

# Chase County Journal.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME XI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1885.

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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

### Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

#### 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 adjournment of Congress.

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 Budd, 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 of her husband, her condition since the latter's death being at no time such as to allow of the sad news being broken to her.

At Washington, on the 10th, Dr. Hamilton of the Marine Hospital Service, said there was a report in circulation that there were a number of yellow fever cases in New Orleans. He had not received any official information in regard to the matter.

The President recently addressed instructions to General Sheridan for the purpose of dealing with the dissatisfied Cheyennes in the Indian Territory. The disarming of the Indians appeared to be fully resolved upon, and if any resistance was made it would be hard upon them.

SUPERINTENDENT JAMESON, of the Railway Mail Service, told Representative Glover, at Washington, recently, that as soon as the desired fast mail facilities between New York and St. Louis were obtained 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. Massier. 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 Lewis, the Board of Aldermen and other officials.

A MYSTERIOUS looking package was left at the house of George Kremetz, a prominent jeweler of Newark, N. J., recently. On opening it a pistol concealed in it was discharged, and a Mr. Multhrop was struck 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 Pittsburg, Pa., was closed the other night by the Humane Society because the Rinehart 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 before 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 on the lake.

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 drinking wine from a bottle which had formerly contained jimson liniment. Many other persons were also seriously poisoned at the same time.

HARRIET MOORE, a middle aged widow, has commenced a breach of promise suit for \$25,000 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 \$50,000.

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 President.

THE rumors respecting an invasion of Southwestern Kansas by Cheyenne Indians turned out to be an unfounded scare. Hundreds of families 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 Douglas, Kan., recently, supposed fatally, in a dispute over the collection of an attorney's fee.

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 \$50,000.

The Apaches were reported raiding Northwestern Sonora. Strong expressions were made in military circles against the United States troops for crossing the border.

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

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 Opuerto River, a dispatch from Tombstone, Ariz., says: Captain Chaffee, on July 2, came upon a band of Apaches near Gusanab, on the Opuerto 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 one soldier and one or two scalps.

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 1/2 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 were burned to death in a dwelling house on fire at Woodbridge, Va., the other night.

Mrs. VINA MARTIN was arrested recently on a warrant charging her with selling poisoned food to the proprietor of 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 edge of Guadalupe Counties, Tex. They have appeared in countless numbers and mowed down the growing crops in all directions.

The Board of Health at New Orleans denied 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 intimidated the Judge that he would use his influence against him if he did not deal easy with a certain offender then on trial.

#### 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 Getz, where Don Juan, father of Don Carlos, is staying. The Legitimists hail Don Juan as King and denounce the Orleansists.

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 Masanga fort. The besieged were able to communicate with Admiral Miot only by sea.

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.

ADVICERS 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., February 2 for Queenstown.

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.

YOUNG's glue factory and Powell's tannery, covering three acres of ground, in Bermuda, 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 lives in London. News vendors found selling issues on the street were arrested.

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

RUEL 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 for less than four per cent, can succeed in the present state of the money market.

ADMIRAL MIOT telegraphed from Madagascar recently, demanding a prompt dispatch of reinforcements.

THE number of new cases of cholera reported in Spain on the 8th was 1,470; 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 401.

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

LOYD'S 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, 254; for Canada, 27; a total of 285 against 204 the week previous. The Western, Southern and Pacific States furnished about two-thirds of the whole number.

The captain and first mate of the British brig J. Williams, from Wilmington, N. C., were sentenced at Newcastle, Eng., recently, each to seven years' penal servitude 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 Mack on this occasion, in such event there is no telling what may occur.

CARDONDALE, KAN., July 11.—Yesterday August Baugreen 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. Baugreen was first dug out, and although badly bruised, is still alive. Morgan lived but two hours. He left a large family.

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 sensational 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 negro 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 yesterday upon being told that a young man who had apparently been devoted to her 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 compelled 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 citizens. This is a duty which the General Government, not the State, should discharge." The Governor 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 Kansas. Posts should be located and maintained 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 two-story 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 absent visiting in the East, and a young man named Fitzgerald, who roomed in an isolated portion of the dwelling, had gone to a dance, but returned quietly retired. He left his room in the morning and returned at seven o'clock in the evening with a young man named Spalding. On entering the house the two men found evidence of a forcible entrance, and noticing that 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 some one who had secreted himself in her room for the purpose. She was reported as betrothed to a young man, who had visited her on the evening preceding 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 \$5,141.07.

TOPEKA now claims that the four wards of the city proper and the additions which belong to the city, foot up a total population of 39,118.

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, confederate and summer Leavenworth County, on the 4th. He was section hand, and attended a dance the night before, had been sick with acute 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 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 277,000 over the crop planted in 1884. The reports also show a condition of 82 per cent, as compared with condition June 29, 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 Coter 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, Wellington.

ANOTHER woman has put in her appearance 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 her arrival; two days later the next oldest child, aged six years, died with croup.

TOPEKA and Leavenworth dailies are complaining of discrimination against them in favor of Kansas City papers by newsdealers on the railroads, and Governor Martin has written a letter to the Railroad Commissioners on the subject.

KANSAS is not drouthy this year.

## CHOLERA TALK.

A Consul Tells Who Are and Who Are Not 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 his 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 choleric 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 choleric attack. Contagion 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 unfasted his trunk, taking contagion from the clothing therein. A servant girl went from Marseilles to a village of Omergues and after arriving there washed some of her infected clothes in a creek which supplies the village with water. Not only was the village decimated by cholera as the result, but also the territory below, through which the stream ran, while that above escaped. Mason says the authorities at Marseilles agree that the disease does not transmit itself directly from a cholera 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 loaves from sudden chill and linen or cotton handkerchiefs during all outdoor exercise; the absolute interdiction of green fruits; the use of rice in all soups; a quart of wine daily to each man; variation of food as often as practicable, a suspension of military exercises. 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 required to have constantly ready tea, sugar 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 choleric symptoms. Mason then proceeds to give an outline of what to eat and what to avoid. Marseilles prohibited the entry into the city of melons, cucumbers and summer fruits. Instructions issued to the public were to avoid all excess, to drink as little as possible between meals, to eat 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 perilous than for persons who once left an infected atmosphere to return before the pestilence has been completely suppressed. He continues: "No person should return 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 forty-eight hours in the suburb or other locality as near as possible to the infected city."

## THE CHEYENNES.

Retellence About the Instructions to General 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. There are between 1,300 and 1,500 fighting Indians among them. It was said here yesterday that General Augur favored the disarming of these Indians, but considered the present force insufficient for the purpose.

## ORDERS TO SHERIDAN.

The Secretary of War has directed General Sheridan to take immediate steps 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 Southwestern Kansas by the Cheyennes, General Schofield has telegraphed to the War Department: "Latest reports indicate that no Indians have been in Kansas yet and no citizens have been killed, but that a number, perhaps one hundred, of young Cheyennes have left the agency, it is believed, to conceal their arms on account of recent untimely threats to disarm them."

## THE CHEROKEE STRIP.

The Trouble About Driving Cattle Through the Leased Lands—Secretary Lamar's Action.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—The fight over the right-of-way through the Cherokee Strip in the Indian Nation between the lease holders of 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 LaCade Hotel this morning on business in connection with the extensive cattle interests of the Cherokee Strip Cattle Association. A reporter who approached him upon the questions in controversy between his company and the Texans, he said: "A condensed 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 subtlet by us to 162 cattle companies, each of which is composed of from four to twenty stock holders, all owning and grazing 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 that the cattle of Southeastern Texas are afflicted with a contagious fever, hence our hesitation in allowing them to enter the strip. Secretary Lamar decided a few days ago that we had a right to prohibit the passage of diseased cattle over our land, but the law is perfectly clear upon that point, and while the Secretary has given a decision in our favor, still we don't intend to be bulldozed by him or any other public official so long as we have the law on our side. 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 wrong. We have signified to them our willingness to listen to any evidence which they may wish to introduce to bolster up their claims to health and soundness for the animals, but thus far they have made no effort to do so. Should they persist in their attempts to force a way through the strip, we will throw the matter into court and ask for an injunction restraining them. There is not the least bit of hostile feeling between the cattlemen of Texas and the Territory, individually. We all understand the situation clearly, and have about agreed to make a test case to settle the question once for all. It is simply a matter of time 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 engaging 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 established trails, the Secretary telegraphed last night to the military and territorial officers. 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 their cattle over any State or Territory, knowing them to be infected with contagious diseases. 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 Lament Preserving Horrible Poisoning.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 9.—A fatal poisoning 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 moments 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 another physician. Each one had to be held at times by five persons before the stomach pump could be used. Mrs. Hardesty, who 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.

CATONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

## MY "OLD MAN."

Only one is left to see,  
Not so young as he might be,  
Yet he's all the world to me.

Heaven bless him, my old man;  
Straight and comely, spick and span,  
Find his equal if you can.

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 mausoleum fair.

Footing on my good man so  
Seemeth like the long ago,  
Thee our hands are white as snow.

Seemeth like our wedding best,  
Ere a tube 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. H. 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 which I am glad to give:

KIND MOTHER: I have a dear, sweet son who I think he will grow up to be a great humorist. He is constantly saying something funny. Only yesterday he came to me 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 overcrowded? Hoping you will give this letter your earliest attention and advise me in respect to my dear, sweet boy, the best you can, I am truly yours,

FOND MOTHER.

Fond mother of a dear, sweet boy, I am glad you have come to me for counsel in this your moment of trial while there is yet time to save your cringing 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 work.

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 vein of unworked humor in his system. A few jokers had fallen from his lips, but as yet those to whom he was nearest had not been seriously alarmed. 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 medieval 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 potatoes, many of which, it was remarked, had that season taken the second growth.

"Pa," said the beautiful 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 little jockey fell flat with a dull, sickening thud. Nobody laughed.

## A KANSAS DAY.

All Zones and Seasons Condensed into Its Brief Space.

The morning may dawn upon us clear, cool and soft, with sparkling dew, and the song of a thousand meadow larks. The sun comes grandly up above the clean-cut horizon. We feel no languor. It is a delight to live and breathe and move. The sun mounts toward the zenith, and the air begins to grow hot. It is insufferably hot. There is no tree, no hill, no rock to give a cooling shade, and the deep-blue sky contains no passing cloud to give 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 to put up a tent as soon as the weather is cool enough to encourage the effort.

But atmospheric stillness never lasts long in Kansas. The wind begins to blow, and our stifling breath grows more free. From the south the wind comes, reaching our ears with a murmuring sound before we feel it in our faces. 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, scorching our faces worse than the hot rays of the sun could do. There is no dignity in walking. We struggle with our skirts and wraps. We tie our hats down, we hold on to them with both hands, and still they 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 spitting in every woman's eye, while the washer-woman is striving to keep her balance long enough to rescue them before 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 someurchin who for a moment forgot to be vigilant. We start to catch it for him, but it eludes 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 chimney. Three or four "claim shanties" 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 funnel-shaped, 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 streaks the black sky with chains of light. Housewives bring sheets and pieces of old carpet to stop the cracks of the doors and windows on the windward side, and "hurry" must be the word, for in a moment the rain is upon us, not in drops, but in blinding sheets moving horizontally along. In a few moments the roadways are streams of running water, the tubs and rain barrels and cisterns are overflowing. The farmers exultingly exclaim: "This insures the corn crop," and the local editor writes for his item column: "What slanderer said 'Drouthy Kansas'?"

It is no longer rain; it is sleet and hail. Next comes a rift in the clouds, a perfect arch of rainbow, and the clouds roll away out of sight, leaving the clean-cut hills 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 perhaps in a few hours and find that the bedclothes are insufficient to warm 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 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 this prairie life, it is the unexpected 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 Kansas, but it is also, fertile, beautiful Kansas.—M. H. Leonard, in Atlantic Monthly.

## AN AGED SUPERSTITION.

How Friday Is Feared in Love, Law and Commerce.

Friday, as every one knows, has for many years been regarded by many as an unlucky day. But gradually the superstition regarding the day is disappearing, and no longer is it generally considered an evil omen to commence an important work on that day. A 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 their inception on Friday, or culminated that day, 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 among the most intelligent of the community look upon Mondays as indicating what they may expect during the following days of the week as to their

## 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. The 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 Department (page 418) it is shown that the tonnage transported on 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 twice the number of passengers if called upon to do so. The depression in railway securities has been attributed 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 380 persons to a mile. This would be a discouraging fact for the railroads were it not that the latter have taken 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.—Democrat'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 at 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, lazy, improvident, careless? No, no; for these there is no topmost round of fame, of wealth, of honor. The men 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 of life.

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 Judges.

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 law."

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 speaking of Judge Hill and the decisions in his case, he said: "This comes of having these cussed young fools upon the bench who do not know anything of law."

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 News.

## 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 between 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 numerous 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 Satist.

—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 seminary studies. It was ordered that when students did such preaching they must obtain the unanimous consent of the faculty every time; and if they persisted in the habit whatever compensation they received for preaching must be deducted from the amount of charitable funds which will otherwise receive.—Buffalo Express.

—The Pope has granted the request of the Roman Catholic Bishops of Canada for permission to found a Canadian seminary in Rome. The Montreal seminary of St. Sulpice will defray the expenses of construction and maintenance. The Pope has promised to assist in 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 good fools to jump from.—Chicago Current.

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

—"You say you know Sallie Jones?" "Yes." "Is she homelier than her sister Mary?" "Yes. She's bigger."—Puck.

—"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 fashionable 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 knees."—N. Y. Sun.

—"Modesty, diffidence and proper humility are jewels in the cap of merit; but downright bashfulness is terrible, and is a distinct mark of ill-breeding, 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 griddle would strike us. Very much like an iron one, perhaps, if we didn't dodge it.—Binghamton 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 cherd gits 'im paid fur I see gwine ter gin 'im or bankit dat'll open his eyes. He's got two masters now, an' s'long he don't know which is s'ponsible his stomach's gwine ter feed mighty lonesome."—Winston Sentinel.

—"Well," said the driver of a coal-cart 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 exclaimed, "when the boss came out and said my services would be no longer required." "But there must have been some reason for your discharge." "That was. The new man weighs seventy-five pounds more than I do."—N. Y. Times.

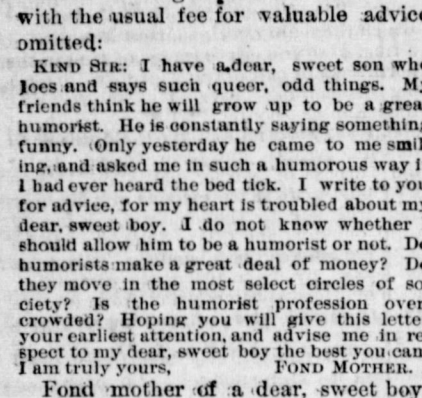
—"Ever hear about the time I was chased by a bear out West when I didn't have a weapon of any sort about me, Blucher." "I never did. How did you manage to escape old fellow?" "Tried sitting down and staring him out of countenance." "And did it work?" "Admirably." "That's very strange—very strange, indeed. How 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.

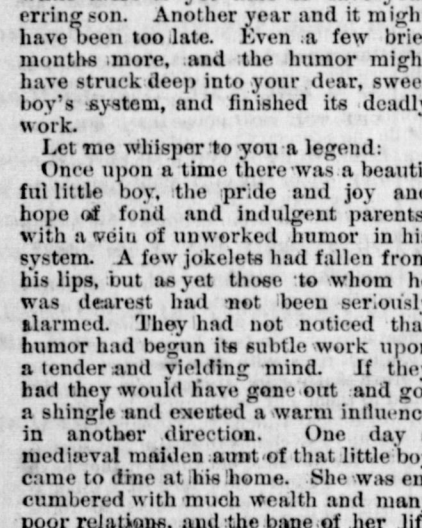
Mrs. Blank is a rather young woman with a rather aged husband. He is a scientist who spends most of his time in obtuse speculation, although the neighbors say he is compelled to do most of the work about the house. This view of the case was recently strengthened by what a lady visitor saw. The wife of the scientist was at home and greeted the visitor cordially, who responded: "How do you do? I am glad to see you looking so well. An how is your husband?"

"He is quite well," replied the wife of the scientist. "He is in his study 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 Sittiner.



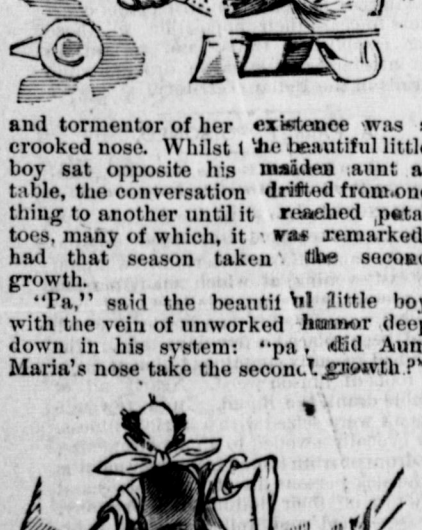
THE HUMORIST'S FATE.



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THE HUMORIST'S FATE.



Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

IDLENESS.

The caterpillar swings his airy thread From a leaf of this far-spreading oak That towers in solemn grandeur o'er my head; Upon the leaves of my neglected book A tiny spider, green and brown, doth weave His shining gossamer; the black ant wings 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 on Plutarch's sage and spider tooeose When Nature in her festive garment weaves

her intently, and on receiving his name, conducted him to the parlor. Here she cast a deprecatory glance about, murmured in the pretty voice that she would "tell father," and disappeared. Gorse thought the room rather 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 the leading Rebel, about to saber the leading Federal, was covered by the bayonet 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 aesthetic 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 himself, and immediately added: "It isn't so bad."

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 up-as-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 finger-nails, 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 laws were distorted by the cruelest of men, or set aside if, haply, some genius 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 law. Under this law, a person 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 jurisprudence, and when it became obsolete in the courts it still remained in force in the society which those courts had 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 became 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 neighboring 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, Oehreville, 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 rebellious 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," and would be "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 girl. She colored when he regarded

Bill down among the little benches like a block. The Johnsons, rushing in like two bulldozers, had a like reception. It was at the last blow that he heard a scream from Mary. "Clarence! Clarence!" she cried. "Quick!" He turned suddenly and discovered the ferocious director coming toward him with a heavy ruler. "I'll learn you to strike my soul!" he was yelling; but when he saw Gorse facing him he stopped. "You are slow," said the teacher, decisively. "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. "That's all—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 utter silence, I'll give him a flogging such as he never dreamed of on the lakes. Good-day, Mr. Billiger; if you think I am conducting this temple of learning in too wishy-washy a style, don't hesitate 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 'Oh 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 wiped. "I guess Mary was a good deal interested," 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 Fashioned. 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 cars and by those who can pay but twenty-five cents a yard for their dress goods. The sleekly-woven mohair is preferred, as it is less harsh and still than the close, firm fabric formerly used; its smooth surface sheds dust, it does not cackle from dampness, and its weight is sufficient for warmth, yet is not burdensome at any season. The better qualities cost from fifty cents to one dollar a yard, and are in fawn shades, clear gray pearl, or dark blue. The low-priced mohairs are prettier in the changeable or mottled grounds, such as blue with brown, or blue with gray, but these also are found in the gray and brown shades. There are prettily-made mohair dresses trimmed with rows of white Hercules braid for sale in the furnishing stores for twenty-five 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 plaits part may be laid in broad kill 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 position blouse with a braided vest, made quite narrow, or braided across the rows, is suitable for either of the skirts described here. For more dressy costumes, 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 have insertions of lace beyond the hem. Tucks across or lengthwise are also effective in this fabric, and are suggested for most needle-women who have plenty of leisure for running tucks by hand. If lengthwise tucks are preferred, they are only used down the front and sides, stopping ten inches above the foot, and are there merely pressed flatly, so that they flare loosely as a flounce; horizontal 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 hem two inches wide, with three half-inch tucks above it.—Harper's Bazar.

GENERAL VILAS.

The Keen Judgment of the President Fully Exemplified in His Selection.

Postmaster-General Vilas has accomplished a vast amount of work during the three months he has been in office. In no instance was the keen judgment of President Cleveland, exemplified more fully than in his selection of this hard-working, capable official. He threw himself into his work from the beginning with a zeal and activity that have been crowned with a gratifying 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 workings 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 leaves 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 machine. Mr. Vilas, although naturally surprised at the magnitude of the evil he was appointed to suppress, did not indulge in precipitate measures which might have embarrassed the postal service and have done violence to his reform 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 do 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 corruption 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 Government 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 accomplished 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 severely assailed by the spoilsman, probably, than any other member of the Administration, but they have failed to move him a jot from the plan of thorough reform he has mapped out for himself. Virginia is particularly indebted to him for removing from her shoulders the incubus of Mahoneism, which derived all its oppressiveness from the Federal patronage in the hands of the apostle of reputation. The general cleaning out of Mahone postmasters will enable the Old Dominion to recuperate and meet the emergency of financial difficulties now presented before it. Mr. Vilas is the youngest of the Cabinet officers, but he has given ample evidence of ripe judgment and caution which dismisses to a vanishing point all dread of blunders. The post-office department is in excellent hands.—Albany Argus.

THE OHIO BOURBONS.

Politicians Who Never Learn and Who Never Forget The Bloody Shirt Business.

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 than the Republican leadership 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 General Garfield, who, on the 10th of October, 1878, spoke as follows in the House of Representatives: "I want to say another thing. The man who attempts to get up a political excitement in this country on the old sectional issues will find himself without a party and without support. The man who wants to serve his country must put himself in the line of its leading business, trade, commerce, industry, sound political economy, hard money and honest payment of all obligations; and the man who can do this will find in the direction of the accomplishment of any of these purposes is a public benefactor." "Without a party and without support," these are the words in which General Garfield in 1878 foreshadowed the defeat of the Republicans in Ohio 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. 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 Ohio lyingly assert that he has appointed unrepresentative rebels to office and disregarded the claims of the North and 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 battles of the next four years are to be fought! Such blind folly as this invites defeat and defeat will come. If there are any Republicans in Ohio who still revere the utterances of their great leader, let them heed the warning of seven years ago before it is too late. The party that hopes to return to power by a renewal of sectional strife will find the road a long and difficult one.—Pittsburgh Post.

TRUTH-TELLING.

Blaine's Mendacity and tergiversations the Cause of His Defeat.

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 language 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 observation 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 workmen. His opponent, who regarded his candidacy with indifference, had, he was certain, one bomb which, when exploded, would shatter Mill's slightest chance of success. It was a report that had been raked up from the past to the effect that Mill had once said that "the working 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 straightened 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. There was a public man who had the courage to tell the truth about a remark he had made, although the truth appeared damaging to him. He had made an assertion he should not have made, but he did not attempt to escape the penalty of equivocation. He 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 be given for Blaine's defeat it is to be found in the fact that the people had ceased to believe what he said. He had made so many misstatements that the public wanted the affidavits to substantiate his utterances. He had made that mistake so surprisingly common among public men—namely, that the people 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 repeatedly, but never so transparently as when he avowed that he did not try to get the Republican nomination for the Presidency. His last reported utterance is that he will never again be a candidate. But who believes him? Who can believe him? Because a man is a Republican it is not necessarily held that he is a liar. 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 the fact that both Republicans and public men can lie and do so often.—Richmond (Va.) Statesman.

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" Administration for displacing a Republican official who has spent twenty-four years in the public service and "worked his way up from every grade." And then, there is the Director of the Mint, Mr. Burchard, an exceedingly meritorious officer, who has gained high credit by his judicious conduct of the coinage bureau; he, too, is to go and make room for a Democrat. The Republican press thinks, or affects to think, it is insufficient, and the people ought to grasp the teeth in the way the Democratic Administration is turning good Republicans out of office. It is hard. There is no reason for turning these good men out of office, but that they are Republicans, and there is no reason for putting new men in, but that they are Democrats. It is not only an outrageous and crying injustice to the good men who have been some 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 remedy. Didn't they turn out "the grand old party" last fall, the party which, in the opinion of its adherents, had governed the country with admirable fidelity and success for twenty-four years; the party that had saved the Union, freed the slaves, laid the public 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 and faithful officer," President Arthur, and repudiate that other "old and faithful" patriot, Mr. Blaine, for no other reason than the sun that had set they were Republicans? And didn't they put a New York Democrat in the White House, utterly ignorant of Presidential duties, simply because he was a Democrat? If the people are to be appealed to against President Cleveland, who is to be appealed to against the people? They are the authors of the trouble, for they began it. President Cleveland is only imitating and obeying them.—St. Louis Republican.







The Chase County Court.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1885.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for advertising rates: 1 week, 2 weeks, 4 weeks, 8 weeks, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year. Includes rates for local notices and double price for black letter.

TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for time table: EAST. PASS MAIL, WEST. PASS MAIL, Safford, Strong, Elm Dale, Cedar Pt. Includes times for various routes.

DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS.

- List of state officers: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Auditor, Treasurer, Chief Justice, etc.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

- List of county officers: County Commissioner, County Treasurer, County Clerk, etc.

CITY OFFICERS.

- List of city officers: Mayor, Police Judge, City Attorney, City Marshal, etc.

SOCIETIES.

- List of societies: Knights of Honor, Masonic, Odd Fellows, etc.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Miss Elsie McGrath is visiting in Topeka. The weather has been quite warm, it is week. Mr. David Freeborn, of Topeka was in town last week.

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 a 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 weather. 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 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. Pratt, 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 Vegas, N. M., last week. Mr. W. M. Orlinton and children, of Newton, arrived here, Monday, on a visit to relatives and friends. Mr. Geo. P. Hardesty returned, Tuesday, 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 years. 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. Mrs. David Freeborn, of Topeka, who has been visiting friends and relatives, in this vicinity, returned home, last week. Miss Jennie Burns returned to her home at Lebo, last Monday. She was accompanied by her nieces, Maud and Blanch Kelley. Messrs. J. V. Sanders and C. N. Sterry, of Emporia, and Howel Jones, of Topeka, are in attendance at the District Court. The Hon. J. W. McWilliams has partitioned his office with a fine railing, and it now looks like a small court room or chapel. Mr. Ed. Davis, on Sharps creek, had his house and all of his furniture 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. Fearn returned, on Wednesday of last week, from Ohio, where 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 will 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, Conn., 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 Wednesday, hunting a law location, for the latter, and honored this office with a visit.—Marion Record, July 10. Miss Clara Hogwer has returned from her home at Hutchinson, and is again visiting at her grand-father's, 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. Larkins, Frank Maybell and Fanny Williams.

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 and 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 invited. 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 Sdday, 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's brother, Mr. Dick Hays, and returned here, last Friday. They were accompanied to Emporia by Miss Mary Leonard, 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. The Board of County Commissioners met in regular session, Monday, July 9, and continued in session until July 10, inclusive. The following is a synopsis of the business, transacted by said Board during its session. P. B. McCabe, H. Partridge and John Murphy were appointed to view a road in Falls township, W.W. Hotchkiss 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. Rogler principal petitioner. L. W. Coleman, Wm. Jeffrey and Asa Breesee were appointed to view a road in Diamond creek township, August Houke principal petitioner. Geo. Yeager, A. Vebrug and N. C. Varnum were appointed to view a road in Cottonwood township, J. R. Horner principal petitioner. L. W. Coleman, Clay Shaft and Milton Brown were appointed to view a road in Cottonwood township, W. L. Graham principal petitioner. Richard Sayers, C. F. Lalage and Phillips Frank were appointed to view a road in Cottonwood township, C. H. Harp principal petitioner. L. W. Coleman, Clay Shaft and Milton Brown were appointed to view a road in Cottonwood township, C. F. Lalage principal petitioner. Jos. Schwilling, L. Decker and Jos. Waidley were appointed to view a road in Falls township, E. M. Cole principal petitioner. E. L. Gowen, J. H. Turncock and D. R. Shellenbarger were appointed to view a road in Toledo township, W. H. Humphrey principal petitioner. B. McCabe, Jas. Hays 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 established: P. B. McCabe road, Bazaar township. W. A. Parker road, Falls township. A. F. Rhodes road, Toledo township. John L. Craig road, Cottonwood township. 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 rejected. The following roads were laid out until the October, 1885, session: J. R. Stearns road, Falls township. The petitioner's affidavit requires Notary Public's seal. Alex Russell road. R. F. Riggs road. T. J. Riggs road, no affidavit of service of notice on land owners. F. Yenser road. The portion of the road leading from Cottonwood Falls to Elmdale, occupied by the cemetery, was vacated, as prayed for by J. P. Kuhl and others. A. S. Bailey, J. A. Henderson and Wm. Tomlinson were appointed to appraise set of set of 36, 19, 7. James S. Mitchell, Thos. J. Banks and Eli Elliott were appointed to appraise all sec. 36, 22, 9. John Nichols, Simon Thomas and David McKee were appointed to ap-

KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP,

ESTABLISHED IN 1867; ALWAYS ON HAND Harness, Saddles, Blankets, OF ALL KINDS. Buffalo Robes, Jab Robes, Wolf Robes Seal Skin Robes and Robes of all Varieties. ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

TRUNKS AND VALISES;

ALSO, BEST COAL OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE, Northeast Corner of Main Street and Broadway, COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - KANSAS.

E. F. BAUERLE'S

My lean, lank, hungry-looking friend, why don't you take your lunch at Bauerle's Restaurant and grow fat? My friend, I thank you for your kind advice. It is worth a good bit to know where to get a first-class lunch! I will patronize Bauerle. CONFECTIONARY AND RESTAURANT AND BAKERY. Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

LADIES RICHMOND PINKS, Purple and "Quaker Styles" perfectly fast and reliable. FOR SALE BY ALL DRY GOODS DEALERS.

COUNTY NORMAL INSTITUTE.

The Chase County Normal Institute will commence on Monday, August 31, 1885, and end on Friday, September 4th, and will be conducted by Prof. John Dietrich, of Burlingame, assisted by Prof. J. M. Warren, of Chase county. The following is the programme. For further information address J. C. DAVIS, County Supt.

Table with columns: Time, Prof. John Dietrich, Prof. J. M. Warren. Lists subjects like Opening Exercises, Physiology, Orthography, etc.

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 Breesee's. Go to E. F. Holmes' for light weight summer goods, in alpaca, mohair, seersucker, linen and cotton; also for your choice from an immense stock of straw hats. W. S. Romigh has just begun the manufacture of a picket wire fence for hog lots; 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 settle at once. JOHNSON & THOMAS.

A car load of Studebaker's wagons and buggies just received at M. A. Campbell's. Don't forget that you can get anything in the way of general merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle & Son's.

S. D. Breesee 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 thrifty shoats. Dr. W.P. Pugh will continue to do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unimpaired times, at his drug store.

50 head of steers for sale at John L. Pratt's, on South Fork. Meals—25 cents, at P. Hubberd's, next door to the Congregational church, and board and lodging \$3 a week. Single meals at any hour.

Mrs. Minnie Madden invites those who want dressmaking done with neatness and dispatch to call upon her, at her residence, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it. Boots and shoes at Breesee's. A car load of Glidden fence wire just received at M. A. Campbell's. oct5-tf

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

Posts, wood and poles for sale. Anyone wanting anything in that line would do well to call on N. M. Penrod, at the residence of Wm. Sharp, on Sharps creek. July 16-tf

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

For sale, at the ranch of John L. Pratt, on South Fork, forty head of 2-year old stock steers. Washing and ironing for gentlemen. Washing called for at residence and delivered. Mrs. SALLIE KELLOGG. Picture frames, mats, glass, card, etc., for sale at Vetter's gallery.

Any one wishing the services of an auctioneer would do well to call on Mr. John B. Davis who has had considerable experience in that line of business. Orders can be left at Mr. Ed. Pratt's drug store or at this office.

PHYSICIANS.

J. W. STONE, M. D. Office and room, east side of Broadway south of the bridge.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. W. P. PUGH, M. D., Physician & Surgeon, Office at his Drug Store, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

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

Residence and office; a half mile north of Toledo. Jyl1-tf. L. P. RAVENSCROFT, M. D., Physician & Surgeon, STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

Office in McIntire's drug store, residence opposite the post-office. Calls promptly responded to. July 17-tf. 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. July 17-tf

J. H. POLIN, M. D., Physician & Surgeon, STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

Office and room at Clay's Hotel. Calls responded promptly. MISCELLANEOUS.

Johnston & Rettiger, DEALERS IN DRUGS, Toilet Articles, Medicines, Perfumes, Stationary, Paints, Oils, Wall Paper, Dye Stuff, etc.; ALSO, IN PURE WINES and LIQUORS, FOR Medical, Mechanical AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES; ALSO, Soda Water.

STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS. mch26-tf

Smith & Mann's MEAT MARKETS, EAST SIDE OF BROADWAY, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., AND EAST SIDE OF COTTONWOOD AVE., STRONG CITY, KANS., Always Have on Hand A Supply of FRESH & SALT MEATS, BOLOGNA SAUSAGE, ETC. HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR SALTED AND DRY HIDES. June 2-tf

J. W. MCWILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

Special agency for the sale of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands well lands and stock ranches. Well watered, improved farms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call on or address J. W. McWilliams, at COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. ap27-1yr

in presents given away. send us 5 cents postage, and by mail you will get free a package of good of large value, 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 every where, 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 secured. Don't delay. H. H. LARK & Co. Portland, Maine. Feb 12 18



RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

IN THE BORDER LAND.

Father! I love Thy loving hands My feeble spirit I commit...

Sunday-School Lessons.

THIRD QUARTER. July 12—Idolatry Established. 1 Kings 12: 25-33...

A LIVING CHRISTIANITY.

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

What the world needs to-day more than anything else is the Christ life...

INSIDE.

That which is outside of a man is always of less importance to his real life than that which is inside of him...

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

Enjoy present pleasures in such a way as not to injure future ones. —Seneca.

THE CUP OF COLD WATER.

The Daily Neglect of Small and Apparently Trifling Duties and Opportunities.

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

presson upon them. Many a man withholds the dime that he can give because it is not the dollar that he would like to bestow...

If, in the hurry-burly of life, we would pause oftener over our spiritual affairs, and take account of ourselves...

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...

Such loving kindness and sacrifices are the very rudiments of religious training, and absolutely essential to a wider and more conspicuous ministry.

That which is outside of a man is always of less importance to his real life than that which is inside of him.

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

The best feelings and meditations are of no value to the world unless they phrase themselves into words, or become crystallized into actions.

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

THE ARTIFICIAL WANTS WHICH DRIVE US TO THE DOOR.

Hard times are closing in around the farmer, and it is a good time to analyze the artificial wants which drive us to the door.

Prices for agricultural products have reached a low ebb, while the elements of cost are comparatively unchanged.

Will any farmer who complains of hard times, and low prices think for a moment that it is his duty now to abandon the use of tobacco?

The family table, perhaps, has a number of articles on it, which are not really necessary, but which are added to it for the sake of show.

While this period of depression lasts, many a distressed farmer will be appealing to some more fortunate acquaintance for loans to save his home and tide him over interest day.

Our traps and criminal classes are instructive examples of the power of artificial wants.

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RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

ABDUL HAMID.

His majesty is accustomed to rise at an early hour, and after he leaves his seraglio and has eaten a slight breakfast...

At five o'clock the secretaries take away the papers and unfinished correspondence, for at that hour His Majesty generally puts spurs on his path-leather boots and mounts his horse for a ride in the park.

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RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

A VIRGINIA TOWN.

Abington, prettily situated on rolling hills and a couple of thousand feet above the sea, with views of mountain peaks to the south...

The model farm is a small farm. The larger the estate the more attention can generally be paid to such excellence in all departments that will leave little to desire in any one department.

The dairy products of the United States are a potent factor in the agriculture of the country.

There's a new barber in a Smithfield-street shop who is said to brush every time a customer comes in with a head of hair of over a week's growth.

A PARALYZED BARBER.

There's a new barber in a Smithfield-street shop who is said to brush every time a customer comes in with a head of hair of over a week's growth.

Pumpkins are exceedingly nutritious, considering the quality of the dry substance.

The Government of Mexico has appointed a commission for the scientific investigation of the natural products of the country.

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

It is a good plan to kerosene the boxes in which hens are to sit before putting in the hay or straw.

The model farm is a small farm. The larger the estate the more attention can generally be paid to such excellence in all departments that will leave little to desire in any one department.

The dairy products of the United States are a potent factor in the agriculture of the country.

There's a new barber in a Smithfield-street shop who is said to brush every time a customer comes in with a head of hair of over a week's growth.

STABLES IN SUMMER.

With most farmers considerable pains is taken to make stables warm and comfortable for stock in winter, and this is as it should be.

Pumpkins are exceedingly nutritious, considering the quality of the dry substance.

The Government of Mexico has appointed a commission for the scientific investigation of the natural products of the country.



YOUTH'S 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 play.

Not a lesson to look at for ever so 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 hours between full of mirth and delight, Such races and chases, such laughter and glee, 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 for Freddie and Kate, She'd make it more jolly for Freddie and Kate.

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

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

—Margaret E. Sangster, in Harper's Young People.

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 nearby was a number of boys having a game of ball. I was intently watching the sport, when one of the boys said: "So, 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. These 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 little habits.

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 his home with us for awhile. He was fast falling 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 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 cigars and threw them into the fire. Two or three days passed by. We could not fail to notice the struggle he was having. 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 kill me, and I might as well die from the use of tobacco as from this terrible suffering."

I know 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 idle talk for them to say such things. And my advice to every impure and injurious habit—to grow up a free, pure 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 nature 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 careful in guarding the purity of a boy's character as a girl's. Actions that would be strongly condemned in a girl, can be indulged in by a boy with but a title reproach. A boy can lounge around stores and street corners, listening to profane and vulgar language, and but

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 time 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 influence 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, when they tempt you to do wrong. The boy who can withstand the temptations offered by his boy associates and abstains from bad habits, has in him far more true manhood than the boy who yields, however much the appearance of a man his indulgences may give him.—Nellie Burns in Country Gentleman.

A FOOLISH BOOK.

Tommy Tucker's Conscience and the Good Resolution Which He Made.

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 yellow-paper covers; but when I came near he gave a little start, closed the book, and slipped it out of sight. Tommy and I 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. "I—I don't think you would care for the story, Mr. Earliston; and I'd—I'd rather talk."

Now, this was so unlike the straight-forward Tommy Tucker, who tells me all his little secrets, that I said right out: "Surely, Tommy Tucker doesn'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 number of other wonderful adventures. I'll show you the book," continued Tommy.

"No, don't," I said. "I don't want to read any book that you think bad enough to hide from me."

Tommy looked hurt, but did not say anything; so I went on:

"You see, Tommy, I 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 highwaymen, 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. Earliston," said Tommy, forgetting that I had only asked some questions, and that he was really answering the accusation of his own conscience. "You are right. It is a foolish book; and if it isn't wicked, it is making me wicked. 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 didn't want her to know. I'll never read a book again that I don't want her to 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. Times.

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 man should attempt to kiss you how would you act?"

Miss Rubylips: "I should act on the defensive—give him as much fight as possible and eventually surrender."

"Why would you give him so much trouble?"

"To make him more appreciative. The merer the battle the sweeter the victory."—Philadelphia Cal.

—We have noticed, in the years of our earthly pilgrimage, that those who make the most persistent to seek-righteousness are among the weakest of God's creatures—weak in mind if not in spirit.—Chicago Evening Journal.

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 casein 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 milking without flavoring the milk.

—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 milk that is to be delivered to the factory next morning. It should also be well aired, since contact with air removes the animal odor.—The Rural.

—Prof. L. B. Arnold says a dairy farm costs ten per cent. less to operate than grain growing or mixed agriculture; second, the mean returns average a little more than other branches; third, prices are nearer uniform and more reliable; 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 handled when kindly treated, the pecuniary gain is incentive enough to most persons 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 being 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 does not give the best returns for the 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 farmer to the importance of keeping none but improved animals. In these close times, when the range of profits in every business is very small, the importance of making a change for the class of animals 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 kept.

The consequence is winter dairymen 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 winter 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 following 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, well-ventilated 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 butter is attracted, 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 brine. This latter class pack their butter in a tub prepared as has been described; 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 cylindrical 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 they be sugar in it or not.—N. Y. World.

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

THE SEA.

To Know the Ocean One Must Not Visit Fashionable 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 its shores has nothing to say to the individual who goes there in August or September because every one else 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 gambling in the sunshine and laughing as it seemed to us beneath the exultant northwest wind! Time goes on, alas! and we go with him. The country, beautiful as it is 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 kingpins, 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 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 married?" 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 you 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.

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

—The printer has a pick nick all the year round.

—Some of the baking-powder men—"Dough, see dough."

—To be happy eat plenty of care a way seed.—Waterloo Courier.

—Some one wants to know if a bee is angry when it stings. We are not sure about the bee, but the victim is.—Philadelphia Call.

—Why is the mosquito like charity? Because it begins to hum.

—If "nature abhors a vacuum" why should she create a dude?—Buffalo Express.

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

—PRICE controls purchase, seen 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 in a stolen hat because it is not his style.

—A COW has two lips, but cowslips and tulips are not at all similar.—Merchant Traveler.

—A NEWSPAPER is like a human being. It must keep up its circulation or it will die.—Brooklyn Times.

—HAMS and cigars, smoked and unsmoked, is a sign in a store in an A-kansas town.

—WHEN a girl is young she wants numerous dolls, but when she grows older her wants increase, and she desires several "dolls."

—It's no secret that Pore'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, diarrhoea, dysentery or bloody-flux, or to break up colds, fevers and inflammatory attacks. 50 cents. By Druggists.

PLAGUE-STRIKEN PLYMOUTH!

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

[Rochester (N. Y.) Correspondence Indianapolis 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 junior.

"Evidence, indisputable evidence,"

"Do you publish in any of them?"

"Not a tittle. Wonderful as are those we do publish, we have thousands like them which we cannot 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 rank, but it would be inadvisable 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 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 Warner'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 of its own merits as 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 suffering, and 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 Warner'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 restored to them by the same means."

"Are these good effects 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 disorders?"

"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 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, presented it to the world. Only by restoring the kidneys and liver can disease leave the blood and the system."

"A celebrated sanitarian physician once said to me: 'The secret of the wonderful 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 merits the matter of consultation that merit has been recognized all over the world, and that this success has been unqualifiedly deserved. PEN POINT.



For all disorders of the Blood, use Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS. MAKE NEW BLOOD. SOFTENS THE STICK HEADACHE, Biliousness, and all LIVER and BOWEL Complaints, MALARIA, BLOOD POISON, and Skin Diseases. ONE PILLS, A DOSE. Contains the most complete and safe Purgative in the world. It 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.

LE PAGE'S LIQUID GLUE. Used by thousands of first class Manufacturers and Mechanics on their best work. Received GOLD MEDAL London, 50. Pronounced strongest adhesive. Sold in 50c and 10c packages. Write for 1000 FREE. Russia Cement Co., Gloucester, Mass. FREE 1000 INCH.

"The leprous distillment, whose effect holds such an enemy with blood curdling, That, swift as quicksilver, it courses through The natural gates and aisles of the body."

and causes the skin to become "barked about, most lacer-like, with vile and loathsome crust." Such are the effects of diseased and morbid bile, the only antidote for which is to cleanse and regulate the liver—an office 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 Duns and first stationed at Drons.

Young Men, Read This. THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC 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 Hill, I drank in the whole sweep of the bay." What a swallow he must have had!—Chicago Tribune.

BRIDGES' BLOOD FOOD. INVALUABLE IN SICKNESS. In all cases of dysentery or any blood complaint, Bridges' Food should be adopted as a dietetic. It is perfectly safe, being neutral in its action upon the bowels and is easily assimilated. Moreover, it will be retained where everything else fails.

Frightful Case of a Colored Man.

I contracted a fearful case of blood poison in 1881. I was treated with the old remedies of Freer, and Potash, which brought on rheumatism and impaired my physical organs. 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 doctor said the doctor said he was most grateful he had ever seen, began to heal, and by the first of August I was a well man again. LEM McCLENDON.

Lem McCleendon has been in the employ of the Ches-Carley Company for some years, and I know the above statements to be true. W. B. CRAIG, Manager Ches-Carley Co. Atlanta Division, Atlanta, Ga., April 15, 1885. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., N. Y., 357 W. 25th St.

THE BOSS COLLAR PAD. OF ZINC AND LEAD. NO MORE SORE NECKS. It will positively prevent chafing and cure sore throats. Horse and carriage drivers, and all who are subjected to chafing, should have this collar pad. It is made of the best material and is perfectly safe. DEXTER CURTIS, Madison, Wis.

LADY AGENTS can secure employment and good salary. Selling Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Bland's Plaster, Stocking Supporters, Sample sent free. Address: Circulars sent free. Circulars sent free. Circulars sent free.

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

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

EDUCATIONAL. F. A. FLETCHER, Female Seminary, Lexington, Mo. An old, established school for good girls. Recommended by both Mo. Senators. Catalogue, J. A. QUARLES, D.D., Pres.

BRYANT & STRATTON'S Business and Short-Arrow School. St. Louis, Mo. Graduates yearly. Young men taught Book-keeping, Short-hand, Penmanship, and selected to positions.

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 Sarsaparillas 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 Ayer'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.

R. U. AWARE THAT Lorillard's Climax Plug bearing a red tin top; that Lorillard's Rose Leaf tin cut; that Lorillard's Navy Clipping, and that Lorillard's Snuff, are the best and cheapest, quality considered? A. N. K.—D. No. 1038.

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### INDIAN NEWS.

The President Directs General Sheridan to Go to the Scene of the Indian Trouble and Take Charge—Movement of Troops—The Arizona Fight—A Disposition Delivered.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The President has addressed the following letter to General Sheridan: "In view of possible disturbances that may occur among the Indians 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 becoming more serious. General Sheridan left here last night for Fort Reno, L. 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 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 have considerable influence with them. In a trouble with the Cheyennes some years ago they sued for peace and were allowed 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 inquiry 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 Inspector 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 delay 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 Fort 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 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. General 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 what- ever 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 Indians 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, received 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 3, scouts, under command of Captain Chaffee, came upon a band of Apaches near Guasabun, on the Opurto 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 taken 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 Coconino Valley and entered the Sonora 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 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 has just returned from the scene of the fight.

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 Board for Missouri, has 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. 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 business.

### 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 engine entered the cab and reversed the engine, bringing the train to a standstill.

### The Cholera.

MADRID, July 9.—The number of new cases of cholera in Spain yesterday, exclusive of those in Murcia and Castell de Laplana, was 1,019; the number of deaths 628. In the town of Aranjuez the number of cases reported during the same period 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 (Gibile) courteously and allowed him to witness the operation. The Spanish hospitals are in a filthy condition.

### A BIG SCARE.

The Reported Indian Raid Nothing But a Scare—The Border to be Protected by Troops.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAN., July 9.—About noon yesterday General Augur received a dispatch from Governor Martin, of Kansas, as follows: "The Adjutant General 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 have been intensified by the reported killing 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 operators at Atteca 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 only to protect our borders but to restore confidence among the settlers and keep the cowboys as well as the Indians in order, so that the depopulation of the southwest 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 of Major George B. Sanford, First Cavalry, and the troops are officered as follows: By 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 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 Barber, medical officer; Lieutenant D. Webb, 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 reports everything quiet at that post. There has not been a Cheyenne in Kansas since WOOD 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 that no Indians or nobody hurt. The only thing he went 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 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 not let their arms be 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 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 Puts it on the Rack.

LONDON, July 9.—The police have been ordered to suppress the street sales of those issues of the *Pull Mall Gazette* which contain articles on the secret vices of London. All news vendors found selling the issues on the streets are being arrested. Six vendors 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 *Pull 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 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. Mr. Spurgeon publishes a letter in his afternoon's *Pull Mall Gazette* approving of that journal's exposures of the secret vices of the 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 in the fact that the aristocrats of London, who are the scum of the sea, have managed to do this. This is a loathsome business, but even the sewers must be cleaned; I pray that good may come from this exposure, which incidentally 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 villain even though wearing stars and garters; 'we need a vigilance committee, a moral police, to suppress this filth; let the light be without stint.' The *Pull Mall Gazette* has been ordered to be removed from the reading room files of the Reform and Athenaeum Clubs.

### Hecker 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 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 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 the securities denied that they ever signed it. Heckmer will be prosecuted.

### Maine Freshets.

AUGUSTA, ME., July 6.—The recent heavy rains have caused a freshet in the Kennebec, and all the lumber mills at Orton have shut down. Every watermill 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 Kathalin in. The work, when many logs were carried off. A canoe ran a great distance across the lawn in front of Silver Lake hotel at the iron works.

### 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 has engendered no little amount of ill-feeling. Still another matter of interest has come to light to-day. A circular has just been issued by Taylor and Cannon, assessing the head of each Mormon family \$25, ostensibly for means with which to complete the Salt Lake Temple as speedily as possible, but in fact for the sinews of war. 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 before the temple is completed, if this money shall be quickly forthcoming, Utah shall be driven from the Federal office 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. First, those who are obnoxious to the Lord's anointed polygamists and supplant them with men of their own choosing, and to then work for the admission of the Territory into the Union as a State. But whether this is accomplished or not, the church is to make a surrender of polygamy, and on that fact demand the desideratum of their hopes—sovereignty, statehood. 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 to the Federal office in 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 at to-morrow'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 anniversary of American independence. The act, it is believed, is punishable under the laws relating to treason and to any acts of rebellion against the Government.

### MANCED BY A MOB.

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 jail 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 11:30 train arrived from the south yesterday, about forty men got off at or near the station and scattered through the 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 train gets here. He is a fellow who is a good deal of armed men made a dash for the jail, 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." The negro was taken to a place about two blocks west of the jail and hung him to the rafters 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 coroner's jury was impeached 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 Carl Price, and that the act was felonious." The body of the victim was then cut up and buried by the city authorities.

### 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 Marlborough, 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 of Leonard Jerome's three daughters. The eldest, 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 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 before her marriage by her father.

### A Brave Boy's Death.

BOSTON, Mass., July 6.—While Henry Conroy, 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 Conroy 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 usual.

### AN AMERICAN WIFE.

The New Factor in an English Political Campaign.

MARCONI ATTRACTION AT A PARISIAN DINNER Provides Lord Randolph Churchill a 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 carried on conversation in French. He addressed her, and soon the lord confided 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 retort; 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 woefully 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 engaged and very soon afterwards married. By his union with Miss Jerome, Lord Randolph secured a wife whose fiery 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 Devonshire, generally inclined 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 to Lord Randolph is credited. That the Duke's opposition has inspired Lady Randolph to take part in

### HER HUSBAND'S CANVASS

of Woodstock for Parliament, to the extent of making speeches to its constituents and engaging in a not surprising 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 she has a large share of her father's political sagacity 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 of her fiery and fearless temper. It is possible that her friends exaggerate, and that Lord Randolph's unpopularity here leads her American friends to underestimate his ability. During the visit of the Churchills here, some winters ago, the noble Lord was rather snobbish. He stalked through New York society, with his hands clasped behind his back, looking down upon his surroundings with a 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 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's stars" 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.

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 Marlborough, 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.

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### 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 insufficient 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 supply 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.

### 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, immediately 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 hot water, and steam until thick.—The Caterer.

—Don't sprinkle kerosene on plants to kill any ants, lice, etc., just because some newspaper may have misquoted kerosene as an insecticide. Even the emulsions 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 coated is cold. This varnish does well for stoves or fireplaces.—Chicago Journal.

—Pure beeswax is obtained from the ordinary kind by exposure to the influence 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 moisten it. The wax should be bleached in about for weeks.—Boston Statesman.

—Poor man's pudding: One-half cupful 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 laid, 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.

A Question That Our Best Educational Institutions 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 necessary. 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 endowed that they will make strong and vigorous thinkers and leaders may have the advantage of its time and training. Colleges ought to say that they will train up no weak or one-sided men for our thinkers any more than the nation will trust its army and defenses to weak and incompetent men. The strongest man is he who is strongest in the three points—moral, 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 acquainted 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. He may not merely try his mental fiber; but should, by his sympathy and interest, show himself his friend and ally in the gymnasium and in all the permissible 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 after them, about them, and in executing them.—Prof. Edward Hitchcock, of Amherst, in *Oaking*.

### THE GREAT EMPORIUM!

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

### J. W. FERRY'S

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN., AND YOU WILL BE PLEASD WITH HIS BARGAINS.