzzling sum, with the answer all wrong, No dreadful dictation to write on your slate, No teacher to frown if a second you're late;

But fun in the morning and frolic at night, And the bours between full of mirth and de-light. Such races and chases, such laughter and You'd know if you only were little, like me.

There's only one trouble: you look very kind; Perhaps you'll tell mother (you're sure you won't mind?), If she wouldn't insist so on bed-time at eight, She d make it more jolly for Freddie and Kate.

Vacation! We're off with the birds and the we'll picnic in woods and have swings on the We'll fish in the brook and we'll ride on the And weeks upon weeks we'll do nothing but.

Perhaps you are right—it don't seem so to me; But we may by and by, having had so much glee. Be pleased to return to the teacher's kind rule, And willing y answer the summons to school.

-Margare: E. Sangster, in Harper's Young

EVIL HABITS.

These and Bad Companions Are Ruining Many of the Youth of the Present Day.

I was waiting in a carriage for a friend one day last summer. It was a quiet street, and near by were a number intently watching the sport, when one of the boys said: "See, boys, there comes 'Old John.' " Looking down the sidewalk, we saw a man approaching. The game was stopped for a minute, and the boys watched him as he passed by.

"Ugh!" said one, shrugging his shoulders, "isn't he horrid-looking?" And horrid-looking indeed the man was. The tobacco juice oozed from the corners of his mouth; his face was red and bloated, and wore a hard, wicked expression. His walk was unsteady, his clothes shabby, and altogether, a more debased, disgusting looking creature would be hard to find. I knew 'Old John's' history well. We had heard it many times from those who had known him in his boyhood. He was once a bright, happy, cheerful

boy, in a happy home. I wish it were in my power, boys, to place that man before each one of you, and tell you that he was once young and pure like yourselves, and that the cause of the change in him was due to bad habits and bad companions. I think he would be the strongest warning against these evils that you could have. Those first little indulgences in bad habits when a boy seemed such a little thing. The first smoke, the first glass of strong drink, the first profane language, that were indulged in "just for fun," and to please his bad associates, was the commencement of his ruin. He had no fears from them then. He would have laughed at the idea that he would ever be ruined, by such

Ah, but that tyrant, habit! .Little by little it binds its chains closer and closer around its victims. Little by little a young man enslaves himself to impure and debasing habits, until almost before he is aware, he finds himself bound

tighter than any prisoner in his cell. Not long since a young man made fast failing in health from diseased stomach and throat. When at the age of fourteen years, like many other boys who consider it manly and smart, he learned to smoke and chew; and by the time he was twenty- he was much addicted to the use of tobacco. While staying at our home he was examined by several physicians, and all concurred in the opinion that he must give up the use of tobacco if he would get well. One day after telling of the physician's advice he said: "I don't believe I can do it. I believe it impossible for me to

break off using tobacco."
"Do you know," I said, "when we used to talk to you years ago when you were a boy, about using tobacco, you used to say you were not afraid but that you could stop the use of it whenever you wanted to. That you just learned to smoke so that you could smoke with other boys occasionally. Where is that strength of will gone to?"

He sat for a long while in silence. Finally, he said: "I will do it now. I will leave it off. I should be ashamed of myself if I did not have manhood enough for that." And going to the mantel he took down a number of eigars and threw them into the fire. Two or three days passed by. We could not fail to notice the struggle he was hav-He was pale and restless, and hardly knew what to do with himself. About the fourth morning he came very early from his room. His face was exceedingly pale and haggard looking. "My head is almost bursting," he said. 'I've not slept a minute all night. I believe I shall die if I have to endure this two days longer. I know it will didn't want her to know. I'll never read kill me, and I might as well die from a book again that I don't want her to the use of tobacco as from this terrible suffering.

I knew then that it was all over. "What do you think now," I asked, "of boys forming bad habits, trusting to their strength of will to break from them at their pleasure?"
"I think," he said, "that it is the

merest ide talk for them to say such things. And my advice to every boy living is to abstain from every impure and injurious habit—to grow up a free, pune man, and not a slave such as I am to-day."

You see, boys, what a strong tyrant habit was in that case. He had been doing his work slowly, but oh! so well.

Would that I could impress upon your minds, boys, the true b anty of a pure character! Would that I could make you believe how much nobler a man may become whose life is untainted by vitiating habits! But it is a strange and sad fact that custom is not so ca eful in guarding the purity of a boy's characte . as a girl's. Actions that would be sarongly condemned in a girl, can be profine and vulgar language, and but in spr.t. - Chisago Evening Journa's

little be said about it. But such acts in a girl must not be tolerated. This should not be so. The purity of a boy's character should be considered of just as much importance in a home as that of a girl's, and any habit that a boy would think a disgrace to his sister should be shunned by himself.

I have heard it said, that if a boy can be kept free from all evil habits until he is twenty, he will be apt to abstain from them through life. He will by that ime have seen enough to know the great injury done to both body and mind by evil indulgences, and his strength of will for resisting temptation is stronger than when younger. So you see it is while boys are young, so young that but few of them have the strength of will to say no, when tempted, that the purity of their characters is destroyed.

The good character of many a boy has been ruined by the influance of bad companions. It is strange what a fascination a bad boy has for his associates. We once heard a man, in speaking of a bad boy, say: "That boy has done more harm among the boys of this community than the good influence of the whole neighborhood can counteract. He makes his evil ways appear smart and manly to the boys; and many of them, good and pure in character, have fallen into bad habits just through his influence." Boys, beware of such companions. Do not be afraid to say no, boy who can withstand the temptations tory next morning. It should also be offered by his boy associates and abstains from bad habits, has in him far more true manhood than the boy of boys having a game of ball. I was give him. - Nellie Burns in Country

A FOOLISH BOOK.

Tommy Tucker's Conscience and the Good

As I went down to the meadow this morning, whom should I see but Tommy Tucker half buried in a cozy heap of Farmer Brown's new hay. He was reading out of a book with vellowpaper covers; but when I came near he slipped it out of sight. Tommy and I ary gain is incentive enough to most are quite good friends, so I knew, when he put the book away so quickly, that it was something that he was a little ashamed of.

"A bright day to you, Tommy Tucker," I said. "Don't let me stop your reading. Indeed, if your book is so interesting as it seemed to be a minute ago, and if you don't object, I wish you would read aloud."

Tommy's face flushed crimson. the story, Mr. Earlston; and I'd-I'd

Now, this was so unlike the straightforward Tommy Tucker, who tells me all his little secrets, that I said right farmer to the importance of keeping "Surely, Tommy Tucker dosen't read

books that he is ashamed to let his friends see. The blush which had begun to die out of Tommy Tucker's face came back

with a deeper glow. "I don't know that it's very wrong," he said. "It's only a book about a boy who went off to kill Indians, who fought six highwaymen single-handed and beat them all, and rescued a lot of soldiers who had been captured, and had a great many other wonderful adventures. you the book," continued

Tommy.

"No, don't," I said. "I don't want ook that you think bad enough to hide from me. Tommy looked hurt, but did not say

anything; so I went on: "You see, Tommy, 1 am just taking your own judgment on the book. It isn't so very wrong, you say; and yet it is so wrong that you would rather I hadn't seen it, neither would you like to go home and read it to your little brothers. If it isn't a wicked book, it is a foolish book. Who ever heard of a boy who did the wonderful things that your hero does in the story every day? It isn't likely that you'll ever be called upon to fight a band of high-waymen, and it isn't likely that you'll whip them single handed if you have to

fight them." Tommy was still silent.

"May I ask you a question, Tommy? Does the reading of that book make you study your lessons better, or make you more content at home, or fit you better for the every-day work you have to do? Or does it take you away from your lessons, make you discontented with home, make you want to do impossible things, instead of the plain things that God gives you to do?" "You are right, Mr. Earlston," said

Tommy, forgetting that I had only asked some questions, and that he wa really answering the accusation of his own conscience. "You are right. It is a foolish book; and if it isn't wicked, it was making me wicked. It was making me careless in everything. Mother doesn't know why my school averages were lower last week, and why I forgot some errands I had to do. She didn't know about the book. I know of.

He took the yellow book from his pocket, and tore it to pieces.
"Tommy Tucker," I said, "you will never go far wrong if you don't hide anything from your mother."-S. S.

The Class in Moral Philosophy.

Teacher: "Now, young ladies, we come to the subject in moral philosophy known generally 'as the kiss.' Miss Rubylips, if a young wan should attempt to kiss you how would you act?" Miss Rubylips: "I should act on the

defensive-give him as much fight as poss bie and eventually surrender." "Why would you give him so much

"To make him more appreciative. The Sercer the battle the sweeter the victory."—Philadelphia Call.

-- We have noticed, in the years of our earthly pilgr mage, that those who indulged in by a boy wat's but a tile re- make he most pre ension to seif-rightproach. A boy can loung, around consness are among the weakest of ctores and street corner, listening to God's creatures—weak in mind it not

THE DAIRY.

-If any one imagines that butter or milk will not absorb and incorporate into itself the taste and smell of any foreign substance, the fact may be ascertained by placing onions or garlic or tainted meat in a close box with the milk or butter for a few hours.

-It is just as positively necessary that everything shall be clean in the dairy as that the temperature shall be low, and more so. A class of butter can be made for immediate use in a moderately high temperature, but butter made in unclean vessels is never good.

-Although salt is used in packing butter. yet it does very little to preserve it. Salt, however, retards the decomposition of caseinous and albuminous materials left in it. There have been cases in which butter has been kept without salt for a long time.

-It is said that the flavor of beets, turnips or cabbages in milk can be overcome by dissolving half a teaspoonful of saltpeter in a teacup of water and pouring it into the churn with the cream at churning time. Cabbage may be fed at night after mtlking without flavoring

-Decomposition commences in milk, if allowed to retain its natural heat, soon after being drawn from the cow. Because the nights are cool it does not obviate the necessity of cooling the when they tempt you to do wrong. The milk that is to be delivered to the facwell aired, since contact with air re-moves the animal odor.—The Rural.

-Prof. L. B. Arnold says a dairy farm who yields, however much the appearance of a man his indulgences may grain growing or mixed agriculture; second, the mean returns average a little more than other branches; third, prices are nearer uniform and more re-liable; fourth, dairying exhausts the soil less; fifth, it is more secure against changes in the season, since the dairyman does not suffer so much from the wet and frosts and varying seasons, and he can, if prudent, provide against drought.

-The positive necessity for the kindly treatment of dairy cows is affirmed on every hand. With nothing said about the additional ease with which cows are gave a little start, closed the book, and handled when kindly treated, the pecunipersons to insure kind treatment from the owner. The chief cause of complaint lies in the treatment by hired help. The employed help, male and female, that handles stock with judgment and care, all other things equal, is worth several dollars more per month than one who does not.

-The difference between well-bred stock and the scrub is so marked that we often wonder why farmers will persist in raising and feeding stock which Tommy's face flushed crimson.
"I—I don't think you would care for feed consumed, and which when placed on the market is sure to be sold at a discount. The difference in the prices commanded by the two classes of stock should open the eyes of the intelligent none but improved animals. In these close times, when the range of profits in every business is very small, the im portance of making a change for the class of an mals which will pay the greatest returns in growth and in prices which they will command must impress itself on the minds of all thinking men. -The Stockman.

SUMMER AND FALL BUTTER. Directions as to the Manner of Packing it-The Popular Prejudice

The popular prejudice is decidedly in favor of fresh made butter, many consumers utterly rejecting packed butter, no matter by what mode it has been ept. The consequence is winter dairying is on the increase and the carrying of large stocks of summer and fall butter to supply the winter demand on the decrease. Dairymen with silos and plenty of roots report favorably on this growing practice of selling butter as soon as made and making winter butter for winter use.

There remains, however, a large class who contrive to pack down summer and fall butter, and from this class comes annually the query as to the best method. To these inquiries the follow-

ing directions are given: First, do not attempt to pack any but a prime article, and pack this as soon as possible after working it. Second, keep the package in a cool, sweet, wellventilated place, where the temperature does not rise above sixty degrees. Third, the butter to remain sweet, no matter what the temperature, must be preserved from contact with air. In midwinter even butter soon deteriorates in quality on being exposed to the air. It is a matter of small moment, therefore, what is the shape, size or material of the package, provided it be air and water tight.

White oak pails, or firkins, are regarded as the preferred package. These are best prepared by first soaking in boiling hot brine and afterwards in cold brine. By this process the flavor of the wood is extracted, and the pores are so filled with salt as to prevent the air from penetrating to the butter. Some pack the butter to within about four inches of the top of the firkin and cover over with brine. Others object to brined butter because it so quickly spoils after being removed from the This latter class pack their butter in a tub prepared as has been de-

scribed; then cover the surface with cotton cloth soaked in brine and covered with a layer of fine salt. Over this is placed the cover of the tub, previously soaked in brine.

For home use, or where there is a demand for roll butter, the butter can be worked into small cylindical shapes, each of which must be wrapped in muslin cloths that have been wet in brine. These wrapped rolls are then closely packed on their ends so as not to move about, and strong pickle poured over them. Some of our butter makers add sugar and saltpeter to the brine in the following proportion: To three gallons of brine strong enough to bear an egg, add a quarter of a pound of white sugar and one tablespoonful of saltpeter. Boil the brine, and when cold strain it. It is always better, by the way, to boil and strain the brine whether there be sugar in it or not. - N. Y.

-The greatest depth of the sea is supposed to be about five miles.

World.

THE SEA.

To Know the Ocean One Must Not Visit Pashionable Watering Places.

No one can know the sea or have any fellowship with it who goes to the fashionable watering-place at a fashionable time. Essentially the occasion to learn the "mighty monster's" secrets is when no one else is there. The sea that has so much to tell a solitary wanderer on his shores has nothing to say to the individual who goes there in August or September because every one else he knows does so too. Then the sea is only perfect to the children. They understand and love him, he is a fine playfellow, and shows his best face to them, but he is monotonous or speechless to those who have as little in common with him as he has with them. It is sad to pause on our last hill-top

and give him our farewell look. How we love him! for has he not been our friend when all the world seemed false? Has he not soothed us in sorrow, comforted us when winter walked the earth and all seemed frozen and dead? and in early spring how grand did he appear gamboling in the sunshine and laughing as it seemed to us beneath the exultant northwest wind! goes on, alas! and we go with The country, beautiful as it is Time him. under the sudden rush of sunshine that brought spring as it were in a moment, looks tame after the sea; yet we strive to forget him. Expanse after expanse of yellow kingcups, to whom the cuckoo flowers were courtesying in the breeze, made the earth look like a new field of the cloth of gold. The oak is golden, too, and while the laburnums wave, "dropping golden wells of fire," it is like the morning of the golden age, and the world is very fair indeed

-English Illustrated Magazine.

How He Would Announce It.

Joe Castiron is a bachelor, and not long ago went away from town on a a visit, and the report became circulated that he had been married. On his return a friend pinned him down. "How is this about you getting mar-

ried?" he inquired. "'Tain't so," said Joe, emphatically. "Why, I'm told a postal was received from you, saying the happy event had occurred, and of course that meant

vou were married.' "Well, hardly. You don't reckon I'd announce my wedding by calling it a 'happy event,' do you?'? "I should think most anybody

would." "Maybe they would, but you can bet I'd announce mine as a 'sad affair.' 'Happy event indeed!'' And Joe hustled off, while his friend remarked to himself, "Joe must be thinking about the poor woman."—Merchant Traveler.

THE man who thinks he can communicate freely by telephone is laboring under a halloosination.—The Judge.

THE printer has a pick nick all the year

Song of the baking-powder man-"Dough, see dough."

To BE happy eat plenty of care a way seed .- Lowell Courier. Some one wants to know if a bee's angry

when it stings. We are not sure about the bee, but the victim is.—Philadelphia Call. WHY is the mosquito like charity? Be-

cause it begins to hum. If "nature abhors a vacuum" why she create a dude?—Buffalo E:

RENTAL value depends upon location, said the landlord when he raised a woman's rent when he found she could borrow meal of a

Price controls purchase. en low shoes are in demand.—Waterloo Observer.

A MAN who is blunt in his ways may be sharp in his speech.—Brooklyn Times. A man does not like to appear in public

A cow has two lips, but cowslips and

tulips are not at all similar. - Merchant Traveler. A NEWSPAPER is like a human being. must keep up its circulation or it will die.

—Brooklyn Times.

"Hams and cigars, smoked and un-smoked," is a sign in a store in an Arkansas town.

WHEN a girl is young she wants numerous dolls, but when she grows older her wants increase, and she desires severa'

It's no secret that Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed is composed of best genuine French Brandy, distilled Extract of Smart-Weed and Jamaica Ginger Root, with Camphor Essence, and constitutes, therefore, the best remedy yet known for colic or cramps, cholera morbus, diarrhæa, dysentery or bloody-flux, or to break up colds, fevers and inflammatory attacks. 50

"Why did you work out Rhoda's lesson?" demanded the teacher sternly. "To lessen her work," said the witty culprit.—Golden

cents. By druggists.

Young MEN or middle-aged ones, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weak-nesses should send three letter stamps for illustrated book suggesting sure means of cure. Address World's Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A PHILADELPHIA newspaper reporter has fallen heir to \$70,000. And yet people sneer at the possibilities of journalism as a means to acquiring wealth.—Somerville Journal.

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

When a man sees double, it is evident that his glasses are too strong for him.— Boston Transcript.

HUMANITY demands that omnibus, hack and ceam horses should wear the Boss Collar Pad.

Some one says that liquor strengthens to voice. This is a mistake, it only makes the breath strong.

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

SOME people who buy on time don't appear to know when time leaves off and eteraity begins.—Merchant Traveler.

PLAGUE-STRICKEN PLYMOUTH!

Does a Similar Danger Threaten Everyone of Us?—How Public Attention is Directed to Personal Perils.

[Rochester (N. Y.) Correspond apolis Sentinel.]

"Judge," said a young lawyer to a very successful senior, "tell me the secret of your uniform success at the bar."

"Ah, young man, that secret is a life study, but I will give it to you on condition that you pay all my bills during this session of court."

"Agreed sir" said the invite.

"Agreed, sir," said the junior.
"Evidence, indisputable evidence."
At the end of the month the judge reninded the young man of his promis

"I recall no such promise."
"Ah, but you made it."
"Your evidence, please."
And the judge, not having any witnesses

ost a case for once! The man who can produce indisputable evidence wins public favor. I had an interview yesterday with the most successful of American advertisers, whose advertising is most successful because always backed by

"What styles of advertising do you use?" I asked H. H. Warner, Esq. "Display, reading matter and paragraphs of testimonials."

of testimonials."

"Have you many testimonials?"

In answer he showed me a large cabinet chock-full. "We have enough to fill Boston, New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Philadelphia morning papers."

"Do you publish many of them?"

"Not a tithe. Wonderful as are those we do publish, we have thousands like them which we can not use. 'Why not?' Let me tell you. 'Warner's safe cure' has probably been the most successful medicine for female disorders ever discovered. We have testimonials from ladies of the highest have testimonials from ladies of the highest rank, but it would be indelicate to publish them. Likewise many statesmen, lawyers, doctors of world-wide fame have been cured, but we can only refer to such persons in the most guarded terms, as we do

sons in the most guarded terms, as we do
in our reading articles."

"Are these reading articles successful?"

"When read they make such an impression that when the 'evil days' of ill health draw nigh they are remembered, and War-ner's safe cure is used."

"No, sir, it is not necessary now, as at first, to do such constant and extensive advertising. A meritorious medicine sells itself after its merits are known. We present just evidence enough to disarm skeptics and to impress the merits of the remedies upon new consumers. We feel it to be our duty to do this. Hence, best to accomplish our mission of healing the sick, we use the reading article style. People won't

read plain testimonials. "Yes, sir, thousands admit that had they not learned of Warner's safe cure through this clever style they would still be ailing and still impoverishing themselves in fees to unsuccessful 'practitioners.' It would do your soul good to read the letters of thanksgiving we get from mothers, grateful for the perfect success which attends War-ner's safe cure when used for children, and the surprised gratification with which men and women of older years and impaired vigor, testify to the youthful feelings re-stored to them by the same means."

"Are these good effects permanent?"

"Are these good ellects permanent?"
"Of all the cases of kidney, liver, urinary and female diseases we have cured, not two per cent. of them report a return of their disorders. Who else can show such a record?"

"What is the secret of Warner's safe cure permanently reaching so many serious dis-

"I will explain by an illustration: The little town of Plymouth, Pa., has been plague-stricken for several months because its water supply was carelessly poisoned. The kidneys and liver are the sources of physical well-being. If polluted by disease, all the blood becomes poisoned and every organ is affected, and this great danger threatens every one who neglects to treat himself promptly. I was nearly dead myself of extreme kidney disease, but what is now Warner's safe cure cured me, and I know it is the only remedy in the world "I will explain by an illustration: The know it is the only remedy in the world that can cure such disorders, for I tried everything else in vain. Cured by it myself, I bought it and, from a sense of duty, self, I bought it and, from a sense of duty, presented it to the world. Only by restor-

ing the kidneys and liver can disease leave the blood and the system." A celebrated sanitarian physician once success of Warner's safe cure is that it is sovereign over all kidney, liver and urinary diseases, which primarily or secondarily make up the majority of human ailments. Like all great discoveries it is remarkably

simple."
The house of H. H. Warner & Co. stands deservedly high in Rochester, and it is certainly matter of congratulation that merit has been recognized all over the world, and that this success has been unqualifiedly deserved.

and causes the skin to become "barked about, most lazar-like, with vile and loath-

some crust." Such are the effects of diseased and morbid bile, the only antidote for which is to cleanse and regulate the liver—an effice admirably performed by Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." HISTORY tells us that one of the most learned of Scotch clergymen was born in the parish of Dull, educated at Dunse and first stationed at Drone.

Young Men, Read This.

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

A LETTER-WRITER from Naples says: "Standing on Castle Elmo I drank in the whole sweep of the bay." What a swallow he must have had!—Chicago Tribune.



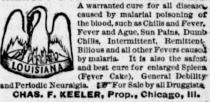
Frightful Case of a Colored Man.

I contracted a fearful case of blood poison in 1883. I was treated with the old remedies of Mercury and Potash, which brought on rheumatism and impaired my digestive organs. Every joint in me was swollen and full of pain. When I was given up to die, my physicians thought it would be a good time to test the virtues of Swift's Specific. I improved from the very first dose. Soon the rheumatism left me, my appetite became all right, and the ulcers, which the doctor said were the most frightful he had ever seen, began to heal, and by the first of October, 1884, I was a well man again.

Lem McClendon has been in the employ of the Chess-Carley Company for some years, and I know the above statements to be true. W. B. Crosby, Manager Chess-Carley Co., Atlanta Division. Atlanta, Ga., April 18, 1885.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.
N. Y., 157 W. 23d St.

WILHOFT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC



BOSS COLLAR PAI



LADY AGENTS can secure permanent employment and good salary selling Queen City Skirt and Stocking Supporters, Sample outfit free. Address Cincinnati Suspender Co.; Cincinnati, O.

CANCER Treated and cured without the knife.
Book on treatment sent free. Address
F.L. POND. M. D., Aurora, Kane Co. Ill.

\$65 A MONTH AND BOARD for THREE live Young Men or Ladies in each county. Address P. W. Ziegler & Co., Chicago, Ill. EDUCATIONAL.

R. AULI, Female Seminary, Lexington, Mo. An old, select school for good girls. Recommended by both Mo. Senators. Catalogue. J. A. QUARLES, D.D., Pres,

BRYANT & STRATTON'S Business and St. Louis, Mo. 800 students yearly. Young men taught Boo keeping, Short-hand, penmanship, and assisted to position



Interview Your Druggist, As this reporter is doing, and he will tell you some curious. things. For instance,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is a perfectly genuine medicine; but there are plenty of so-called Sarsaparilias in the market that have no Sarsaparilla about them except the name.

I have been in the Drug business, in Lowell, for thirty years, and sell more of Aver's Sarsaparilla than of all other Sarsaparillas combined. Being thoroughly familiar with the analysis of this medicine, and knowing the care and skill employed in its composition, I am certain. it contains nothing that could not be recommended by the most scrupulous physician. It is made of the true Honduras Sarsaparilla, and of other blood purifiers, the best known to medical science, and is a grand specific in chronic cases, such as Scrofula, Salt-Rheum, Erysipelas, Kidney Diseases, and troubles of the Stomach and Liver. Many so-called Sarsaparillas are such only in name: they do not contain a particle of the real medicinal Sarsaparilla root.—Geo. C. Osgood, M. D., Druggist, Merrimack, cor. Suffolk sts., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

PARSONS, PURGATIVE PILLS

LEPAGE'S

R. U. AWARE

Lorillard's Climax Plug Navy Clippings, and that Lori the best and cheapest, quality con

The President Directs General Sheridan to Go to the Scene of the Indian Trouble and Take Charge—Movement of Troops— The Arizona Fight—A Disa ppointed Del

WASHINGTON, July 11 .- The President has addressed the following letter to General Sheridan: "In view of possible disturbance that may occur among the Indians now in the Indian Territory and the contemplated concentration of troops in that locality, I deem it advisable that you proceed at once to the location where trouble is to be apprehended and advise with and direct those in command as to the steps to be taken to prevent disorder and depredations by the Indians and as to the disposition of the troops. Your acquaintance with the history and habits and customs of these Indians leads me to request that you invite statements on their part as .to any real or fancied injury or injustice toward them, or any other causes that may have led to discontent, and to inform yourself as to their condition. You are justified in assuring them that any cause of complaint will be fully examined by the authorities, and if any wrongs exist they shall be remedied. I think I hardly need say that they must be fully assured of the determination on the part of the Government to enforce their peaceful conduct by all the power it has at hand to prevent and punish acts of lawlessness and any outrage upon our settlers." The Indian troubles, as looked upon from Washington, are be-coming more serious. General Sheridan left here last night for Fort Reno, I. T. The General desires to be at the scene of the conflict. A telegram has been sent to the officer in command, saying that the onter in command, saying that the outbreak should be suppressed even if the Cheyennes should be wiped out of existence. General Miles is expected to arrive in the Indian Territory not later than the first of next week, and the hope is expressed that he may be able to quiet the disturbance without bloodshed. He is well known to the Indians, and is said to well known to the Indians, and is said to have considerable influence with them. In a trouble with the Cheyennes some years ago they surrendered to him voluntarily. Prior to that it was their custom to refuse to surrender. The Indian Commissioner had not received any telegrams from the scene of the disturbance up to the close of the office hours to-day. In answer to an in-quiry as to whether it was the intention of the Government to disarm the Cheyennes, he finally declined to give any information. He declared that great harm might be done by premature publication of intentions of the Government in such cases as it enabled the Indians to prepare themselves for resistance. Nevertheless it can be stated that the Interior Department is strongly in favor of disarming the Cheyennes and that Inreports everything quiet at that post. There spector Armstrong has recommended the adoption of this precaution.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., July 11.—Adjutant General J. P. Martin is in receipt of a telegram from General Schofield at Chicago stating that he has ordered fifteen companies of infantry from the department of the Platte and ten troops of cavalry from the department of Texas to proceed without de-lay by rail to Crossfield, Kan., the present terminus of the Southern Kansas Railway, and await instructions. The troops from the Platte will probably be drawn from Forts Omaha, D. A. Russell and Sidney, consisting of the Fourth, Ninth and Twenty-first Infantry and the cavalry from Texas will be the Third and Fighth. When the trees arrive there will Eighth. When the troops arrive there will be a fighting force of 2,800 men, composed of twenty-eight troops of cavalry and twenty-nine companies of infantry. Gen-eral Miles will be here in a day or two and at once assume command of all troops in the field. It is the determination of the department to make quick work of whatever there is to be done.

TROOPS FROM TEXAS.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 11.—Eight hundred troops from the various forts in Texas are to be massed here in the next three days. They will be forwarded to Kansas to meet any emergency that may arise from the present restless state of the Indian in the northern portion of the Indian Territory. The objective point of the troops is Crossfield, Kan. They will be under the command of Colonel R. F. Bernard. Colonel Bernard, commanding Fort McIntosh, re ceived telegraphic orders to forward immediately by rail to Kansas the Eighth Cavalry.

Tombstone, A. T., July 11.—From Samuel Brannan, Jr., who arrived yesterday morning from Sonora, are learned the following facts: The afternoon of July 2, scouts, under command of Captain Chaffee, came upon a band of Apaches near Guasabus, on the Oparto River in Sonora, and a spirited fight ensued, in which forty Indians were killed and three bucks and eleven squaws captured. The loss to Chaffee was but one soldier and one or two scouts hurt. The prisoners have been sent to San Carlos in charge of sixteen Indian scouts, and should arrive there to-day, if nothing happens. The same day one hundred Indians crossed the Coonaps Valley and entered the Sonora Manutaina Elban killed offices head of Mountains. They killed fifteen head of cattle while crossing the valley and took the carcasses with them into the mountains, where it is evident they intended to stay. Chaffee, with his soldiers and scouts and SE Mexican relative to the control of the control o 350 Mexican volunteers, are in pursuit and will try hard to exterminate the entire band. Brannan got these particulars from Ozo Maria Torres, brother of Colonel Torres, who had just returned from the scene of the

Washington, July 11.—Representative John T. Heard, of Missouri, arrived yesterday and will remain long enough to see that some post-offices in his district receive attention. One of these will be the Sedalia office. The first change made in the Medical Boards for Missouri, has already gone into effect in Mr. Heard's district, he having secured the appoint. already gone into effect in Mr. Heard's district, he having secured the appointment of a Democratic physician in Hickory County. When he presented this case the officials told him they were occupied with something more important. "But," urged Mr. Heard, "there can't be anything more important to the Democrats of Hickory County. of Hickory County. They don't know and don't care who is to be made Minister to England, but they do know that they want a Democratic examiner down that way and they want him right away." Mr. Heard triumphantly carried off "the commission, and when he had gone the officials resumed the consideration of their more important

A Narrow Escape.

WABASH, IND., July 11 .- The connecting rod on the engine of the Atlantic express on the Wabash Road snapped in two last night, near here, destroying the cab and breaking a large hole in the steam pipe, from which the steam issued in such quantities that John Glenn, the engineer, could not reach his reverse lever, but was forced to hang from the gangway. At a terrific speed the engine passed through the city, and it seemed when a short curve at the station was reached that the engine would go in the ditch. Fortunately this was passed in safety, and half a mile east the engineer entered the cab and reversed the engine, bringing the train to a standstill. A BIG SCARE.

he Reported Indian Raid Nothing But & Scare-The Border to be Protected by

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAN., July 9 .eral sends me word from Larned that he doubts the reports of the Indian raid. He says the citizens in the southwestern counties have just learned of the threatening position of the Indians and that their fears of three or four persons at Fargo Springs by Indians, which report has been industriously circulated by cowboys and cattlemen for the purpose of driving out actual settlers, who interfere with their range privileges. Colonel Campbell says that the men he talked with all say that the trouble is more with the cowboys than with the Indians. The telegraph eperators at Attica and Harper report that no news of an Indian invasion has reached those points. The lines to Kingman are down and I can get no news this morning from there. Whether the reports are true or not, however, troops should be forwarded to the southwest as soon as possible. I earnestly request that cavalry forces be stationed along convenient points along the south line of Comanche, Clarke and Mead Counties. This seems to me necessary not only to protect our borders but to restore confidence among the settlers and keen the confidence among the settlers and keep the confidence among the settlers and keep the cowboys as well as the Indians in order, so that the depopulation of the southwest counties through terror should be prevented, by the adoption of prompt action to restore confidence. Upon the request of Governor Martin four troops of cavalry left Fort Leavenworth at two o'clock in the afternoon for Kingman. The command is in charge for Kingman. The command is in charge of Major George B. Sanford, First Cavalry, and the troops are officered as follows: B. Third Cavalry, Captain J. B. Johnson, First Lieutenant J. O. Mackay and Second Lieutenant Robbins, fifty-one men; L, Fourth Cavalry, Captain Wint and Lieutenant Cavarry, Captain Wint and Lieutenant Fuller, Second Cavalry, fifty men; M, Sixth Cavalry, Captain Rafferty, forty-six men; I, First Cavalry, Captain C. C Carr, fifty men; Acting Assistant Surgeon Barbour, medical officer; Lieutenant Campbell, Eighteenth Infantry, Quartermaster; nine six-mule teams and one spring wagon and ten days rations for the men and ten of forage for the animals are carried along. The train arrived at Atchison at three o'clock and made the run to Topeka in two and one half hours. Colonel Sanford's instructions are to go to Kingman and there learn the cause of the trouble reported. He is to act upon his own judgment and report to headquarters. Official dispatches to the department headquarters from Fort Reno

has not been a Chevenne in Kansas. RODE THROUGH PRATT AND KINGMAN. WICHITA, KAN., July 9.—The Eagle's special from Kingman last evening says that a reliable party who was sent out last night had just returned. He had ridden over the entire southern and western portions of Pratt and Kingman Counties and reports no Indians and nobody hurt. The farther he went the farther away the Indians were reported. The usual number of Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians were hanging about Medicine Lodge and other smaller towns trading. Some of these small bands had trading. no doubt been seen crossing the prairies which gave rise to the scare of yesterday. A special from Reno says that the situation there is unchanged and that many of the head men say they are willing to await the action or report of the commissioners sent from Washington. About six or seven hundred young bucks say, however, that they will fight if their arms are demanded. These young Cheyennes have been canvassing among the Arapahoes and Comanches for assistance. They admit that the accidental killing of the young brave in the late sham battle was bad medicine. Their medicine men are working like beavers to keep up the war spirit.

LONDON'S SENSATION

The Paper That Exposed the Sins of English Aristocracy has Immense Sales-Spurgeon Pats it on the Back.

LONDON, July 9.—The police have been ordered to suppress the street sales of those issues of the Pall Mall Gazette which contain articles on the secret vices of London. All news venders found selling the issues on the streets are being arrested. Six venders who were taken into custody this morning were arraigned this afternoon in the Mansion House police court and remanded for a week, bail being allowed. The Pall Mall Gazette, in one of its later afternoon editions, bids defiance to the authorities in their work of attempting to suppress the sale of the past three days' issues of the paper. It claims the honor for leading in the cause of exposing the vices of the rich, and declares that the best men of England support it in its crusade. The Gazette challenges the courts of London to prosecute it for the work it is engaged in, and says it might subpoena half gaged in, and says it might subpose half of the legislators of England to prove the accuracy of its revelations. The Gazette continues the work of adding to its revelations. The paper is selling at a great premium and the circulation is enormous. Rev. Mr. Spurgeon publishes a letter in this afternoon's Pall Mall Gazette approving of that journal's exposures of the secret vices of the aristocrats of London. The letter is rethe aristocrats of London. The letter is remarkable in many respects. The following are some of his expressions: "I feel bowed down with shame and indignation. This is a loathsome business, but even the sewers must be cleaned;" "I pray that good sewers must be cleaned;" "I pray that good may come from this exposure, which incidently must do harm, but whose great drift must result in lasting benefit;" "I don't think our churches have failed, for they have kept a pure remnant alive in the land;" "I believe that many are unaware of these dunghills reeking under their nostrils;" "I thank all co-operators in your brave warfare;" "spare not the villains even though wearing stars and garters:" even though wearing stars and garters;"
"we need a vigilance committee, a moral
police, to suppress this infamy;" "let the police, to suppress this infamy;" "let the light in without stint." The Pall Mall Gazette has been ordered to be removed from the reading room files of the Reform and Athenæum Clubs.

The Cholera.

MADRID, July 9 .- The number of new ases of cholera in Spain yesterday, exclusive of those "in Murcia and Castellor de Laplana was 1,019; the number of deaths 628. In the town of Aranjuez the number of cases reported during the same per-iod was sixty; the deaths thirty. Posts of observation to prevent the introduction of cholera have been ordered at the roads leading from Spain into France. Dr. Gibile has returned from Spain. He reports that Dr. Ferran keeps the nature of his vaccine secret though he treated him (Gibili) courteously and allowed him to witness the operation. The Spanish hospitals are in a fifthy condition. THAT MORMON INSULT.

The Saints Reported to be Preparing to Fight—The Cabinet to Take a Hand. SALT LAKE CITY, July 6 .- The outrage

committed on the Fourth by the Mormons About noon yesterday General Augur re- has engendered no little amount of ill-feelceived a dispatch from Governor Martin, of ing. Still another matter of interest Kansas, as follows: "The Adjutant Gen- has some to light to-day. A circular has just been issued by Taylor and Cannon, assessing the head of each Mormon family \$25. estensibly for means with which to complete the Salt Lake Temple as speedily as possible, but in fact for the sinews of have been intensified by the reported killing of three or four persons at Fargo Springs by Indians, which report has been industriously

Mar. Instead of remaining on the defensive the Mormons propose to carry the war into Africa. The saints are told in connection with the demand for money, and which some of the poor families in the Territory are selling their last cows to raise, that be-fore the temple is completed, if this money shall be quickly forthcoming, Utah shall be rid of every Gentile and apostate in the dominion of St. John. This is the stuff being preached by the Bishops and home missionaries all over the land, while the true inwardness of the business as reported, is, that the half million dollars to be thus raised is to be used in Washington. to drive from the Federal offices in Utah those who are obnoxious to the Lord's annointed polygamists and supplant them with men of their own choosing, and to then work for the ad-mission of the Territory into the Union as a State. But whether this is accomplished or not, the church is to make a surrender of polygron, and on that fact demand the desideratum of their hopes—sovereign, state-hood. From still another source we hear that polygamy is to be surrendered, with a mental reservation, and that, too, within the next ninety days; that the elders are being privately instructed, so that when the October conference is called to vote on it, all will understand exactly that it is cut and dried business for a purpose, to be followed in the coming Congress with a concerted movement, backed by money, to press into the Union. Even Justice Field who was in the city a few days since, could see no objection to the admission of Utah, except her polygamy, and thousands of people in the United States are in that very boat. But everybody in this Territory fully realize, what that, as an accomplished fact, means to both saint and sinner.
WASHINGTON, July 6.—The insult heaped upon the United States flag at Salt Lake City is to be one of the topics for discussion

relating to treason and to any acts of rebellion against the Government. MANGED BY A MOB.

at to-metrow's cabinet council. It is the one topic of discussion in the departments

to-day, and the indignation is very general. It is believed that prompt measures will be

taken to punish the men who dared fly the

American flag at half-mast on the anniver-

sary of American independence. The act, it is believed, is punishable under the laws

A Negro Lynched at Girard for an Outrageous Assault Upon a Young Girl. GIRARD, KAN., July 7 .- Late in the afternoon of the Fourth of July a girl thirteen or fourteen years old was waylaid, outraged and horribly mutilated near Baxter Springs in Cherokee County by a colored boy named John Lawrence who was arrested for the crime, and for fear of being lynched was taken to Columbus on a hand car that night. A mob followed and in some manner a young white man by the name of Wolf was shot and killed near Columbus. The colored boy was lodged in iail and the next morning brought to Girard and put into the alleged county jail here which is nothing but a mere shell. Heavy irons were kept on one of the boy's ankles. When the 11:22 train arrived from the south yesterday, about forty men got off at or near the station and scattered through the broke down the iron door, took the prisoner out, marched him up one of the main streets, untied a horse hitched to a wagon in front of a business house, threw the colored boy in and drove off, armed men surrounding him and keeping the citizens from interfering. They took the negro about two blocks west of the jail and hung him to the rafter of a house just being completed by Arthur Sharp. One of them, said to be the father of the girl, emptied his revolver into the body, three or four bullets striking it. The raid was so unexpected that the people here were entirely taken by surprise and those who did try to interfere had revolvers pushed uncomfortably close to their persons and were warned to stand back. A coron-er's jury was impaneled and after hearing testimony rendered a verdict that the "colored man, whose name is unknown to the jury and whose age is supposed to be about seventeen years, came to his death by strangulation, caused by hanging by a mob composed of from twelve to twenty men, at least two of whom were from Baxter Springs, Cherokee County, State of Kansas, and whose names are H. C. Tripp and Cap-tain Price, and that the act was felonious." The body of the victim was then cut down and buried by the city authorities.

Heckmer Turns Up. LOUISVILLE, KY., July 7.-John L.

Heckmer, who, about two years ago, as Grand Treasurer of the Catholic Knights of America, embezzled some \$22,000 of that order's money, and suddenly disappeared from his home at Grafton, W. Va., has been found, and will probably suffer for been found, and will probably suffer for his indiscretion. Last night he presented himself to Supreme President Russell at Lebanon, Ky., and was forwarded to his home in West Virginia. He offers no compromise, and makes no propositions, but hopes to do so when he sees his friends. He is not held under arrest but is subject to the constant surveillance of the officers and will not be allowed to return to Mexico, where it is thought he has been hiding. Heckmer came by arhas been hiding. Heckmer came by arrangement from San Antonio, Tex., and was dead broke. There are six indictments on file against him, one for embezzlement, and five for forgery, it being alleged that he forged his bond, as all the securities denied that they ever signed it. Heckmer will be

AUGUSTA, ME., July 6 .- The recent heavy rains have caused a freshet in the Kennebec, and all the lumber mills at Orone have shut down. Every water mill on the river is incapacitated. It is impossible to move logs safely. Several booms broke Wednesday, but no logs were lost. The Penobscot rose seven feet at Greenbush, and there is a nine-foot rise on the Piscataquis. The line of the Maine Central and fields of grain and potatoes near by are covered with water. A dam has been burst at the Katahdin iron works, when many logs were carried off. A canoe can be rowed across the lawn in front of Silver Lake hotel at the iron works. tel at the iron works.

AN AMERICAN WIFE.

The New Factor in an English Political Capvass.

Martual Attraction at a Parislan Dinner Provides Lord Randolph Churchill & Good Wife, a Good Fortune and an Admirable Political Helpmeet.

ST. Louis, Mo., July 5 .- The Republican of this morning contains the following special correspondence, which is pertinent to the time in view of events now transpiring in England:

A few years ago Miss Jennie Jerome the second daughter of Leonard Jerome, attended a swell dinner-party in Paris. Among the distinguished guests was Lord Randolph Churchill. His attention was attracted to her by her beauty and the fluency and brilliancy with which she addressed her, and soon the lord confined his conversation to her. Those who sat near them stopped' talking, and listened to them with undisguised admiration. Miss Jerome was noted for her conversational powers, but they had never seemed to her friends as brilliant as on this occasion. Lord Randolph proved a match for her. Her satire was met with sparkling repartee; her wit and humor for once found fair exchange. When the ladies had withdrawn, Lord Randolph turned to a friend and said. enthusiastically: "That's the brightest woman I ever met," and added, with the seriousness of a fatalist: "I mean to marry her." Singularly enough, while he was saying this, Miss Jerome was making almost the identical remark concerning him to her sister. Perhaps that evening she played her favorite Chopin nocturne more tenderly and wooingly than ever. At all events, Lord Randolph was not slow in discovering that he had made as deep an impression upon her as she had on him. Within a fortnight of their first meeting they were en-gaged and very soon afterward married. By his union with Miss Jerome Lord Randolph secured a wife whose flery and ambitious temperament has spurred him on in his political career, and whose income is sufficient to form a welcome addition to his small annuity, for, being a younger son, he is not rolling in wealth, nor is his elder brother, the Duke of Marlborough, generously in-clined toward him. Indeed it is well *known that the two brothers hate each other cordially, and it is to this hatred rather than to any enthusiasm in behalf of the Liberal cause that the Duke's support of a Liberal candidate in opposition

Randolph to take part in HER HUSBAND'S CANVASS of Woodstock for Parliament, to the extent of making speeches to its constituents at open-air meetings, has not sur-prised her host of friends here, who know her to be as dashing and intrepid as she is accomplished. While they remember that she can play Chopin divinely, they also remember that when she follows the hounds she is in at the death. Indeed it has long been maintained here that a large share of Lord Randolph's political success should be credited to her; that his rise into prominence dates from the time when she began to coach him, and that his brilliant guerilla tactics are the inspiration town. At about twelve o'clock the Sheriff received a telegram from the Sheriff of Cherokee County, which read: "Get our little nigger out of town before the Gulf that Lord Randolph's unpopularity here more democratic in his ideas than the average Liberal. His views on the Irish question show strong traces of American influence, and his political methods often have an element of American dash to them. His wife is very popular in Ireland, she having won the hearts of the Irish people during her sojourn there with her husband at the time his father resided among the Irish. He is essentially progressive—another American characteristic. He hates to have old fogies around, and he literally "kicked old Sir Stafford Northcote up-stairs" into the House of Lords. 'In these opinions and methods the strong influence of his wife may be felt. She is in fact his political mentor.

to Lord Randolph is credited. That the

Duke's opposition has inspired Lady

SHE WILL RULE ENGLAND.

Should 'Lord Randolph ever become Premier, not an unlikely event, think of it, Britons! an American woman, with the blood of freedom coursing in her veins, may guide the course of affairs of your nation! It is almost certain that she will one day be Duchess of Mariborough, for the present Duke's only son, the Marquis of Blandford, is a very sickly little boy, and there is little doubt that the Duke's titles and possessions will fall to Lord Randolph.

Lady Randolph Churchill is the second

Lady Randolph Churchill is the second of Leonard Jerome's three daughters. The eidest, Clara, is the wife of Moreton Frewen, an Englishman who owns a large cattle ranch, which he visits about twice a year, Mrs. Frewen coming over with him and remaining in New York. The youngest daughter also married an Englishman, Sir John Leslie. Lady Ran-Englishman, Sir John Lesile. Lady Randolph is generally considered the brightest of the three. Her friends say she is so full of life and magnetism that a touch of her hand thrills you and makes you tingle. She owns the University Club here and the fine property on which it stands having been conveyed to her

A Brave Boy's Death.

Boston, Mass., July 6 .- While Henry Cooney, aged sixteen, and Wm. Connell, aged fourteen, were bathing in a stream in the Back Bay Park yesterday, Connell was seized with cramps and called to Cooney to help him. The latter cried:
"Climb on my back, Willie, and I will

take you out all right."

Connell did so. The brave boy struggled manfully with his weight, now sinking, now rising. When a dozen feet from the bank both went down and were not seen again until brought up dead by a diver. The affair was witnessed by a large crowd, who were paralyzed, as FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

-Vegetables which lose some of their color in being boiled, may have that color restored by plunging them for an instant in cold water, immedi-ately after removing from the boiling water. - Exchange.

-Lemon pies: For six pies baked in medium sized pans, the juice and grated rind of two lemons, two cups of light brown sugar, nine eggs, six table-spoonfuls of corn starch, seven cups of not water, and steam until thick. Caterer.

-Don't sprinkle kerosene on plants to kill any ants, lice, etc., just becaus some newspaper may have misquoted keresene as an insecticide. Even the emultions of kerosene must be used in connection with common sense.-Rural New Yorker.

-A brilliant black varnish for iron, stone, wood or concrete can be made by stirring up ivory black in ordinary shellac varnish. It ought to be applied to the surface when the article to be carried on conversation in French. He coated is cold. This varnish does well for stoves or fireplaces .- Chicago Jour -Pure beeswax is obtained from the ordinary kind by exposure to the in-

fluence of the sun and the weather. The wax is sliced into thin flakes and laid on sacking or coarse cloth stretched on frames resting on posts to raise them from the ground. The wax is turned over frequently, and occasionally sprinkled with soft water if there be not dew or rain sufficient to moiston it. The wax should be bleached in about for weeks. - Boston Statesman. -Poor man's pudding: One-half cup ful of chopped suet, one-half cupful of

seeded raisins, one-half cupful of currants washed and picked, one and a half cupfuls of grated bread, one cupful of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one-half cupful of brown sugar and one pint of milk. Mix all well together, put into a well greased mold, set in a saucepan with boiling water to reach half up the sides of the mold; steam for two hours; turn out on the dish carefully; serve with butter and sugar.—The Household.

-That it is better to spread manure on the field at once it is rotten than to place it in heaps and thereafter spread it is obvious if the matter is carefully looked into. It is not probable that the escape of the gases into the air is any greater in the one case than in the other. Spread evenly, the soluble parts are carried equally into the earth, the manure is more easily turned under than when newly lain, and it takes longer to spread from the heap than from the wagon. The matter is of especial importance in manuring for summer crops.—Chicago Tribune.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

Question That Our Best Educational In stitutions Have Considered.

A department of physical education as well equipped with men and appliances as are any departments of a college is now a settled fact and necessity. The college must know about its students physically as well as intellectually and morally. It must know the physical strength and weakness of its students as well as it should know whether they can pass the mental examinations for the degree Bachelor of Arts.

The college should follow after the military schools in educating the officers for the army, and say that only those men who are physically so well train gets there." Half an hour later a number of armed men made a dash for the jail, mate his ability. During the visit of the Churchills here, some winters ago, the noble Lord was rather snobbish. He have the advantage of its time and stalked through New York society, with his hands clasped behind his back, looking down upon his surroundings with a sided men for our thinkers any more supercilious air of superiority. But, however that may be, he no doubt owes much of his success to his wife. For, though he is nominally a Conservative, he is in some respects in the three points—moral, intellectual and physical. intellectual and physical.

Laboratories and gymnasiums are now the newer additions to our colleges. The laboratory to be guided by the practical and theoretical professor, able to teach, lecture and show how to investigate; and the gymnasium to be directed by the doctor, who is ac-quainted with the powers of the body, the diseases incident to it, and the capabilities of sound normal health, so as to preserve integrity and promote the efficiency of the whole man.

A professor in a modern college must ally himself with the student in every possible way. He should not only be familiar with his head, but with his heart and his body also. Hence, he must not only share his mental discipline with him, but must be alive with him in his sports and recreations. may not merely try his mental fiber; but should, by his sympathy and inter-est, show himself his friend and ally in the gymnasium and in all the per-missible sports of college life. And this leads to the most important idea that the Faculty must be interested not only in the enjoyments and in looking at the sports, but should help in planning for them, about them, and in executing them.—Prof. Edward Hitch-cook, of Amherst, in Outing.

Eating Their Feathers.

Fowls eat their own feathers for a similar reason to that which impels cows or horses to eat boards, bones and such things. This unnatural appetite is due to a want of proper nutrition, either from indigestion or from an in-Club here and the fine property on which it stands, having been conveyed to her before her marriage by her father.

sufficient supply of proper food. Feathers contain a large proportion of sulphur and nitrogen, and unless these are supplied in the food the natural instinct of the animal, by which the required nutriment is selected impels it to consume feathers to supply its needs. Some chopped meat, broken bones, chopped cabbage, rape or mustard seed, and turnips contain the necessary nutriment for the growth of the plumage, and with a regular sup-ply of these, in addition to the usual grain, there will be no inducements for the fowls to eat each other's feathers. -N. Y. Times.

-Salt cures hay placed in the stack too green principally by obstructing moisture during the process of liquefaction .- Chicago Tribune,

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