

# Chase County Current

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME XV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1889.

NUMBER 51.

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

The President has made the following appointments: George W. Lynn, of New York City, to be surveyor of customs of the port of New York; Theodore B. Willis, of Brooklyn, to be naval officer of customs in the district of New York; Ernest Nathan to be collector of internal revenue for the First district of New York.

SECRETARY TRACY has issued general orders requiring all pay officers to keep enough money on hand to assist all officers and enlisted men who desire to remit money to their families or to save.

HENRY C. WARMOUTH, ex-Governor of Louisiana, has accepted his appointment as collector of customs at New Orleans. It is definitely settled that Judge Groff, of Omaha, will be appointed Commissioner of the General Land-office. He was the leading candidate for Inter-State Commerce Commissioner against Judge Vanevor, of Vermont, who recently received the appointment.

The United States Treasury Department celebrated the 100th anniversary of its foundation by Alexander Hamilton by closing at noon on the 11th.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has appointed John S. Lathrop collector of internal revenue for the third Iowa district and James W. Hearne in the Fourth Texas district.

JAMES W. TANNER, Commissioner of Pensions, sent his resignation to President Harrison on the 11th.

EDWIN ARNOLD, author of "Light of Asia" and chief editor of the London Telegraph, with his daughter called on President Harrison recently.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MILLER finds no cause for action against ex-Governor Crawford for receiving moneys from the Creeks for acting as their attorney in recent financial transactions with the Government.

The United States delegates to the Congress of American States have been summoned to meet Secretary Blaine.

A serious collision occurred on the Baltimore & Potomac railroad the other night at Washington between a freight and a passenger train, resulting in the killing of the engineer of the passenger train and badly injuring the fireman and one brakeman of the freight train.

COLONEL W. F. SWITZLER, chief of the bureau of statistics, has resigned.

#### THE EAST.

R. B. DUNN, ex-president of the Maine Central railroad, died at Waterville, Me., recently, aged eighty-seven.

The eighth National Encampment Sons of Veterans met at Paterson, N. J., on the 10th.

It is denied by the men on board of the Maid of the Mist that Steve Brodie ever went over Niagara Falls as he alleged.

SEVEN-SIX cases of scarlet fever are reported in the colored orphan's home in Allegheny City, Pa.

HON. S. S. COX succumbed to his attack of malarial fever on the 10th.

OCEAN storms played serious havoc along the coast adjacent to New York on the 9th and 10th. The pleasure resorts were the worst sufferers.

J. OHNWAY, aged eighty, a well-to-do farmer of Concord, N. H., who had a farm for sale, was induced by alleged purchasers to draw \$9,500 from the bank and when the robbers found they could not get him into a game of cards, a revolver was used to persuade him to give up his money. He did so.

The great Thomas iron works at Hokenadaga, Pa., has been sold to an English syndicate for \$3,500,000 cash.

THIRTY acres of land near Plymouth, Pa., settled alarmingly recently. Several mules in the mine underneath were killed and the workmen lost their tools.

ABRAHAM H. TAPPEN, of the Twenty-fourth Assembly district, has been elected Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society in place of Sheriff Flack, resigned.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPRAW has returned from Europe.

ROBERT D. MANN, editor and proprietor of Town Topics of New York, has been secretly arrested and locked up in the Tombs in default of \$5,000 bail on an indictment for criminally libeling Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton in an article on the Robert Ray Hamilton case.

At Buffalo, N. Y., Dr. Bartlett finished his effort to beat Dr. Carver's record of breaking 60,000 glass balls by rifle shots in six days. He broke 60,017 in all.

The Paxton Woolen Mills Company of Essex Greenwiche, have offered to compromise with their creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

JOSEPH MATZ, an Italian fruit vender of New York City, in trying to clean a gutter in front of his place, caught a "live" electric light wire in his hands and was instantly killed.

MRS. C. H. DUNSFORD, the wife of a leading citizen of Reading, Pa., died the other day after being thrown into spasms while laughing heartily at a theatrical performance. Her artificial teeth were missed and a post mortem examination developed the fact that she had swallowed them. They were found lodged in her stomach.

The business part of Danby, N. Y., burned the other day. Cause, no fire apparatus. Loss, \$45,000.

FIVE hundred miners at Clarion and Clear Run, Pa., have struck for an advance. The strike was in co-operation with the striking miners of Adrain and Watson.

F. W. GESSWEIN, the millionaire importer and manufacturer of jewelers' supplies and tools, was shot dead at New York recently by Christian Debie, an old German, who said he committed the crime because Gesswein had robbed him of his patent and left him penniless.

A CATTLE disease, either Texas fever or black tongue, is reported ravaging the herds near Scottsdale, Pa.

HON. A. E. TOUCALIN, of Chicago, president of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern railway, died at Bennington, Vt., recently. He had been out of health for some time.

ALFRED CHRISTIAN GORTZ, of New York City, has been acquitted of the charge of having bribed voters at the last election.

#### THE WEST.

The stage from Oroville to Quincy, Cal., was stopped by a highwayman in Bidwell's canyon recently. The express box was taken and two passengers relieved of their possessions.

CHINESE highbinders are creating panics among the Celestials in San Francisco. There are said to be thousands of them living by blackmail.

The Burton building on Van Buren street in Chicago, recently burned and just rebuilt, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$30,000.

The nephew of Averill, the man lynched some time ago with "Cattle Kate" in Wyoming, died suddenly recently. The coroner found every evidence that he was poisoned.

The approximate gross earnings of the Atchison railroad system for August were \$2,317,871, against \$2,305,904 for the same period in 1888.

HEAVY boilers in the California sash, door and blind factory at Oakland, Cal., exploded recently, killing four men outright and injuring several others, two probably fatally. Two others were supposed to be buried in the ruins.

The Michigan peach crop is very short and very little fruit is being shipped. Saugatuck, which last year shipped 10,000 baskets a day, this season sends out from 500 to 1,000 baskets. Hardly a peach can be found along the Kalamazoo river. Apples are not so scarce and one packer has contracted to furnish 10,000 barrels to an Eastern firm.

OUT of 214 veniremen in the Cronin trial up to the 11th three remained in the jury box. Attorney Forrest was arrested for the rape of the wall paper in the Carlson cottage.

A PLATE of burning sulphur set in a window of Thomas A. Logan's house in Cincinnati to drive out mosquitoes caused the burning of the house and \$15,000 loss.

NEARLY all the packers in the flint glass houses in the Ohio valley have struck for an advance in wages.

THE first snow of the season fell at Hope, Dak., on the 12th.

CHARLES F. GREIFF, Secretary of State, Indiana, has been elected Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Veterans, succeeding General Abbott.

By a collision at Miller City, O., the other day, two freight locomotives and fifteen fruit cars were wrecked and both engineers injured.

A colored Baptist convention at Indianapolis, Ind., was much stirred up by the indignities to which five of the ministers were subjected near Boxler, Ga., where a number of white men roughly ejected them from the railway car.

JOHN SLOAN, of Indianapolis, has been elected president of the National Railway Roadmasters' Association.

THE old wooden ship repairs, which were recently extensively repaired at the ship yards at Mare Island, Cal., could not develop more than eight knots an hour on a trial trip.

T. P. GILWICKS, grand keeper of records and seals of the grand lodge of Knights of Pythias of Missouri, and Paul Pittman, deputy circuit clerk of Mason County, Ill., were drowned at the Copperas creek lock east of Canton on the Illinois river the other night. They were members of a fishing party.

FIVE Chinese from Mexico were arrested in San Diego, Cal., for coming into this country without authority.

THE troubles of Erie and Canfield miners, near Denver, Col., have resulted in bloodshed, one man being shot dead and another fatally beaten.

A. H. WATSON'S plumbing shop in Chicago was wrecked, one employe fatally injured and several persons more or less hurt by flying missiles the other day by a gas explosion.

THE verdict of the court-martial cashing Colonel Fletcher, of Fort Omaha, has been set aside on the grounds of perjury and conspiracy. This leaves the prosecuting officers in a bad fix.

A PROPOSITION frowning down trusts was presented to the Wyoming Constitutional convention recently. Several chapters were adopted. A measure restricting the formation of new counties was introduced.

SUIT for \$17,000 indemnity money has been begun in San Francisco against Dong Tsing, the Chinese Consul.

#### THE SOUTH.

EISENMANN BROS. & Co., wholesale feed dealers of Louisville, Ky., have assigned with \$50,000 liabilities. The troubles of Mattingly & Sons, distillers, whom they indorsed, was the cause.

JOHN DOESCHER, a retired manufacturer living in St. Bernard, La., shot himself recently. Cause, family troubles.

TWO miners near Princeton, W. Va., were crushed to death by a fall of coal recently while looking for tools in a disused shaft.

EX-SENATOR RIDDLERBERGER, of Virginia, has taken the stump for the Democratic State ticket.

FIRE on the steamship Theodore Weems, lying at its wharf in Baltimore, Md., did \$30,000 damage. The vessel was swamped.

GOVERNOR BUCKNER, of Kentucky, has ordered one company of troops from Lexington and another from Harrodsburg to go to Marion County to protect the court and witnesses in the trial in connection with the Howard-Turner feud.

JOHN LINTON, an Englishman, was found on the streets of Paris, Tex., recently under the influence of morphine and died later. Two women, Ida Brown and Mary Cutler, were arrested, charged with his murder.

The large hotel at Bon Air, a summer resort six miles from Richmond, Va., was destroyed by fire the other day. Loss covered by insurance.

The great council of the United States of the order of Red Men was in annual convention at Baltimore, Md., on the 11th, with 200 delegates present.

SEVENTY-FIVE negroes were said to have been killed in the recent race troubles in Leflore and Tallahatchie Counties, Miss.

TWO North Carolina murderers were taken from the Morgantown, Burke County, jail the other day and lynched.

It is reported that a negro church has been burned by regulators at Post Oak, Jasper County, Miss. Further whippings are also reported. Persons from Jasper County say these reports are exaggerated.

The report of a fatal mine disaster at Jellico, Tenn., was false.

#### GENERAL.

CAPTAIN WISSMAN has offered a reward of £5,000 for the head of Bushire, the African chief. This was done in consequence of Bushire's threat to destroy the mission in the interior.

CAPTAIN IRA PAINE, the celebrated American marksman, died in Paris recently.

THERE are rumors from various quarters that a large number of Nihilists have recently arrived in Denmark. In consequence of these reports the authorities are taking extraordinary precautions for the protection of the Czar during his visit to Copenhagen, as it is feared that an attempt upon his life is intended.

The municipal authorities of Liverpool, England, warned by Antwerp's experience, have voted \$150,000 for the construction of petroleum storage depots at isolated points.

The big chemical works at Wandsworth, England, were destroyed by fire the other day and one fireman lost his life. The works were valued at \$100,000.

The Bell Telephone Company has increased its capital stock from \$10,000,000 to \$12,500,000.

The directors of the Missouri Pacific railway have declared the usual quarterly dividend of one per cent.

NEGOTIATIONS are said to be on foot for a new agreement between England and Germany regarding East Africa.

RUMORS of a formal alliance between Russia and France are officially declared unfounded in St. Petersburg.

A WHIRLWIND at Lulu Island, B. C., the other day desolated the whole country through which it passed, uprooting gigantic trees and leaving the thickly wooded surface bare.

SEARLE, the champion sculler, has challenged Gaudaur to row at London for \$2,500 a side.

A FIRE broke out in the cotton stored in the hold of the steamship Britannic on her last trip to Queenstown. After considerable trouble the fire was extinguished.

M. FERRY'S organ states that Germany is about to place an army corps on the Belgian frontier and reinforce the troops in Alsace-Lorraine. The Autrite publishes a report that M. De Freycinet, French Minister of War, intends to double the strength of the army corps stationed at Nancy.

WILLIAM P. SHAW, general manager of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo railway, has been arrested by the recently deposed President John W. Shaw.

THE official report concerning the wheat crop of France shows that 7,160,000 hectares were sown this year against 6,180,144 hectares last year. It is estimated that the yield will be 111,460,218 hectolitres against 98,740,728 hectolitres in 1888.

THE steamer Rothsay recently sank the tug Moira near Brockville, Ont., and two lives were lost.

CAPTAIN WISSMAN'S police have destroyed the town of Kondutchi, between Bagamoyo and Dar-es-Salaam. Captain Wissman wished to punish the inhabitants of the place for having supplied the insurgents with arms.

A SIBERIAN explorer has left Pekin with the words "promise to pay" stricken from their faces and an additional amount to reclaim arid lands; to subsidize an American merchant marine; to build an American navy, and to erect public buildings, etc., until their volume in circulation shall amount to at least \$50 per capita of the entire population. Among the National executive committees is John Calvin for Kansas.

#### THE LATEST.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 14.—Yesterday afternoon the National Greenback convention adopted its platform. It reaffirms the third and fourth resolutions of the Democratic National convention of 1888 pertaining to the method and time of payment of the National debt and to equal taxation of property; declares that all legal tender notes now outstanding should be immediately exchanged for others of a like denomination to be issued by the government; and that the holders of their faces and an additional amount to reclaim arid lands; to subsidize an American merchant marine; to build an American navy, and to erect public buildings, etc., until their volume in circulation shall amount to at least \$50 per capita of the entire population. Among the National executive committees is John Calvin for Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 14.—News has been received of new trouble in Garfield County. W. T. Williams, the treasurer, has moved his books from Ravenna to Eminence. The people are armed and blood may be shed at any moment.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Sept. 16.—About nine o'clock yesterday forenoon George M. Campbell and his deputy, who left Strafford Thursday afternoon for this place, having in charge John Davis, the murderer of Mrs. Andy Savage, arrived with the prisoner safe and sound. The constable on leaving Strafford noticed that the prisoner was following, and took his prisoner through the woods to his wagon, and quietly went to the house of a friend, where he remained until yesterday morning. The excitement is now abating and the people in the vicinity of Strafford are willing for the law to take its course.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., Sept. 14.—The steamer Rothsay, of Kingston, and the tug Moira, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., collided between here and Maitland last night. Two lives were lost. The Moira sank immediately. The Rothsay had an excursion party on board and was belatedly rescued by the tug Moira, of Ogdensburg, and the tug Moira crew, were the victims. Both were drowned. The tug was valued at \$10,000 and the Rothsay at \$40,000.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 14.—William E. Harding, who, because of his connection with the Sullivan-Kilrain fight, is an unwilling sojourner here, stated positively that Steve Brodie did go over the falls and that he formed one of the Brodie party and witnessed the whole affair, of which he gave a detailed account. He stated further that Brodie will shortly go over the American falls.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 14.—Cardinal Gibbons has issued a pastoral letter calling attention to the allocation of Pope Leo on the unavailing recently of a monument in Rome to the memory of Brant. The letter will be read in Catholic churches to-morrow. The pastoral letter is strongly condemnatory of what it terms an impious act and an insult to the Holy See and all denominations of Christians.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

In addition to the delegates recently appointed by the Governor to the Deep Water convention to be held at Topeka October 1, all agricultural organizations and organizations of the Farmers' Alliance are authorized to send delegates, and it is guaranteed that they will be recognized. No provision was made in the original appointment for such delegates through an oversight.

JUDGE BREWER, of the United States Circuit Court, filed his order in the clerk's office at Topeka the other day extending the jurisdiction of H. C. Cross and George A. Eddy, receivers of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway, to and over all the railways and property of the system in the State of Texas. The receivers are now vested with all powers and authority in respect to the Texas line with which they are vested in respect to the Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

The parents of William Ray, a Winchester boy, recently went to a neighboring village to church and left their house in charge of the boy. During the night a party of boys undertook to frighten him by visiting the house and playing some of their mischievous pranks, when young Ray fired into the crowd with a shot gun fatally wounding Tom Graham, aged eighteen, and Daniel Lowe, aged fifteen, and slightly wounding Ed. Lucas. Lowe died next day.

DR. C. M. KIMBALL, a Coollidge physician, aged thirty years, recently took a large dose of morphine by mistake and died the next day, after three physicians had worked twenty hours in the vain attempt to save his life. He was not feeling well and thought he would take a dose of quinine and bromidia, but by mistake took morphine and bromidia and on an empty stomach. He saw his fatal mistake in about ten minutes and told his friends who immediately commenced working on him.

At Cedarvale the other night about eleven o'clock, George Schatz shot and killed Marion Ross, a hardware merchant of that place. Schatz had just returned unexpectedly from his ranch in the Indian Territory and discovered Ross with Mrs. Schatz in her bed room. Ross was a married man and leaves a large family, who are highly respected. There were threats of lynching.

C. W. WOLFE, a young grocery dealer of Atchison, was arrested the other morning charged with arson. His store was set on fire the night before, about midnight, and the stock destroyed. The stock was insured for \$900, and the arrest was made upon complaint of the local agent of the company carrying the risk.

The wife of a Leavenworth hack-driver caused a stir the other evening by horse-whipping her husband in the streets.

It is reported from Topeka that Supervising Architect Ropes says that the State House, which has been regarded as a model of architectural strength, is insecure, owing to the defects in the plans of the former architect, Kenneth McDonald, and that the dome, which is rapidly approaching completion, is liable to collapse at any moment. The report was that the masonry is cracking in several places and the arch is considered highly dangerous. It is also stated that a large portion of the work done during the present year will be torn down.

The Agricultural College at Manhattan opened on the 12th with more new students than ever before.

About three o'clock the other morning A. B. Van Voorhis, a guest, while demented, dashed into the office of the New Brunswick Hotel at Hutchinson, with a revolver in his hand and stark naked, and ordered the night clerk to open the door and let him out. When the clerk attempted to remonstrate with him Van Voorhis leveled his revolver on him and repeated his demand. The clerk obeyed with alacrity and the crazy man dashed out into the darkness. He was captured the following night at a farm near Hillsborough, Ill.

The State University opened at Lawrence on the 11th with an attendance of 407 students, 100 of whom are new pupils. This is the largest number of new students ever present on an opening day. Forty of them are from other colleges in the State.

The other day Rev. William Smothers, pastor of the colored Baptist Church at Atchison, was arrested upon a warrant charging him with obtaining over \$2,000 under false pretenses from the church directors. He gave bond for his appearance for trial October 1.

About noon the other day William Graham and Barney Webster, colored porters of the Huntington House, at Fort Scott, got into a quarrel, when Webster stabbed Graham, death resulting in about two hours. Webster fled.

BEIT TRACY, a colored boy seventeen years old, died at Lawrence the other day from an overdose of watermelon. Tracy was a bootblack, well known on the streets and a great lover of the melon. He made a wager with a citizen that he could eat as many watermelons as the citizen could produce. The melons were promptly forthcoming and Tracy ate them away one by one until nine had disappeared, then he weakened and the next day he died.

The United States Senate special committee on irrigation held a session at Garden City on the 13th and took the testimony of a number of witnesses as to the necessity of irrigation in Southwest Kansas and the best methods of accomplishing the desired ends. Much interest was shown in the project and the committee was convinced that the Southwest wanted irrigation by the quickest possible means and wanted it more than any thing else. There was a large attendance of interested listeners.

The secretary of the Deep Water convention has issued a circular stating that the call for representation in the October convention in Topeka has been extended so that the mayor of every city west of the Mississippi river is designated as a delegate, and empowered to appoint an additional delegate for every 10,000 of population or fraction thereof in his city.

J. SANDERS and William Butler were engaged in a quarrel at Topeka the other night which resulted in a cutting affray in which Butler was severely injured and a girl more or less cut. Sanders is an ex-convict and had threatened the life of Butler. The latter's injuries were thought to be fatal.

## MONEY STRINGENCY.

Lightness Indicated in the Money Market. New York, Sept. 14.—The money market is light and the rate of interest is high. St. Louis Flour Men Accused of Heavy Weight—Decision Adverse to Local Inspection Acts.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—R. G. Dun & Co's Weekly Review of Trade says: Scarcely a week has passed since the Government's purchase of bonds and heavy payments made the street certain that there could be no monetary pressure this fall. Now people are talking again about possible exports of gold, foreign exchange is higher, and rates for money advance, the best commercial double-named paper selling at 5 to 6 per cent. and prime single-named at 6 to 7 per cent. Over \$20,000,000 has been absorbed, of which none has gone abroad, and scarcely any to the West or South, and the question is again, just what it was some weeks ago, "will the treasury be able to get bonds enough to prevent monetary pressure?" Then there was known to be more than \$20,000,000 locked up in bonds held on speculation; that resource has gone, but the additional money has been absorbed by speculation in stocks. Heavy sales of stocks on foreign account have caused a little reaction and raggedness, but the general average of prices is still nearly 50 cents per share higher than a week ago. The wars of railways do not cease, but on the contrary are increasing in number and importance. The exports of products are remarkably large for the season, for the week 40 per cent. above last year's, but the imports of merchandise are also very heavy, and the unrecorded reports of securities returned from abroad tend to turn the scale. At every Western and Southern center money is in fair supply with a demand generally good, but brisk at Milwaukee, and such at Chicago that an advance in rates is expected.

The violent storm has disturbed business not a little along the sea coast and affected shipments from the interior, but in other respects the week has been one of satisfactory business. Nearly all interior cities report trade as active or improving, and the clearings through all banks outside of New York still exceed last year's by 27 per cent. Though the Government crop report was thought slightly unfavorable, other accounts are in concour in very satisfactory views, and the course of trade at interior points manifests the confidence of local dealers.

The weekly output of iron furnaces, in blast September 1, was 144,065 tons, against 145,899 August 1, and 125,866 a year ago. In spite of the increase of 14.4 per cent. in production for the year, the tone of the market is strong for the best well-known grades, but while such iron sells for \$18 for No. 1, new makers are selling other iron claimed to be equally as good at \$17, and a failure to sell No. 2 Southern at \$15 is noticed. Rails do not rise; 19,000 tons were sold during the week at \$28. The American copper syndicate appears to have collapsed, and lake is quoted at \$30.25 for September; secret sales here by the Rothschilds are rumored. The London strike, preventing shipments, permitted a corner on tin here, but the price has reacted to 21½, while lead is strong at 4½. Coal is dull.

The wool market is nominally firm, but if manufacturers refuse to buy, the expected lower prices will come. The grocery trade has been much affected by the weather, and sugar is also weakened by the conviction that a fall is impending. Breadstuffs have been comparatively inactive; wheat is half a cent higher, with sales for the week of only 10,000,000 bushels, and corn a quarter lower, with sales of 6,500,000 bushels. Coffee has advanced another half cent, and oil 2 cents, but hogs and lard are lower. On the whole, speculation in products is making unusually little disturbance this year, and the large crops are therefore all the more likely to go into consumption promptly and at moderate prices.

The business failures during the last seven days number for the United States 170 and for Canada 23. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 190 in the United States and 27 in Canada.

## SHIPPING DAMAGED.

The Beach Strawn With Wrecks Caused by the Late Atlantic Coast Storm—Fatalities.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 13.—No language can picture the terrible scene along the coast. The wind is blowing with almost hurricane fierceness, driving the rain with a force that cuts like hail. The half-mile reach of sand between town and coast is a tossing, billowy ocean, bearing wreckage on every wave. Through the mist of spray of the storm tattered sails and the naked masts of a score of deserted and dismantled vessels can be dimly seen. Since Monday night the storm has raged without abatement.

Wednesday's dawn showed a hundred vessels which had sought the refuge of the breaker but which was insufficient, as at eleven o'clock the sea broke over the breaker, wrecked the telegraph station, carried away the big fog bell and rushed shoreward, sweeping away the steamboat pier and dashing the Italian bark Il Salvatore against the Government pier. The pier of the Brown & Co. and Leuce Bros. gave way and were swept to sea. The United States marine hospital was dashed from its moorings and sent spinning down the beach. The Lewes life saving station, forty feet above high water mark, was flooded and its foundation undermined. Hugheyville, a suburb between the town and beach, was submerged and its 200 inhabitants fled for life, leaving all their possessions behind. The first boat came ashore at nine a. m. Then came another and another. The life saving station crew, reinforced by the Henlopen and Rehoboth crews, went to work and have labored almost unceasingly ever since. The crew of every vessel that struck was taken off by these daring men and not a life was lost among the scores of men they handled.

The total number of lives lost will probably exceed forty. Five of the eight men who composed the crew of the F. & L. Bryan, perished where the vessel struck on Brandy wine shoals. The mate and two seamen caught a spar and drifted all night. At daybreak the others discovered that one of the sailors was dead, his body still lashed to the spar. The two survivors were picked up by a tug and brought to Lewes.

## THE TANNER TROUBLE.

Circumstances That Led to the Commissioner's Resignation—His Relations With Secretary Noble—Major Warner His Probable Successor.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The following statement of the beginning and end of the Tanner difficulty is official and thoroughly verified in every respect: Before his departure from Washington for his vacation trip Secretary Noble on several occasions spoke to the President about the course of Commissioner Tanner and his clerks in the matter of retiring pensioners and also in relation to unguarded remarks which the Commissioner had made from time to time. The President was inclined to defend Tanner, and he did so several times. Recently Tanner made speeches at Elmira, Chautauqua and Milwaukee which called forth strong protests from prominent Republicans. Directly after the Milwaukee incident Secretary Noble returned to this city determined to bring the Tanner matter to a climax. He put his views before the President in a very positive manner and intimated that he would retire from the Interior Department if Mr. Tanner was continued in office much longer. Tuesday Senator Hiscock, of New York, who had been talking with the President about the matter, and who had learned from him that it was likely to come to a climax, went to Commissioner Tanner, without authority from the President, however, and said that the Commissioner would better resign his office, as, if he did not, he would be removed. From this interview grew the story, which was confirmed by the Commissioner Wednesday morning, that he had been asked for by his resignation. When Tanner visited the White House later he learned that the President had not asked for his resignation and that Senator Hiscock had been acting on his own responsibility. Wednesday evening about nine o'clock Daniel Randall, marshal of the District of Columbia and a particular friend of the President, went to Tanner's house and in his private capacity explained to the Commissioner the situation and suggested that Mr. Tanner had better relieve the President of the difficulty in which he found himself placed by resigning. He told the Commissioner that the President had shown his constant friend and that he had shown it when he gave him the office to which he was appointed and afterward when he defended his course. The Commissioner said that he appreciated this fact, but for a time he was quite firm in his determination to force the President to choose between removing him and leaving him in office. Shortly before midnight, however, he gave in and agreed to write his resignation and placed it then and there in the hands of Mr. Randall.

There is no doubt that Tanner's resignation was asked for by the President. The Corporal's quarrel with Secretary Noble had reached such a point that one or the other must leave the Interior Department, and it is surmised that the President concluded that he could better let the Commissioner go than the Secretary.

## WARREN FOR COMMISSIONER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—It is learned that Major Warner will be made Commissioner of Pensions, if he will accept, and such arguments will be advanced as will lead to his acceptance.

## FLLOUR MEN EXCITED.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—The flour manufacturers of this city are excited over dispatches from New Orleans showing that the St. Louis flour has been found from three to eight pounds short of weight for the past month. Ten thousand barrels have been examined and found short. There was no shortage in the Minnesota flour, but Missouri brands were all short. Among the worst reported was the "Fleur Du Cap" from Cape Girardeau, 2,000 barrels of which were said to have been short. Plant's and Crangle's flour, of St. Louis, were also said to have been short. The St. Louis men interested refuse to talk about the matter until they should have a full report of the inspectors. For some time past the millers of this city have not been able to ship any flour to New Orleans because they could not meet the price of the country millers.

## ADVERSE TO LOCAL INSPECTION.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Before the Minnesota Local Inspection law went into effect Sutton, a big meat dealer of Chicago, had a contract with Swift & Co., of this city, to supply him with his meat. Upon the passage of the law and declaration of its constitutionality he declined to keep his contract, Swift & Co. instituted suit in the United States Circuit Court to enforce the contract and Judge Budgett has now given a decision in their favor which virtually declares the Inspection bill unconstitutional. This is the highest court in which this question has ever been brought up.

## Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

ROTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

### THE YOUNG POSTMAN.

I know I'm tender hearted,  
But how can I help that?  
And when I rap a rat-tat-tat  
My heart goes pit-a-pat;  
For well I know the missive  
Some dreadful news may hold,  
Or else be filled with joy and peace,  
And words as good as gold.

At number 16, Jennie  
Got a letter once a week;  
I know 'twas from her lover,  
Here eyes would always speak,  
The postmark was from Texas;  
One day a paper came;  
Now the mother takes the letters,  
None come in Jennie's name.

A widow lived at 59  
Her son is on the main;  
The postmark once was Malta,  
And then a port in Spain.  
I think I'd give a dollar  
If I could knock once more,  
With hope for number 30,  
To say her lad's on shore.

I have to take a letter  
To poor old 43;  
For what has come there lately  
He doesn't care to see;  
He's got so many children  
And tries to keep up style;  
His notes are all from tradesmen,  
An agonizing pile.

But should you see the fellow  
At number 31;  
His packages are bulky,  
His looks are woebegone,  
They say that he's a poet;  
To ring his bell I hate,  
For only through the post-office  
His verses circulate.

Oh, I could write forever,  
With hope for number 30,  
Some letters cheer a houseful,  
And some they desolate.  
But why am I so tender?  
Because my heart would quail  
If a letter for the postman  
Was not in each week's mail!

—Robert Kidson, in Brooklyn Standard Union.

### ARMSTRONG'S REVENGE.

The Secret the Engine-Driver Never Told His Wife.

One bright June morning not many years ago, a big, ungainly farm-servant, holding by a halter a large and uncouth plow-horse, stood before the shut door of a battered wooden building, the surroundings of which at once proclaimed it to be a smithy, although through the chinks in its weather-beaten walls no forge-fire gleamed or cheery hammer rang. The plowman, astonished to see the place shut at an hour long after that at which the blacksmith usually started to work, retired a pace or two and gazed up at the chimney; and not seeing even the faintest trace of smoke issuing thence, he turned and looked about him with a puzzled expression on his face. A man breaking stones on the other side of the road, noticing the farm-servant's bewilderment, approached, and, after the usual morning salutation, proceeded to explain what had become of the blacksmith. We will give that explanation in our own words.

Hamilton Armstrong was the name of the blacksmith in question. His workshop was situated close to a wayside station on the main line of one of the great Scotch railways, but at a considerable distance from any town or village. Being, however, kept pretty busy at work for the neighboring farmers, and being consequently well-to-do, and having, moreover, as his nearest female neighbor, a very pretty girl, the daughter of the porter at the station, it was the most natural thing in the world that he should wish to make her his wife. Unfortunately, this was more easily determined on than done, for he had a rival. This rival was the driver of a goods-train which was almost daily shunted into the siding near Sarah's house, to allow of a passenger express passing, and who took advantage of this momentary respite to chat with the porter's daughter. Whether it was because he was a far-away bird that his feathers seemed fairer than Armstrong's, or whether he was intrinsically a man of more worth, the gossips—for there were gossips even in those solitudes—were not agreed. Rightly or wrongly, however, Sarah gave him the preference.

Having made up his mind to ask Sarah to be his wife, Armstrong was not long in finding an opportunity for doing so. Though he knew he had a rival, he was hardly prepared to hear from Sarah that she had already promised to marry Duffy, the engine-driver. But Armstrong was not going to yield without making a special effort to win her. He pleaded long and fervently with her to retract her promise to his rival, whom he was persuaded she had only accepted because he had been the first to ask her. But Sarah was quite sincere, Duffy being really the man of her choice; and Armstrong pleaded in vain.

For the next week or two, the blacksmith moped about and scarcely did any work. On the day on which Sarah's marriage was to take place he left the smithy in the evening, and went wandering into the country, returning late at night. Next morning, he went away again, now walking with uneasy step along the quiet country lanes, and now sitting dejectedly by the roadside, muttering to himself. The neighbors soon came to hear of his strange behavior; and it was whispered that he must have gone out of his senses, as an uncle of his had done under a similar affliction.

"That was yesterday," the stone-breaker wound up, "and he's away along the road by the railway this morning. They should look after him, or he'll be lying down in front of some train, or jumping down into the deep rock-cutting and breaking his neck."

If Hamilton Armstrong had not gone mad, as the people supposed, he certainly acted like a madman. Stung to the quick by his rejection, he had no heart for his work. He shut up his smithy, and went out to try to walk off the fever that burned within him. Proceeding along the path by the side of the railway, his heart filled with bitter hatred, the idea of taking a terrible revenge upon Duffy gradually shaped itself in his mind. At first he tried to shut his ears to the suggestions of the tempter; but little by little he grew familiarized with the idea, until he got so demoralized that he began to think in a speculative way how he could best avenge himself upon the engine-driver. Duffy's train always passed the station, going east, about half-past seven in the evening. Shortly before it came the twenty-seven minutes' past seven passenger train. The device of placing an obstruction on the line suggested itself, only to be immediately set aside. At this point in his meditations the sound of a signal going down suggested to him the idea of tampering with the signals.

He returned home and retired to rest. Tossing restlessly on his bed, he was revolving in his mind his various schemes of revenge, when a diabolical idea struck him of a plan whereby he would be able to accomplish his object without leaving any trace of foul-play, so that the whole blame of the catastrophe would fall upon Duffy, who would not survive to tell his side of the story, or even if he did, and asserted his innocence, would not be believed. Armstrong noticed that if the counter-weight at the bottom of the signal-post were lifted up, it would allow the signal-arm to go down, just as if it had been lowered by means of the lever in the signal-cabin, the wire between the cabin and the counter-weight remaining motionless all the time; while as soon as the counter-weight was lowered again, no trace would remain of the signal having been touched. By adopting this mode of lowering the signal, the objection to his last-mentioned plan would be done away with. The only danger would be that the pointsman might notice that the signal was down; but that was not likely, as the lifting of the counter-weight would not effect the lever in the signal-box, and it was improbable that the signal-man's eyes would be drawn toward the signal when he was not either lowering it or pulling it up. This plan would enable Armstrong to get some distance away, and so prevent suspicion fastening upon him; and the fact of the signal being found all right afterward would preclude all possibility of a suspicion of the signal having been tampered with.

Armstrong had begun his speculations with the view only of discovering how he could be avenged on Duffy, if he wished to avenge himself. The successful issue of them in a plan securing at once death to his rival and immunity from detection to himself was the cause of his resolving to go further. Thus by imperceptible degrees he had been drawn into plotting to murder.

In an almost gleesome mood he rose in the morning and hastened along the embankment to the signal which he proposed to use for his dreadful purpose. The signal stood at about the deepest part of a long rock-cutting, and was planted on the slope of a small embankment above the cutting. An examination of the place satisfied Armstrong that the best plan to adopt would be to attach a long cord to the counter-weight, and, taking the cord in his hand, to climb the signal-post, so as to command a long stretch of the line and be able to lower the signal-arm at the right moment; for to be a moment too soon or too late would be fatal to his plan.

His plan was now matured; but a long period of waiting elapsed before an opportunity for carrying it into effect presented itself. With the patience and perseverance of a wild animal waiting for its prey, he betook himself evening after evening to the signal by various roundabout routes, so as to ensure that no one would know that he went to the same place every day, affixed his cord to the counter-weight, and waited—only to see the passenger train dash past without slackening speed and pass the distance signal without stopping.

At length, when the days had crept in considerably, and thus rendered the evenings more suitable for the carrying out of his plan, as one evening he listened anxiously in the dusk to the sound of the approaching passenger train, a thrill of pleasure shot through him, for he noticed that it was slackening speed. Taking the cord in his hand he climbed rapidly up the signal-post, and was overjoyed to find the passenger train stopping just on the station side of the distance-signal. Trembling with excitement, he turned in the direction whence the goods-train would come and anxiously awaited the sound of its approach. Several seconds, which to him seemed hours, elapsed before there was any sign of the approach of the goods-train. The passenger train, however, still stood at the distance-signal, throwing up long oblique lines of light into the misty air. At length with fluttering heart he caught the faint sound of Duffy's train approaching, and soon the head-lights, overshadowed by a cloud of steam, golden with the furnace-light, began to twinkle dimly, like stars at twilight, in the distance.

"Now or never," thought Armstrong, taking two or three turns of the cord round his hand. He then tugged lustily at the cord; but the counterweight would not rise. With an oath, he twisted his legs round the signal-post, passed the cord through the lattice-work a little above him, so as to obtain a better purchase, seized the cord with

both hands and pulled with all his might. The weight yielded to this violent effort; the signal-arm descended. Armstrong's wild laugh of joy at the accomplishment of his nefarious purpose was almost immediately stifled by a cry of terror and pain. In his excitement he had forgotten that his head was immediately below the signal-arm, and his savage tug at the counter-weight had brought the signal-arm down upon his head with terrible and fatal force. His nerveless limbs loosened from the signal, and falling with a thud upon the sloping embankment, he was shot over the edge of the sheer precipice that formed one side of the rock-cutting and landed upon the opposite line.

Meantime the goods-train had entered the rock-cutting. The signal-arm having been lowered until it was in line with the signal-post, and having been checked by the entanglement of the cord in the lattice-work when it had only returned half-way, stood at clear. But for this accident, Armstrong's fiendish scheme would have been frustrated; for the support being taken away from the counter-weight, it would have descended, and so elevated the signal again. And now, to gratify one man's jealousy and hatred and punish one man, a hundred innocent men and women in the passenger train were to be sacrificed.

As the goods-train came on rattling and roaring through the cutting, the driver and stoker, all unconscious of the imminent peril in which they were, stood on the footplate watching the signals and the line in front of them. A glance at the signal, as he caught sight of it, showed Duffy that it stood at clear. His eye then wandered downward toward the rails, when suddenly it was arrested by a dark object lying on the other line.

"That's surely a man lying on the up-line, Tom," he remarked to his fireman, laying his hand upon the regulator.

"Good God, so it is!" cried Tom, in great excitement.

Without another word the steam was shut off, the link-gear reversed and the brake applied; for the two men knew that the up-express was due in three minutes, and that if the man who was lying on the line—who might be unconscious through drink or through having fallen over—was left there, he must inevitably meet with a terrible death.

As the train stopped with a shock and a bumping of buffers and clanking of coupling-chains and along its whole length, Duffy jumped down into the six-foot way with the engine lamp in his hand. Bending over the huddled-up form, he held the light above the blood-covered face and peered into it. A few seconds elapsed before Duffy moved, Tom, wondering why he knelt so long looking into the unconscious man's face, jumped down beside them and asked: "Is he dead, Duffy?"

"Yes," answered Duffy, raising his head as if he had just wakened out of a dream.

"Who is he?" continued Tom.

"Armstrong, the smith."

At this moment the brakeman of the train came along to see what was wrong; and after Tom had explained the matter to him, they lifted the dead man and carried him to the van. Duffy and Tom then returned to the engine, and were just about to start the train to advance to the station and see what could be done with Armstrong, when Tom caught sight of some one running along the line with a lamp in his hand.

"What's up?" cried Duffy.

"Who can this be, and what can he be wanting?" asked Tom.

At this point the man with the lamp approached the engine; and when he had come within the light of the furnace, the two men recognized him as the signalman. "It's a blessing you noticed it!" he cried, panting with the exertion of running so fast.

"Noticed what?" both men on the engine exclaimed, simultaneously.

"Something's wrong with the signal. It's standing at clear just now, and yet the lever's right for danger. I heard you passing it without slowing up, and then I noticed the signal was wrong. I'm glad you saw the train in front in time to pull up."

"Is there a train in front?" Duffy asked.

"There is. The seven twenty-seven passenger's blocked there by a truck that went off the rails."

All at once the whole matter became clear to Duffy. Armstrong had been trying to wreck the train, and had apparently fallen down into the cutting when putting the finishing touches to this trap for his enemy. Although Duffy thought this perfectly plain, he did not breathe a word of his thoughts to those around him. Was not his enemy lying dead in the van? He would let bygones be bygones.

"No, he didn't notice that," he said to the signalman. "We stopped because we saw a man lying on the up-line."

Here the signalman climbed on to the engine, and the up-express went thundering past, creating a miniature and momentary hurricane as it went.

"It's Armstrong, the smith," added Duffy. "He's dead."

"Is that so?" the signalman exclaimed, and then lapsed into silence, feeling unable to say any thing appropriate to the circumstances.

"I'll go up with you and see what's wrong with the signal," Duffy said to the pointsman after a pause.

Reaching the signal, they found the cord, loosened it from the trellis-work of the signal post and let the counter-weight fall again. It had not suggested itself to the signalman that any connection existed between the dead

man on the line and the mysteriously lowered signal; but in spite of Duffy's reticence, the cause of the accident became perfectly apparent to him when he saw the cord attached to the signal counter-weight, and put that fact and the fact of Armstrong's being found dead on the line together.

"If ever any thing was providential," said the signal man, as he and Duffy returned to resume their respective duties, "this is. Here's a man that intends to wreck your train; he falls over the embankment just when he gets the thing arranged; then you come on seemingly to a certain smash, when you happen to see his body on the line, and pull up just in the nick of time, and are saved."

The signal-man had not probed the matter to the bottom; for the exact purpose of the cord had not occurred to him any more than it had to Duffy. Duffy was pained at the signalman's discovery of the crime, and said nothing.

When they had reached the train, and the signal-man had told his version of the story to Tom and the brakemen, Duffy, who had stood aside while the story was being narrated, approached the men and said: "Now, lads, you know what Armstrong was trying to do, and why he did it; but that's no reason why anybody else should know. We'll not say a word about the signal, but when we take back the corpse, we'll say we found him dead on the line, and that he had seemingly fallen over the embankment down into the deep rock-cutting, and been killed."

The three men solemnly promised to do this, and in spite of the post mortem examination, in the report on which considerable stress was laid upon the peculiar nature of the wound upon the scalp, and the procurator-fiscal's inquiry, no one elicited more from these men than Duffy that night allowed them to tell.

Strangest fact of all, the engine-driver has never told his wife; that is the only secret he has from her.—Chambers' Journal.

### FOR THE DEMI-SEASON.

Hints on Dresses That Will Be Fashionable Till Snow Flies.

Crepe de chine is still a favorite fabric for handsome dresses, and a present fancy is to combine it with velvet. This will allow such dresses to be worn late into the fall. A little Figaro jacket of the velvet worn over a blouse of the crepe, the full sleeves of crepe wrinkled about the arm, is very stylish. Gray, mauve or lapis blue crepe and velvet, also of the wool crepons, which is such a lovely material, may be recommended to those who are making dresses to last well into the autumn.

An extremely simple and effective style for a black lace dress, plain or figured lace, shows the plain foundation skirt of silk with a narrow plaiting at the foot and a steel about twelve inches long placed in the back breadth ten inches below the belt. On this is mounted a gathered flounce about one-third the depth of the skirt. The drapery, about six yards wide, is made of straight breadths of the lace gathered at the top and sewed to a belt, with only sufficient fullness in front to make it hang gracefully. Three rows of velvet ribbon are sewed around the lace flounce and around the draped skirt, which is looped up in the simplest manner on one side, hanging long and straight elsewhere. The costume may be completed with a round waist or basque, the plain silk lining covered with the lace, either plain or full. The neck is cut out in a small point in front, trimmed around with two rows of velvet ribbon secured on the left shoulder with small rosette bows. The plain silk sleeves covered with the lace have caps of the lace trimmed with the velvet ribbon and on the right shoulder is a rosette of the velvet ribbon. Looped-edged velvet ribbons are much the handsomest for trimming purposes. A leading house imported a large quantity of these ribbons, which they sell at extremely low prices. An inch and a quarter width is but thirteen cents per yard and they trim very much more effectively than the plain edges. Velvet ribbons of all kinds are much used for trimming summer dress goods.

Long mantles of black lace are worn over different colored slips. They are novel in shape, sometimes full, resembling the Connemara cloak in style, sometimes shirred high up under the bust and allowed to fall into a full dress skirt effect with long angel sleeves coming nearly to the bottom edge.—Chicago Times.

### Taming a Toad.

I rescued a very large toad a few years ago from a rat-trap in the garden, and let it loose on the rockery of the conservatory, after bathing its poor leg in water and otherwise making much of it. The next day, after a very short search, I found my invalid seated on a large stone in a small artificial pool of the rockery, and I gave him a worm, which, after some hesitation, I persuaded him to take. After this, two p. m. every day found my toad on the same stone awaiting his dinner. Sometimes he would eat as many as six worms, one after another, first appearing not to see them, though all the time keenly alive to their presence, then with a sudden start, glaring at them with hunched-up back and eager eyes for some moments, when the next instant—snap, gulp—the worm is gone and the toad looking supremely innocent of the whole affair. I had this toad for several months, but on returning home after a long absence I never saw him again. I have found it a good rule never to handle creatures I am trying to tame till they are thoroughly accustomed to you. Much can be done with the voice and cupboard love.—English Gardening Illustrated.

### A BLESSED NABOB.

The Strange Story of a Monopolist Whom Every Body Loves.

A pale and slender youth sauntered into a 'ladies and gents' restaurant, one day but a few brief months ago, and after a close study of his purse, called for "regular dinner, twenty-five cents."

It was served with the customary informality and dash, and then the youth rose, and without feeling the waiter went forth into the street.

"That was a tough meal," he muttered, "but it may be long before I get another. Never mind, I shall be wealthy yet!"

Just at that moment a liveried team whirled past, throwing dust upon his faded and torn clothes.

"Curse you!" he whispered. "But, never mind. Some day I, too, shall fling my dust upon the poor!"

But how to amass this wealth! Our hero had no trade, no capital, no friends. More easily might he pull himself up by his own boot-strings, even though he had none, than to acquire large means from extreme poverty.

Ah, but he was not altogether poor! He had ideas. He possessed a subtle brain, and by the alchemy of genius he was now to transmute his ideas into gold. This is the modern alchemy, and it is far more marvelous than the old.

He realized that the quick cut to wealth was to perceive in advance and be the first to fill a long-felt want.

Realizing this fact he cogitated long, as he moved on, often by request, in the street, in the parks, by the seaside, and in the suburbs.

Suddenly he slapped his hand upon his brow and exclaimed "Eureka!"

With a new light in his eye and a new spring in his step the youth now left the proud, hard town and plunged into nature's wilderness, conning her secrets and exploring her mysteries with the remorseless zeal of genius. Oblivious to night and day, to alternations of heat and cold, to vicissitudes of weather or the marauding of beasts and reptiles, he pursued his indefatigable labors, till suddenly again for the second time, he smote his brow and shrieked, "Eureka!"

At this time he had found not merely the thought but the deed; he had finished his magic; his idea had been transmuted and now he had merely to market his goods.

A few short months had passed, barely a summer season, but what a wondrous change in the circumstances of that pale and slender youth! Not in rags, hungry and homeless, but arrayed in the costliest fabrics, renewed daily, dwelling in splendor, feasting among his friends with a luxury unknown to the prodigals of ancient or modern times. Sardanapalus, Lucullus, Cleopatra, Coal Oil Johnnie or Colonel North were quiet and humdrum in comparison. Baths of attar of roses, fountains of Amontillado and lacrimae Christi, diamonds as large as the Kohinoor serving as paper-weights, Millet's Angeluses by the score hanging upon his walls, the very boxes of blacking, with which the velvet-attired menials were supplied, of solid gold, flower beds of the rarest orchids—these wore some of the plainer and less ostentatious features of his palace as his guests perceived them.

Yet he paid his bills, generally, just for fun, two or three times over, and in spite of all his extravagance, of which we have given only the faintest and tamest hints, his wealth increased and became daily more and more incalculable.

And the strangest part of it was that mankind was not jealous of but blessed the nabob and gladly paid the universal tribute he exacted. All over the world could be seen in use the precious article his genius had evolved. It was on sale in every shop, and eager multitudes fought for the privilege of buying it. For the youth had invented and patented an application that had effectually kept off mosquitoes.

Finally rid of this pest and safe from their venom, mankind did not begrudge its benefactor, the inventor and proprietor of Dr. Biago's infallible Mosquito Exterminator, his princely revenues or his lordly state.—N. Y. Evening Sun.

### He Proved His Case.

"Human nature is mighty queer, isn't it?" he observed to the other man on the rear platform of the street car.

"Yes, I suppose so," replied the other.

"People are too sensitive—altogether too sensitive."

"I don't know about that."

"Well, I do. For instance, now, you have a red nose. You are not to blame for it, perhaps, but you are so sensitive that if I should offer you a remedy for it you—"

"You old loafer, I've a good mind to knock your head off," hissed the red-nosed man as he squared off.

"Hold you so!" replied the other as he dropped off. "Human nature is the queerest darned thing on earth, and some folks are so sensitive that they'd swallow their false teeth rather than let any one know they had 'em."—Detroit Free Press.

### The American Hotel System.

Proprietor (average hotel)—"Very sorry, sir, but you will have to leave this house at once."

Guest—"Goodness me! What have I done?"

Proprietor (solemnly) "You have said something to a waiter which has displeased the cook."—N. Y. Weekly.

—A puddler of Lancaster, Pa., has a ferret farm, and sells a good many of the animals to persons who want them to kill rats.

### RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—The United Brethren have the greatest number of converts in Africa, 4,000; Bishop Taylor's missions, which includes Liberia, 2,700; the United Presbyterians, 1,850; the Presbyterians, 875; the American Board, the same.

—Those very near us often need strengthening. Are we right if they have practically to look farther for the strengthening which might be ours to give? There may be a spiritual application of providing specially for those of our own house.—Selected.

—Good work beyond doubt must be credited to the Medical Missionary Society of China. In Canton during the past year, the society attended to 39,442 cases, and performed 2,839 surgical operations, at an expense of only \$4,637.

—The editor of a Japanese newspaper recently collected statistics of growth from all the Protestant Churches of Japan, showing that during the last three years they have grown from thirty-eight churches to 151, and from 3,700 members to 11,600.

—Education should be afforded without price. It should be as free as the water we drink and the air we breathe. It should be confined within no narrow limits, and should be bestowed on all children of the country without distinction of race or color.—Educational Exchange.

—In the seventy-three years of its existence the American Bible Society has issued 51,270,018 volumes of the Holy Scriptures, in more than eighty languages or dialects, and it has on hand, for sale or gratuitous distribution, 579 separate publications of the Scriptures, of which 192 are different editions of the English Bible.

—The Government College at Sapporo, a Japanese town on the island of Yezo, shows phenomenal zeal in philanthropic enterprises. Through its influence a Christian church has been organized, a fine church building erected without the aid of a Foreign Mission, and a Total Abstinence Society formed, which has grown in a few months to have five hundred members.

—Mr. Gladstone was recently asked by a Bible class what he considered the best method of studying the Scriptures. He writes as follows: "Seek light from above; cultivate humility; be vigilant against excesses of private greed; let a spirit of nearness to Christ be the end of all your efforts. Gospels which continually present one pattern ought to have precedence among the Scriptures."

—A native writer, in a series of articles on the rising generation in Japan, says the young reformers agree that there must be a new moral system for that country, and that it must harmonize with the spirit and aim of modern civilization, but they are divided on the question whether it shall be the Christian system of morality or that which is based on science and philosophy. He says Christianity wields great influence in Japan.

### WIT AND WISDOM.

—Might does not always make right; but it seldom gets left.—Puck.

—People who slander themselves can not expect other people to extol them.—Albuquerque Citizen.

—A man may consider himself much better than his neighbor, but he can not prove it to that neighbor's satisfaction.—Troy Press.

—It is not putting things in the right place that bothers a man so much as finding the right place after he has put things in it.

—Whoever expects more of this life than victuals and clothes, with a little spare change for the circus, is doomed to a broken-hearted old age.—Texas Siftings.

—Women never truly command till they have given their promise to obey, and they are never in more danger of being made slaves than when the men are at their feet.—Farquhar.

—One pound of learning requires ten pounds of common sense to apply it. This is the reason why so many men with but a limited education outstrip thousands of our college graduates in the race for life.

—Charity does not require of us that we should not see the faults of others, but that we should avoid all needless and voluntary observance of them, and that we should not be blind to their good qualities when we are so sharp-sighted to their bad ones.—Fenelon.

—Distinguish between doing right in order to help others—as when one lights a beacon in order to guide the sailor; and doing right in order to be praised by others—as when one stands in full blaze of a chandelier in order to display his own jewelry.—Boardman.

—The wheel of life whirls around, and we with it, expecting that the motion will some day slacken, and that then life may be ordered anew and omissions may be made good. But real wisdom consists in seizing the flying moment, and in pressing upon it the seal of the eternal and the enduring; that is the great course of moral endeavor under which life receives its due form, like the block of marble under the hand of the sculptor.—Baron Bunsen.

—Let us stop teaching our boys that their careers will be failures unless they become rich or famous, and that life consists in its miracles. There are higher positions in your square mile than the Presidency of the United States. The best part of history is never written at all. Your father, on whose memory you love to dwell, was never known beyond the farm, just nobody; that was all. Fidelity; it is the only true test, because it is the only one which can be universally applied.—Rev. George T. Dowling.

WHAT WILL IT MATTER?

What will it matter when I die? What I have done in former years? Whether I prevailed the smiles or tears? Someone has asked, with heavy sigh—

ISABEL; From Shop to Mansion.

The Romantic Story of a Dress Maker's Rise in Life. BY MRS. F. M. HOWARD.

CHAPTER IV.—CONTINUED.

"Purple pansies shall be my flowers when I wear this," she said, half in soliloquy, as she stood by the glass, while skillful Mrs. Gould took a stitch here and there in the drapery, and looked it more artistically.

"Yes, Mrs. Falconer," she replied, "there is a harmony between the sweet purple flowers and white which all do not recognize; to my mind there is nothing so purely elegant in dress as white lace, and this creamy stuff is of such a delicate pattern."

"The riding habit came also, and fitted beautifully. Isabel had a fine form and carriage, and was capable of great improvement under the transforming touch of dress, and the dark navy blue of her habit was very becoming, as well as the hat, with its long, drooping feather, which reached nearly to her shoulder and mingled gracefully with her curls, which she wore habitually now, as Mr. Falconer liked to see them.

"A suitable length of time in which to dress is a luxury in itself," said Isabel, as she stood before her mirror brushing her hair, and recalled Mme. Arnot's, where the tired girls were obliged to be on duty at such an hour, under all circumstances. "I think, dear madam, if you are expecting to see me behind your counter again in one year, or ever again, you are doomed to disappointment," and she laughed a low, happy little laugh, as she pinned her hair with a silver arrow which Gracie had given her the day before.

"Will you ride this morning?" Mrs. Falconer. It was her husband's voice which interrupted her laughing soliloquy.

"Then be ready, and Tom will have the horses at the door in a half hour," he said, as he turned to go down.

The pretty chestnut mare arched her neck coquettishly as her new mistress appeared. Isabel loved a horse dearly, though she had of late years had little opportunity of cultivating her acquaintance, but she admired their dainty thoroughbred ways, and could tell a fine horse almost as readily as a man.

"I am sure we are going to be the best of friends, pretty Dolly," she said, as she held a lump of sugar in one hand and caressed her glossy coat with her other. Dolly, thus propitiated, turned her large liquid eyes upon her mistress with a look of almost human intelligence, crunching the sugar in her strong white teeth.

The riders had been gone but a few moments when a carriage came up the drive. "Bless me if it isn't Mrs. Stanford," said Mrs. Montford, in a flutter, as she hurriedly smoothed her hair and went forward to meet the visitor.

That good lady had resolved upon a strategic move, thinking that if she could surprise the enemy she would have a better opportunity to judge of his resources, so she had sent no intimation of her arrival.

Her keen eyes were on the alert to observe any tokens of unwelcome changes or innovations as Mrs. Montford met her in the hall.

"Pray, Mrs. Montford, what do you think of the new Mrs. Falconer?" "Think of her, Mrs. Stanford?" replied Mrs. Montford, heartily—she read curiosity and disappointment in the tone, and took up the defensive at once.

"Why, I think she's a born lady, ma'am, and that your brother is a lucky man to have found such an excellent wife."

Mrs. Stanford was confounded. She had said: "Poor Montford," many times since hearing the news and expected to find the housekeeper in a state of jealous ill-humor at this sudden invasion upon her long-established position.

She had said: "Poor Gracie," also, and had made it a part of her plan to take the child back with her to New York for an indefinite stay, as a missionary proceeding, to remove her from the atmosphere of the new stepmother.

"Poor Gracie" came dancing into the room, her cheeks rosy with health, her little face beaming with happiness, and dressed with the most perfect taste, and a decided improvement on Mrs. Montford's rather stiff style of juvenile adornment.

"Oh, auntie," she cried, "papa and mamma will be so surprised to see you!" "Mamma, indeed," exclaimed Mrs. Stanford, inwardly, as she drew the little girl to her embrace.

"So you love this new mamma, do you, my dear?" she said aloud. "Oh, yes, auntie," cried the child. "She is such a dear, good mamma, how could I help it?"

"And papa loves her, too, I suppose," said Mrs. Stanford, artfully. "Why, yes, I s'pose so," replied the little girl; "he don't say much, but he looks at her."

Mrs. Stanford laughed, as she said to herself: "He can not look at her for the sake of her beauty, certainly!" Meantime the husband and wife were having a delightful ride in a beautiful park, with no idea of the arrival in their home.

Isabel found that her early practice in bareback riding was of use to her, and after the first awkwardness of the mount, and starting was over, she sat in her saddle with ease and fearlessness, and could guide gentle Dolly with scarcely an effort.

"I'm not sure that you will need any lessons," said Mr. Falconer, admiringly, as he noted her erect carriage. "You seem to be a natural rider, and with daily practice you will do nicely. Dolly gallops beautifully, when you become enough accustomed to the saddle to try her."

Isabel's cheeks were glowing with exercise as they reached home; her hair, which the breeze had blown into a state of fluffly disorder, crept out from under her pretty hat in little moist rags upon her forehead, and she was smiling happily at some Sally of Mr. Falconer's.

They implored a moment in the hall after Tom had taken the horses, and Mrs. Stanford had time to brace herself and put on her most aristocratic air before Isabel, followed by her husband, entered the room.

Mrs. Stanford had made no allowances for the beautifying effects of happiness, the change which "peace and plenty" coming into a starved, cramped life can make, and she could scarcely believe her eyes when she saw her brother's wife and recognized "that homely girl" in the tall, graceful creature, the one this face plump and ruddy, the eyes, heavy with overwork and discouragement, no longer sparkling, and the comment within herself: "Goodness! I shouldn't have known her."

"My dear sister!" said Mr. Falconer, taking Mrs. Stanford's hand in his, "this is indeed a surprise, for we expected a telegram before you arrived." Then, with as much respect as if presenting a Duchess he said: "Let me present to you my wife, Mrs. Falconer."

CHAPTER V. Isabel took the offered hand of her sister-in-law, saying with gentle dignity: "Welcome to our home, Mrs. Stanford; permit me to hope that our acquaintance will prove mutually agreeable."

Nothing but Mrs. Stanford's willingness to find fault in her could have construed the quiet sentence into any thing improper, but that lady, with some politely civil reply outwardly, thought inwardly: "Our home, indeed! a shop-girl welcoming me to 'our home' with such an air."

She could not deny to herself that, after the awkwardness of the first meeting were off, the new mistress did the honors of the household with graceful dignity, and she found herself involuntarily admiring her as she came down attired in an afternoon dress of heavy silk, beautifully made, and worn with an unconscious negligence far removed from the "dressed up" pretentious air, which Mrs. Stanford so heartily despised.

She had come with the benevolent intention of giving her new relative numberless lessons in deportment, but she hardly knew where to commence and wisely concluded to defer her instructions.

"You will admit, however, that the fact did not influence my choice," he replied, quietly; "you are only one of a large circle who have this foolish prejudice against honest labor. The fact will be known, sooner or later, of course, but I prefer that Isabel shall have the opportunity to form certain acquaintances first, after which I have no idea that the knowledge will harm her in the least."

"Mrs. Coland De Long seemed charmed with her to-day," said Mrs. Stanford, reflectively, "and I must confess I never saw any one who dropped more readily and easily into luxurious belongings."

"You will find that mere externals are not all there is commendable in Isabel," resumed Mr. Falconer, with a gratified smile, "and Mrs. De Long is just the woman to find these out, and with her friendship—" but as the rustle of Isabel's dress was heard on the staircase, no more was said.

"You have not inquired for Mme. Arnot," said Mrs. Stanford, as Isabel was seated; Gracie was in Mrs. Montford's room, and the three were together; there was a little malicious curiosity in the remark, to see how Isabel would take the allusion to her past life.

"I am not aware that I have any desire to hear from Mme. Arnot," she replied, coldly; she thought the covert allusion which sought to bring her former poverty to her mind.

"Why?" said Mrs. Stanford, elevating her eye-brows with well-affected surprise. "Because she is a selfish, cruel woman," replied Isabel, with more heat than she had shown since she had become Mrs. Falconer, "and because she has a little power which money gives her she rules her work-women with a rod of iron."

"What, that weak, pretty little woman?" said Mrs. Stanford, incredulously. "The very same," replied Isabel, wrathfully. "Rising from the most abject poverty herself, she has no pity for others who are poor."

"If the Lord of glory had come on earth in your time," poor, and grinds every ounce of work and humiliation and self-respect out of her girls that is possible. I should like to hear how Little and Jennie and the other girls are, but I do not care to hear of Mme. Arnot."

"She was complaining bitterly of her trials when I was in there last," said Mrs. Stanford, ignoring Isabel's last remark. "In the first place, you, who had always been her favorite, her right-hand assistant—how much of that she put on for my benefit I do not know—(Isabel's nose went up scornfully) had left her suddenly; Jennie Dewey had gone soon after, and the little girl called Lottie sick."

"Lottie sick, dear sweet little Lottie sick," interrupted Isabel; "did she say of what?" "Her lameness, I believe, which had become so painful that she could not get to and from her work."

"Poor little girl! She is the dearest and sweetest little martyr that ever lived," cried Isabel, pitifully; "it must be the fever sore has broken out again, and her parents are so poor they need every penny she can earn." Tears stood in Isabel's eyes, and she was scornful no longer. "Mrs. Stanford, won't you go and see her when you return?"

"No! well, that would be a new role for me to appear in," replied the lady; "probably she lives in some low, filthy street; really, my dear Mrs. Falconer, that is asking too much, but I'll tell the district visitors or send the servants if you wish."

"My dear, dainty sister," said Mr. Falconer, who had been a silent listener to the conversation, with a touch of wholesome disdain in his voice, "if the Lord of Glory had come on earth in your time, you would decide at once that a manager was altogether too low a place for you to visit Him in, and would no doubt send your respects by a servant or district visitor."

"Harry Falconer!" the lady was really shocked. "What an idea; as if there were any partiality between the two cases!" "I do not have an extensive Bible reader, but I have a faint recollection of something in it like this: 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto Me,' replied Mr. Falconer, quietly.

"Pardon me if I seem rude, Mrs. Stanford," said Isabel, "but I recall my request. Please do not go, for Lottie is so sensitive, so quick to read hearts and faces, that she would detect a proud or unsympathetic thought at once."

"Have no fears; I didn't have the least intention of going," replied Mrs. Stanford, with a hard little laugh; "it's quite out of my line; but speaking of my return, I have a proposition to make. What do you say to lending Gracie to me for a few months. Lottie is gone and I am very lonely," she spoke feelingly now, and with a much softer tone.

Isabel looked inquiringly at her husband, who answered promptly: "Why no, Emily, we could not think of sparing the child; could we, Mrs. Falconer?" "Certainly nothing but a desire to oblige Mrs. Stanford could be an inducement, and we should miss her very much," replied Isabel thoughtfully; she had not realized how the little one had crept into her heart.

"It would not be at all advisable," rejoined Mr. Falconer, decidedly; but hearing Gracie's light step in the hall, "we will leave it to her, and see if she wishes to go. How is it, Gracie?" as the child came in, and, as Isabel held out her arms, nestled in her lap, putting her arms contentedly about her neck.

"Would you like to go home with Aunt Emily and be her little girl for a time?" The child looked from one to the other doubtfully, and then at her aunt, who awaited her answer smilingly.

assuming woman which brought her such love and respect she asked herself impatiently, and the answer would have been apparent had she not been so blinded by pride and prejudice that she would not see.

"I shall we spend the evening in the home room?" said Isabel to her husband, inquiringly. Mrs. Stanford had stepped out upon a small balcony, ostensibly to look at a stand of flowers there, really to recover from her vexation, which her native good sense told her was unadvisable and uncalled for.

"No," he replied, decidedly, "not until our family wheels have an application of the oil of kindness and love," and he looked significantly at the form on the balcony; "we want no jarring or discordance there."

"Is there any thing I can say or do, Mr. Falconer?" in a low, pained voice. "No, my dear wife," he had never called her that before, and she looked up at him gratefully. "Only be patient and natural. Emily is showing you better self and an sure a little patience and forbearance will bring it out all right."

Mrs. Stanford, even then, was struggling with herself, having the grace to be ashamed of her petulance. "I know I should love her with the rest," she said to herself, "if she had been one of our own rank in society, but—" and that little "but" was enough to embitter all her thoughts.

Mrs. Stanford had two sides to her character, one a selfish and worldly side, with an overwhelming respect for what they would say or do, the other a charmingly friendly and kindly one, which few could resist. This better self was struggling for pre-eminence, as she absently looked into the depths of a pure calla lily.

"Oh, papa, let's ride out to Fairmount this evening," said Gracie, as Mrs. Stanford came rustling in with a happier shade upon her handsome face. "Auntie has not seen the new statuary."

"True, my little girl, that is a happy suggestion," said Mr. Falconer, "if auntie would like to go." "It would certainly be a very pleasant way of spending the evening," said Mrs. Stanford, graciously; she had sensibly determined that there should be no more friction for that evening at least, and Mr. Falconer went at once to order the horses.

The cool evening air, after the heat of the day, was just what she needed, and she called Mrs. Stanford's ruffled feelings and brought out her better self, and she was particularly chatty and agreeable, to Isabel's relief, who responded at once to her mood.

Gracie delighted in riding, and expressed the happiness of her little heart by a flow of childish conversation, as she nestled close by Isabel's side, laying her cheek lovingly against the soft velvet and chemise of her wrap, and occasionally looking in her face with a smile of satisfaction.

Mrs. Stanford was not slow to observe these signs of affection, and, happily, she was inspired by them to a desire to do her brother's wife justice as far as it in her power.

The next morning she arose with determination to be kind toward the young hostess, and she succeeded so well that she was unexpectedly agreeable. She was sitting in the drawing-room when Isabel entered from a visit to Mrs. Montford's room. That good woman had divined the state of affairs intuitively, and her sympathies were with the young creature who had resisted the temptation of saying, with a significant nod:

"Don't you let her browbeat you one particle, Mrs. Falconer," and Isabel had replied smilingly, with a little pat of the good woman's motherly shoulder: "Don't be alarmed, Mrs. Montford, on my account."

"Gracie tells me you have been having some new dresses made," Mrs. Stanford was saying, pleasantly. "I must confess to a weakness for liking to see pretty costumes," and, in obedience to the hint, Isabel led the way to her room, and the remainder of the morning was spent in looking over the new wardrobe and discussing styles.

[TO BE CONTINUED.] BETTING ON HONESTY. An Amusing Story Told by Norway's Famous Peasants.

One winter's day, some years ago, a couple of young men were sitting in London talking of their travels during the summer. One of them had been in Norway, and could not sufficiently praise the honesty of the Norwegian peasants and their readiness in judging character.

"If I am a well-dressed person, and look like a gentleman, they will not notice me in my own country unless I have paid a penny for the horses. I need only say: 'The one who comes on behind will pay.' That was too much for the other, and it ended in a heavy bet that they should go together through Norway, buy their own horses, and travel through the country the first posting station in advance of the other, without a single penny in his pocket; the other should follow behind and pay."

The following summer they went to Norway, got their carriages, and started on their trip. But at the very first station the Englishman had expatiated upon the honesty of the Norwegian people; he had forgotten what the magic words were in Norwegian. He could not pay the post-boy, neither could he say: "The one who comes on behind will pay." Fortunately a merchant from Christiania came to the rescue. The Englishman told him all about the bet, upon which the merchant informed him what the words were in Norwegian. The Englishman repeated them to the post-boy, and they had at once the desired effect. The boy was satisfied, and said it would no doubt be all right about the money. The merchant, however, thought it would be best for the credit of the country to let the new post-boy, who was to go with the Englishman to the next station, into the secret, and requested him to pass it on from station to station, that when the first Englishman arrived and said: "The one coming on behind will pay," no one was to trouble him about money, for on being allowed to continue his journey in this way he would win the bet. The boy undertook to do this, and all the post-boys and station-keepers on the road enjoyed the joke immensely, without betraying that they knew any thing about the affair. And so it happened that the Englishman traveled through the country without paying a penny; and thus the two Englishmen got about telling this story, which again is told to a thousand others, that in Norway you need not pay at the first posting station, but only say: "The one who comes on behind will pay."—Bjornstjerne Bjornson, in Harper's Magazine.

An inventor in Berlin thinks he has devised a good elevator for private dwellings. It is on the principle of the inclined railway, the motive power being furnished by the city water applied in the collar. Each flight has a separate chair, so that one person can go from the first to the second floor while another is on his way from the second to the third or still another coming down from the fourth to the third.

TAKING THE CENSUS.

The Great Work Which the Government Is About to Undertake.

There is no branch of the Government that so accurately reflects the mind of its head as does the census office, and seldom has a work of a tenth of its magnitude been undertaken with so little restriction in discretionary power as that devolving upon the superintendent of the census. He is absolutely free in the selection of his assistants, whom he chooses with respect to their qualifications for the duties they are to perform, and his great work ends only when he shall say it is complete, and will involve an expenditure of not more than \$6,400,000, exclusive of the cost of printing, engraving and binding, whereas the cost of the tenth census was restricted to \$3,000,000. The army of 40,000 employees will be in the field in June, 1890, every member doing exactly the same work at the same time, the active labor of enumeration being embraced within a few weeks. There is no other country that has undertaken so massive a census work, and the United States may easily be placed at the head of the nations of the world in the perfection of its elaboration of this important function of the government. It is no exaggeration to state that the schedules of inquiries of any one of the fifty subjects of investigation embrace a number of questions exceeding the entire number of inquiries of the schedules of other countries, and especially does this comparison hold in the case of Great Britain.

The fact that the census of England is taken in a night has often been the subject of newspaper comment in this country, but when the character of this work is known it will be seen that there is nothing remarkable in the feat and that the results are in keeping with the time employed. The census of England involves merely a household schedule that can be answered in an evening by the head of a family and is left at the places of residence by police officers, who are employed to do this work by the British Government, and who call for the lists the following morning. In this manner the census is, technically speaking, taken in a night. It would be folly to leave the schedule containing all the items of information required by the United States at the homes of the people to be answered, as in hardly one case in ten would even an attempt be made to answer it. Then the police forces of this country could not be called upon for this work, as their maintenance is here borne by the various cities, villages and counties, whereas in England the general government pays half the expense of all the police forces and controls them completely.

The house-to-house count of the inhabitants which will be pursued by the 40,000 enumerators on the first Monday of next June will be attended by an inquiry of the age, sex, nativity, race, physical condition, and all the facts relating to the people. For this purpose the country has been distributed into 175 census districts, for each of which there will be appointed a supervisor by the President next spring, whose duty it will be to subdivide his districts into what are called enumerators' districts. The salary paid the supervisors will be \$125 per month and in addition thereto \$1 for every 1,000 of the population of sparsely settled districts.

These supervisors can not be paid less than \$500, their average earnings probably amounting to about \$850, which includes an allowance for clerical services. The enumerators will be paid 2 cents for every inhabitant, the same for each birth and death reported, 20 cents for each farm, and 30 cents for establishments of productive industry recorded by them, to which is added 5 cents for every veteran of the late war whose name goes on their lists.

The law permits the superintendent of the Interior, to withdraw certain schedules relating to special matters from the enumerators and commit the same to the charge of special agents employed by the superintendent for this purpose. These special agents are paid per diem and will be employed in 1890 as in 1880, collecting statistics of manufactures in all cities with a population exceeding 5000 inhabitants throughout the country. In this manner the enumerators are relieved of some of the more important schedules of the lists and the vital work of the census facilitated.

Having subdivided his district the supervisor's duty is to nominate suitable persons for enumerators, whose appointment is made by the superintendent. These enumerators are allowed fifteen days in which to complete their work, when it is confined to cities and towns, and thirty days when it extends into rural districts. The schedules, when they are answered, are returned to the supervisor, who examines them and makes up the count in his district, then forwarding the same to Washington.

In 1880 the first schedules to be returned to this city were from Philadelphia, they being followed by the papers from Brooklyn.

Upon the receipt of these schedules the great work of tabulation begins, separate lists being made of all the branches of information which the census will show, such as race, nativity, etc.—Washington Post.

It is pretty clear that the wine business of California has been so greatly overdone that many vineyards are likely to be dug up. The fact is that our people have no great taste for wine, and the attempt to make it a national drink is not a success.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

White zephyr articles, if but slightly soiled, are readily cleansed by rubbing with dry flour and hanging out of doors on a clear, breezy day.

For inexpensive bands for curtains, take strips of cretonne with pretty vines or figures and outline them with tinsel; it has the effect of old tapestry work.

Kid Glove Cleaner.—White soap, 4 1-2 drams; hot water, 2 1-2 drams; rub into a paste, and add solution of chlorinated soda, 2 1-2 drams; water of ammonia, 20 minims.

Tomato Jelly.—Take ripe tomatoes, peel and squeeze out the juice. To every pint, add half a pound of sugar. Season with white ginger. Boil until stiff.—Woman's Magazine.

Quince seeds, saved dry, will be found very useful when troubled with tickling in the throat. Place a seed in the mouth, and the moisture will extract the healing qualities.

Do not scrape the inside of frying pans, as after this operation any preparation fried is liable to catch or burn to the pan. If the pan has black inside, rub it with a hard crust of bread, and wash in hot water, mixed with a little soda.

Peach Fritters.—Make a batter of one cupful of flour, one tablespoonful of butter and one egg, and sufficient sweet milk or water to make it of right consistency. Dip the halves of fresh peaches into the batter and drop into boiling lard. Serve with powdered sugar.

Salt dissolved in alcohol is often found a good thing for removing grease spots from cloth. Molasses will remove the grass stains so often found on the summer clothing of children. Rub the molasses as if it were soap on the stained place and then wash the garment in the ordinary fashion.

Superior Cement for China.—Isinglass, 1 ounce; water, 6 ounces; gum mastic, 4 drams; alcohol, 4 fluid drams. Dissolve the isinglass in the water by a gentle heat, add the gum previously dissolved in the spirit, and shake well. The cement must be liquefied previous to using by immersing the container in hot water.

HAPPY HOME LIFE.

A Just Valuation of a Woman's Duties and Responsibilities. In the modern fury for culture there is danger that the good old-fashioned accomplishments, which are the foundation of all healthy and happy home life, may fall into disrepute.

This will not happen among women with broad and evenly developed minds, although, strangely enough, it is they who are credited with holding in contempt those duties which nature has imposed upon womanhood. Fiction is full of Jellabys, but society can nullify the satire with an array of homes provided over by accomplished women, who look well to the ways of their households, and yet have time to consider the needs of the ignorant, the destitute and the unfortunate.

Within the past ten years there has been profound inquiry into all that pertains to correct living, and this embodies wholesome food and simplified clothing. Ground has been gained from which the women of the future will not recede, but from which they will continue to advance.

This has been accomplished by women who have thought, and who have been able to suggest and plan upon a basis of personal experience. And with these the smallest details of house-keeping and home making are never trivial. All the tasks that seem petty and menial, the scrubbing and scouring, the cooking, the making and mending, are accepted as necessary factors in the solution of the complicated problem of life. It is only the pretender to intellectual superiority who holds homely responsibilities in contempt, and who can not realize the satisfaction which lies in doing the smallest task as well as it possibly can be done. To be the promoter of cleanliness and order, to train children to habits of punctuality, neatness, faithfulness and obedience, sending them into the world to multiply and perpetuate these influences, is to add something noble and permanent to civilization. The intellectual slattern, the snatter of French and belle lettres, naturally slights what she considers the prosaic routine of housework. But it is because she is mentally incapable of realizing and appreciating its dignity and importance. It is infinitely better to bake a loaf of wholesome bread than write a trite essay; and "to sweep a room as by God's grace" is a performance infinitely more praiseworthy than to grind out a dozen lame and impotent verses. It will be found that the majority of women who have succeeded in professions and in literature have succeeded just as fully in that life, secluded from the world, and of which it has only glimpses now and then. And they themselves do not rank the less famous success second to that which the public knows of and has approved. They realize that in human life nothing is valueless; that every act, word, thought or deed has good or evil significance and results that, whatever they may, are ineffaceable and imperishable.

Only one in millions is chosen to be the central figure of a great crisis—the thinker, the planner, the leader. The craiker of the majority, which comprises the brilliant, the commonplace, and the mediocre, the richly and the meagerly endowed, is made up of ordinary achievements. The real philosophy of life lies in accepting this condition, and making the commonplace beautiful and complete in the manner of the doing.—Chicago Inter Ocean



MRS. MONTFORD MET HER IN THE HALL.

Innovations as Mrs. Montford met her in the hall.

"Mr. and Mrs. Falconer have just gone home," she said, as Mrs. Stanford met her greeting with an inquiring look.

Mrs. Montford was not an ardent admirer of Mrs. Stanford; that lady had always assumed an air of lofty patronage toward her, especially galling to her self-respect, and had in addition shown a disposition to dictate in the management of her brother's household, a proceeding resented by the experienced housekeeper, who rightly thought that, as long as the master was satisfied with her methods, Mrs. Stanford had no occasion to interfere.

Mrs. Stanford was usually too well bred and discreet to discuss family matters with a third party in any capacity, but in this case her curiosity got the better of her judgment, and she said, in a half whisper, as she sank on the drawing-room sofa:



"IF THE LORD OF GLORY HAD COME ON EARTH IN YOUR TIME."

poor, and grinds every ounce of work and humiliation and self-respect out of her girls that is possible. I should like to hear how Little and Jennie and the other girls are, but I do not care to hear of Mme. Arnot."

"She was complaining bitterly of her trials when I was in there last," said Mrs. Stanford, ignoring Isabel's last remark. "In the first place, you, who had always been her favorite, her right-hand assistant—how much of that she put on for my benefit I do not know—(Isabel's nose went up scornfully) had left her suddenly; Jennie Dewey had gone soon after, and the little girl called Lottie sick."

"Lottie sick, dear sweet little Lottie sick," interrupted Isabel; "did she say of what?" "Her lameness, I believe, which had become so painful that she could not get to and from her work."

"Poor little girl! She is the dearest and sweetest little martyr that ever lived," cried Isabel, pitifully; "it must be the fever sore has broken out again, and her parents are so poor they need every penny she can earn." Tears stood in Isabel's eyes, and she was scornful no longer. "Mrs. Stanford, won't you go and see her when you return?"

"No! well, that would be a new role for me to appear in," replied the lady; "probably she lives in some low, filthy street; really, my dear Mrs. Falconer, that is asking too much, but I'll tell the district visitors or send the servants if you wish."

"My dear, dainty sister," said Mr. Falconer, who had been a silent listener to the conversation, with a touch of wholesome disdain in his voice, "if the Lord of Glory had come on earth in your time, you would decide at once that a manager was altogether too low a place for you to visit Him in, and would no doubt send your respects by a servant or district visitor."

"Harry Falconer!" the lady was really shocked. "What an idea; as if there were any partiality between the two cases!" "I do not have an extensive Bible reader, but I have a faint recollection of something in it like this: 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto Me,' replied Mr. Falconer, quietly.

"Pardon me if I seem rude, Mrs. Stanford," said Isabel, "but I recall my request. Please do not go, for Lottie is so sensitive, so quick to read hearts and faces, that she would detect a proud or unsympathetic thought at once."

"Have no fears; I didn't have the least intention of going," replied Mrs. Stanford, with a hard little laugh; "it's quite out of my line; but speaking of my return, I have a proposition to make. What do you say to lending Gracie to me for a few months. Lottie is gone and I am very lonely," she spoke feelingly now, and with a much softer tone.

Isabel looked inquiringly at her husband, who answered promptly: "Why no, Emily, we could not think of sparing the child; could we, Mrs. Falconer?" "Certainly nothing but a desire to oblige Mrs. Stanford could be an inducement, and we should miss her very much," replied Isabel thoughtfully; she had not realized how the little one had crept into her heart.

"It would not be at all advisable," rejoined Mr. Falconer, decidedly; but hearing Gracie's light step in the hall, "we will leave it to her, and see if she wishes to go. How is it, Gracie?" as the child came in, and, as Isabel held out her arms, nestled in her lap, putting her arms contentedly about her neck.

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**The Chase County Courant.**  
 W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher  
 Issued every Thursday.  
 Official Paper of Chase County.

New York Star.—Senators Ingalls and Plumb are at loggerheads with General Harrison's Indian Commissioner over the superintendency of Haskell institute. In truth, every one of much account in the Republican party seems to be at odds with the Presidential cabinet about something.

Our old Democratic friend, J. D. Riges, says that six-cent cattle under Cleveland and three-cent cattle under Harrison is a sad commentary upon the effect of Republican protection in Kansas. He still hopes, however, to see the Kansas farmer resume his reason and reverse that 82 thousand majority for tariff reform and good government.—*Florence Herald.*

Atchison Patriot.—Judge C. C. Whitson, who for twenty-five years was Probate Judge of Chase county, has moved to Topeka, where he will make his permanent home. Judge Whitson belongs to one of the oldest and best families of Cincinnati. He is an old fashioned, courteous and dignified gentleman, whom it is a great pleasure to know. He soldiered through the war as a commissioned officer of the Fifth Ohio Infantry.

The 24th of September and 8th of October, the last of the series of "Harvest Excursions" for this year, will be run. Those who have friends in the east that desire to see this beautiful western country, should bear this in mind and write them to come at one of those periods, for such an opportunity as this will not be offered again perhaps in twelve months. The rate on these excursions is one fare for the round trip, and tickets good for thirty days.

**SUNSET COX.**

The length and width and depth of this good man lately gone was well portrayed by the telegram of a Jewish order: "A friend of Israel has fallen." And the friend of Israel was likewise the friend of all other tribes. He was not the one to ask who was his neighbor.

It was through his labors that life-saving stations were established along five thousand miles of coast, and he was the one who softened the hard condition of the government employee everywhere. His smaller deeds were as numerous and beneficent as leaves, and his grateful beneficiaries are legion.

A good life was closed by a death as beautiful as that sunset in describing which he affixed a lasting sobriquet to his name.—*Newton Republican.*

**CRIMES OF A NATION.**

HISTORY, WITH COMMENTS.

PART III, IRENE, NO. 1.

We will next call attention to Irene as, perhaps, being one of the most oppressed of all nations who are not reduced to abject slavery. From the time of Henry II. in A. D. 1116, to the present time, England, at various periods, has had this unfortunate country under her oppressive and unjust laws. In studying the history of British misrule in this country the first thing that strikes the observer is the double policy of England, which she has pursued ever since she began her conquests, a policy which is utterly devoid of justice and tramples upon the laws of humanity; the ideas in the policy of England that is paramount to all others are *Confiscation and Colonization.* In A. D. 1171, Henry II appointed and organized the police or military for the purpose of entirely controlling the government of the island, as well as appointing the revenue officers of this same island.

One of the acts of Confiscation was the county of Meath given to Hugh DeLacy. This was a thickly populated county, and comprised an area of thirty or forty square miles. This county contained thousands of people who had their own homes; had lived there from infancy to manhood; their parents, grandparents and in fact, their entire kith and kin had lived there generation after generation; they had become attached to homes of their own; yet the cold and heartless British policy decreed that one man, a foreigner, should own their lands, their flocks and their all.

Is it any wonder that when Hugh DeLacy demanded possession of their homes, their all, that they refused to give it up without a struggle? but it was an unequal struggle; it was right against oppression; and backed by the English army the contest was unequal; these unfortunate people were evicted from their homes in the midst of cold, cold winter, if I am not mistaken, they burned every house in the district, and what would be called the police of England, to-day, rode the country in squads, and applied the torch, and after they had done the bidding of their landlord to perfection, as they supposed, they would discover a happy home in some little dell and they would remark: Why, there is a house; would ride up to the house and force an entrance and take the straw bed from the steed and apply the torch and keep the distracted mother from extinguishing the flames, until their home, their all, was consumed; and did the thousands that perished from the inclement weather, starvation and cruelty say: "God save King Henry?"

But you say, why not draw the veil of obscurity over these acts of atrocity, crime and cruelty? I will ask: Are not the same scenes being enacted in the same country, to-day, only slightly modified? is it better to lay bare the truth to public gaze; or, from a servile policy, gloss over the crimes of this nation?

The historian says that under the rule of Henry II vast tracts of Irish territory were parceled out to the English nobility, who had colonized certain sections, and known as the English pall. The same historian says the profuseness with which Henry

had parceled out Irish lands and the jealous rigor with which each settlement repressed the slightest infringement soon caused deep and fierce hatred. Is it any wonder? Would you or any one not fight for the dear old home and its hallowed memories? yet, "God save the King." The laws of all civilized countries are general in their nature; yet, the land of Hibernia seems to be an exception; the charter known as magna charta was not extended to the Irish people, although it was in force in England and Scotland, an Irishman could not have a trial by a jury, but was frequently tried and convicted without having the privilege of confronting the witnesses, and frequently not being present at the trial, or dragged from his own country, confined in English dungeons until the whim of the executioner should lead the patriot to the block; and did the patriot, as he saw the gleam of the ax descend which would make his body a headless trunk, cry: "God save the King?"

Are the trials for conspiracy much or any better now than they were in the twelfth century? If one jury will not obey the mandates of the English government, and they find the jury is going to acquit, do they not discharge that jury and summons one that will convict? I wonder if the English government looks back, with pride and gratification, upon what is known as the statutes of Killarney? These statutes treated the Irish as an inferior race; marriage with the Irish were forbidden, with heavy penalties attached; as were the nursing of English infants by Irish females, speaking the Irish language, etc.

A. D. 1612, after the subjugation of Ireland by Lord Mountjoy, and the self exile of Tyrone, King James organized what was called the Royal Irish Society, which simply means a grand colonization scheme; the lands that had been desolated by famine, pestilence, war and confiscation were to be turned over to this organization; they were to build castles, forts, etc., for their grants. This scheme, which was conceived in crime, was baptized in the blood of the citizens of Ireland. To steal a rabbit was punished by putting out of the eyes; but to steal a whole island had the sanction of James I, and was chartered by Parliament. Cruelty and misery were terms that need no definition, as it was verified in every act of English authorities but a short decade after forming the Royal Irish Society, the ultimate object being the possession of all the lands in Ireland. The scheme was carried into effect by confiscation, and banishment; and by the selling of large numbers of Irish peasants to the West India Islands for slaves to the aristocracy. The lands had passed into the hands of the favored classes Landlord and Tenant; and at what price did that fifty to eighty thousand who were sold into slavery in the West Indies cry: "God save the King?" or was it *maledicto, maledicto?* In Cromwell's crusade did he not, after conquering the patriots give the order of "no quarters" more times than he exercised the more merciful rule of treating those captured as prisoners of war? did he not murder in cold blood more than he spared.

We now come to a sad part of the history of this oppressed country—the famine of 1848, which swept away thousands of these unfortunate people. I wonder if they looked with admiration on the beautiful effects of the carrying out of the ideas of the Royal Irish Society, which confiscated the lands of their ancestors, made them tenants, while their landlords, for two hundred years, had been wringing from them every dollar they could make out of the soil and taking it to England to support themselves in licentiousness and indolence? Had they had the ownership of the lands that were confiscated for the benefit of the Royal Irish Society, would one year's failure of crops have visited such a calamity upon them.

Within a few hours' sail of these very landlords, did they, the landlords, say: "We have had the earnings of these people for two centuries; shall we not now see that their wants shall be supplied and they kept from an untimely grave?" or did they say: "Let them starve; what care we for the starving mother, with her starving babe; if they all die, we can colonize with English and they will not want home rule, and we will not have to employ English bayonets to collect our rents?"

**IN MEMORIAM.**

Died, September 1, 1889, of convulsions and paralysis, Inus A., only child of M. R. and L. J. Carroll of Anderson, Ind., aged 1 year, 6 months and three days. The mother was visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Shipley, of Clements, Kan. The bereaved family have the sympathy of their many friends.

Mrs. Carroll wishes to tender her thanks to the neighbors for their services rendered during the sickness and death of her babe.

Oh, Death, why call so sudden?  
 Why come for our babe so soon?  
 Why should we wear the garb of mourning,  
 For Inus, dear, laid in the tomb?  
 But she has gone to God on high,  
 And needs no mother there  
 To nurse her babe from day to day,  
 And watch her with much care.  
 'Tis a sublime and blessed thought,  
 That there's a happy home  
 Where our dear babes, thro' Christ are brought,  
 Where troubles never come.

**WHAT DID HE FIND OUT?**

It appears that Asa Rhoads, who was going to investigate the death of my wife, has not told the public what he found out by his thorough investigation. That man Rhoads must be a fool or a knave. Had I known what he was saying or doing, I would not have given him anything. My neighbors knew, but would not say anything about the case to me for fear of the witness stand. My wife's health had been bad for some time, and she was very dizzy at times. I can prove that I insisted on having some one to do her work and have with her, and having a doctor to see her, but she refused both offers. There are some people yet talking of its being a suspicious case; but the suspicion only exists in the minds of fools or knaves, that judge other people by themselves.  
 J. I. JOHNSON.

**HARVEST EXCURSIONS.—LOW RATES**

The Santa Fe Route will sell, on September 10 and 24, and October 8, 1889, round-trip excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates from Cottonwood Falls to all points in Kansas, west of a line drawn through Albert station (Barton County), Larned (Lawrence County), Macksville, (Stafford County), and Springvale, (Pratt County), and to all points in the Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Texas, Panhandle of Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho and Montana. Tickets are good for thirty days from date of sale, with stop-overs allowed at pleasure on return trip. Parties desiring to make a thirty days' trip to any of the western mountain resorts, including Las Vegas, Hot Springs, Colorado Springs, Palmer Lake, Cascade Canon, Manitou, Green Mountain Falls, etc., can save money by taking advantage of the Harvest Excursion dates. For ticket rates and other information, call on C. H. Meves, Agent A. T. & S. F. R. R., or address GEO. T. NICHOLSON, G. P. & T. A. A. T. & S. F. R. R., TOPEKA, KANSAS

**PROGRAM OF BAZAAR TOWNSHIP S. S. CONVENTION, TO BE HELD AT BAZAAR SATURDAY, SEPT. 21**

10 a. m.—Opening exercises led by Rev. R. E. Maclean.  
 Anthem.  
 Address of welcome by R. H. Chandler.  
 Reports of township vice president.  
 Reports from the various superintendents.  
 Music.  
**AFTERNOON.**  
 Song service conducted by F. V. Alford.  
 "What are the principal drawbacks to the success of Sunday school work?" by Rev. Wright.  
 "How to secure the same attendance in winter as in summer," by Mrs. Patten.  
 "Sunday school music by Mrs. Woodworth."  
 "Why are there so few conversions in the Sunday schools?" by J. E. Perry.  
 "Explain the influence that the Sunday school has on the church," by Rev. H. A. Cook.  
 Question box by Rev. Mathews.  
 Papers limited to 10 minutes and speeches to 5.  
 by Order of Committee.

**"The Good Old Way."**

At the request of a good many farmers I have, at considerable expense, fitted up a No. 1 Custom rig at Wyoming mills, Cedar Point, and am prepared to grind Wheat, Rye, and Buckwheat grists, in the "good old way," either for cash or grain toll; Rye and Buckwheat, on Mondays only; Corn and Wheat any day (except Sunday). A good stock of choice brands of rolled and burr flour will be kept on hand, at low prices; also mill feed, etc. Give us a trial.  
 O. H. DRINKWATER.

**PUBLIC SALE.**

John Zurluh will sell at auction, on the Birley place, on Rock creek, ten miles southwest of Cottonwood Falls, and five miles west of Bazaar, in this county, beginning at 10 a. m., on Friday, September 27, 1889, two 7-year-old work horses; 2 brood mares, bred to jacks; 1 mare colt, 2 years old; 1 yearling mare colt; 2 suckling mules. For terms see bills. sept 19 2w

**BUSINESS BREVITIES.**

SEED WHEAT.—600 bushels of Fultz variety for sale, by J. G. Winne, Toledo, Kansas.

See those hair ornaments and beads at Mrs. E. V. Finley's.

Brown & Roberts have all the furniture and undertaking goods in Cottonwood Falls, and will sell them cheap.

S. A. Breese may be found in his office, one door west of the postoffice, where he is prepared to loan money, on real-estate security. aug 15-1f

S. A. Breese has cheap money to loan, on real estate. aug 15-1f

The latest novelties in neckwear and millinery, at bed rock prices, at Mrs. E. V. Finley's.

If you want a sewing machine, call on R. L. Ford, the jeweler, who is agent for the Wheeler & Wilson and Domestic companies. Mr. Ford also keeps supplies for the Domestic machines. aug 15-1f

Wood taken on subscription.  
 J. J. Vestering, the photographer at Burns, Marion county, makes a specialty of enlarging pictures, and guarantees satisfaction. jy 25-3m

Brown & Roberts have the only horse in the county. feb 16-1f  
 Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefertigte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezialität. aug 5-1f

Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine.  
 The New York Cash Dry Goods Co. retail goods at wholesale prices, in the store room with Ford, the jeweler.

Dwelling to rent or for sale. Apply to Mrs. M. Oliver, the milliner.  
 Subscribe for the COURANT the largest and best paper published in Chase county.

Graham and cream bread and fresh rolls at U. Handy's, Strong City.

**100 TONS OF HARD & SOFT COAL AT BOTTOM PRICES FOR CASH.**  
 ALSO  
**LUMBER,**  
 BY  
**J. M. KERR,**  
 COTTONWOOD FALLS.


**H. F. GILLETT,**  
 SUCCESSOR TO  
**CAMPBELL & GILLETT**  
 DEALER IN  
**SHELF & HEAVY HARDWARE, CUTLERY, TINWARE, &c., and the finest line of COOKING & HEATING STOVES**  
 In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated  
**WOOD MOWER**  
 And the best make of  
**Agricultural Implements and Machinery.**  
**STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE.**  
 Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.  
**COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.**



**JULIUS REMY,** Tonsorial Artist.  
**B. U. SCHLAUDECKER,** ROLAND ROBERTS  
**ERIE MEAT MARKET.**  
 SCHLAUDECKER & ROBERTS, Proprietors.  
 Dealers in—  
 All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash paid for HIDES.  
 COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

**TAYLOR, TAYLOR & CO.,**  
 LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
 OFFICE, 80 EXCHANGE BUILDING.  
**KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.**  
 SALESMEN:  
 JNO. F. TAYLOR AND W. H. TAYLOR, Cattle Salesmen.  
 DAVID SMITH, Hog Salesman, and R. S. POSTON, Office.  
 J. P. STRODE, Yardman and Assistant Salesman

**STRONG CITY HARDWARE COMPANY,**  
 DEALERS IN SHELF AND HEAVY  
**HARDWARE,**  
 PINE LUMBER, GRAIN, AND  
**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, HARNESS, SADDLERY, CUTLERY, STOVES & TINWARE.**  
 SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO CUSTOM MADE TIN GOODS.  
 The above firm will continue to maintain and operate the business at the old stand of **E. A. HILDEBRAND.**


**J. A. GOUDIE, J. S. LOY,**  
**GOUDIE & LOY,**  
 DEALERS IN  
**FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES, ETC., ETC.**  
  
**MAKE A SPECIALTY OF REPAIRING AND ATTEND**  
**ALL ORDERS, DAY OR NIGHT, FOR UNDERTAKING.**  
**J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency**  
 Railroad or Syndicate Lands, will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms.  
 AND LOANS MONEY.  
**COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS**  
**IRVIN BLANCHARD,**  
**DEHORNER OF CATTLE,**  
 HOMESTEAD, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS.  
 Nearly three years experience, guarantee no stubs to grow on all that I dehorn.  
 I use HAAPP's dehorning tools and CHUTE. aug. 20.—5mos.

**ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**  
**THOS. H. GRISHAM**  
 ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,  
 Office upstairs in National Bank building  
 COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.  
**C. N. STERRY,**  
 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
 EMPORIA, KANSAS,  
 Will practice in the several counties of Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. 7-12 1f.

**PHYSICIANS.**  
**T. M. ZANE, M. D.**  
 PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
 Office at Central Drug Store, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. Sept 4f.  
**A. M. CONAWAY,**  
 PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,  
 Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. 11-11-1f

**Wm. H. HOLSINGER,**  
 DEALER IN—  
**Hardware, Stoves and Tinware,**  
**FARM MACHINERY & WIND MILLS,**

**Wood and Iron Pumps,**  
**PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS,**  
**W. H. HOLSINGER,**  
 COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.  
 S. Birkett, J. Verner, J. C. Scroggin.

**Birkett, Verner & Co.,**  
  
**LIVE STOCK Commission - Merchants,**  
 ROOM 19, LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE—  
**Kansas - City, - Mo.**  
 CATTLE SALESMEN  
**M. J. VERNER, J. C. SCROGGIN.**  
 HOG SALESMEN.  
**S. BIRKETT, DAN. BROWN.**  
 C. H. HILL, Solicitor and Feed Buyer.  
 C. E. Wiggins, Office, J. A. Logan, Yardman  
 Publication of summons.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss  
 Chase County.  
 In the District Court of Chase county, Kansas.  
 J. M. Kerr, Plaintiff,  
 vs.  
 Jas. A. Oursler,  
 Nettie Lovina Oursler,  
 B. C. Burnley and Samuel Denn, Defendants.  
 To Joseph Milligan, above-named defendant:  
 You will take notice that you have been sued, in the District court of Chase county, Kansas; that the plaintiff, above named, J. M. Kerr, on the 13th day of September, 1889, filed his petition in the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, to foreclose a mechanic's lien for lumber and other building material furnished said defendant, Jas. A. Oursler, under contract, on said land, was erected and built a barn, and a room in the dwelling house finished, on the following described land situate in Chase county, Kansas, to-wit:  
 North part of w. 1/2 of sec. 15, and north part of e. 1/2 of w. 1/2 of sec. 15, T. 24, R. 24, S. 24, that said Jas. A. Oursler is the owner of said land, and is indebted to said plaintiff in the sum of \$134.30, for lumber and material so furnished and used on said land, and for which plaintiff asks to have his mechanic's lien foreclosed; that you have, or claim to have, some interest in said real estate adverse to the lien and claim of the plaintiff. You will, therefore, demur, answer, or otherwise plead to the petition of plaintiff, on or before the 1st day of November, 1889, or the petition will be taken as true, and judgment will be rendered foreclosing said mechanic's lien, and ordering said building and lands sold to satisfy the same and costs of suit, and forever debarring you from setting up or claiming any interest in said land.  
 J. M. Kerr, Plaintiff.  
 Attest GEORGE M. HAYDEN, clerk of the District Court, of Chase county, Kansas.  
 [L. S.] MADDEN BROS. Atty's for Plaintiff.

**LEGAL.**  
 Samuel Denn is hereby notified that he has been sued in the District Court of Chase county, Kansas; that the petition of the plaintiff in said cause is filed in said Court; that the names of the parties in said cause are Sarah A. Horton, plaintiff, and Richard Cutbert, executor of the last will and testament of Maria Denn, deceased, and H. V. Bundren, defendant; Richard Cutbert to convey one undivided half of the said real estate, as executor of the last will and testament of Maria Denn, deceased, in equal shares to the plaintiff and each of the defendants, except the said Richard Cutbert and H. V. Bundren, and decreeing the plaintiff and the defendants, Phoebe H. Robinson, Mary S. Webster, Elizabeth Cox, William P. Denn, Ralph Denn, Jane Murdoch, Samuel Denn and H. V. Bundren, defendants; that he will be required to answer said petition on or before the 17th day of October, A. D. 1889, or it will be taken as true, and judgment will be rendered against him accordingly, determining the interest of the plaintiff and each of the defendants in the following described real estate in Chase County, Kansas, to-wit: The southwest quarter of the southwest quarter and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-four, township nineteen, range eight east, and decreeing the one undivided half of the said real estate, as executor of the last will and testament of Maria Denn, deceased, in equal shares to the plaintiff and each of the defendants, except the said Richard Cutbert and H. V. Bundren, and decreeing the plaintiff and the defendants, Phoebe H. Robinson, Mary S. Webster, Elizabeth Cox, William P. Denn, Ralph Denn, Jane Murdoch and Samuel Denn, to each the owner of one undivided eighth of said real estate, and partitioning the same between them accordingly; and in case such partition cannot be made without manifest injury, the said real estate will be decreed to be sold and the purchase price thereof brought into court and divided among the plaintiff and the said defendants, other than Richard Cutbert and H. V. Bundren, according to their respective shares in said real estate.  
 SANDERS & REES,  
 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

The Chase County Courant.  
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.  
THURSDAY, SEPT. 12, 1899.

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall awe, no favor sway;  
How to the line, let no 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.

	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.	7 in.	8 in.	9 in.	10 in.
1 week	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$3.50	\$4.00	\$4.50	\$5.00	\$5.50
2 weeks	1.75	2.50	3.25	4.00	4.75	5.50	6.25	7.00	7.75	8.50
3 weeks	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25
4 weeks	2.75	3.75	4.75	5.75	6.75	7.75	8.75	9.75	10.75	11.75
5 weeks	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25
6 weeks	3.75	4.75	5.75	6.75	7.75	8.75	9.75	10.75	11.75	12.75
7 weeks	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	13.25
8 weeks	4.75	5.75	6.75	7.75	8.75	9.75	10.75	11.75	12.75	13.75
9 weeks	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	13.25	14.25
10 weeks	5.75	6.75	7.75	8.75	9.75	10.75	11.75	12.75	13.75	14.75

Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first insertion; 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion; double price for black letter, or for items under the head of "Local Short Stops." No due bills for patent medicines or other goods taken on advertising; that is, we will not advertise for manufacturers of goods and then pay them, in addition to the advertising as much cash, if not more than the articles advertised are worth for the privilege of advertising their goods.



TIME TABLE.

TIME TABLE A. T. & S. F. R. R.		M. & N. T. & S. F. R. R.		M. & N. T. & S. F. R. R.	
AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM
Cedar Gr. 11 01	9 59	11 37	12 12	2 03	
Clements 11 15	10 20	11 34	12 23	2 20	
Elmdale 11 34	10 28	11 46	12 37	2 48	
Evans 11 41	10 31	11 52	12 42	3 04	
Strong 11 49	10 41	11 57	12 50	3 12	
Elftoor 12 05	10 48	12 05	1 05	3 33	
Safford 12 12	10 59	12 12	1 10	3 54	

W. & A. T. & S. F. R. R.		M. & N. T. & S. F. R. R.		M. & N. T. & S. F. R. R.	
AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM
Safford 11 40	3 34	4 45	2 58	5 06	
Ellinor 3 46	3 40	4 59	3 05	5 11	
Strong 3 57	3 48	4 58	3 15	5 23	
Evans 4 06	3 57	5 05	3 20	5 41	
Elmdale 4 15	4 02	5 08	3 27	5 52	
Clements 4 27	4 16	5 21	3 53	6 15	
Cedar Gr. 4 37	4 27	5 30	4 05	6 30	

C. K. & W. R. R.		M. & N. T. & S. F. R. R.		M. & N. T. & S. F. R. R.	
AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM
Lost Springs 11 22am	5 33pm				
Burdick 11 58	6 30				
Diamond Springs 12 10	6 55				
Evans 12 28	7 30				
Strong City 12 40	7 50	4 20pm			
Cottonwood Falls 1 10	8 20				
Gladstone 1 20	8 30				
Bazar 1 30	8 40				

Only Temperance Bitters Known.



VINEGAR BITTERS

THE ONLY NON-ALCOHOLIC VEGETABLE MEDICINE PUT UP IN LIQUID FORM EVER DISCOVERED.

It is not a vile fancy drink made of rum, port, whisky, or refuse liquors, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, but a purely vegetable preparation, made from native California herbs.

Twenty-five years' use has demonstrated to millions of sufferers throughout the civilized world, that of all the medicines ever discovered Vinegar Bitters only possesses perfect and wonderful curative effects upon those troubled with the following diseases: viz: Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Headache, Malaria, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, Jaundice, Gout, Piles, Biliousness, and all other diseases arising from blood impurities; and as a Vermifuge it is the best in the world, being death to all worms that infest the human system.

It is always safe to take at any time, or under any condition of the system, for old or young or for either sex. It is put up in two styles. The old is slightly bitter, and is the stronger in cathartic effect. The new style is very pleasant to the taste, and a perfect medicine for women and children. Each kind is distinctly marked on top of cartoon.

Many families keep both kinds on hand, as they form a complete medicine chest. As a Family Medicine, for the use of ladies, children and men of sedentary habits, the New style Vinegar Bitters has no equal in the world. It is invaluable for curing the ill that beset childhood, and gently regulates the disease to which women are every period of life are subject.

Ladies, get bottles from your druggist and try it. If your druggist has not the New style Vinegar Bitters, ask him to send for it. If you once try it you will never be without this priceless remedy in the house.

VINEGAR BITTERS.

The only Temperance Bitters known. It stimulates the Brain and quiets the Nerves, regulates the Bowels and renders a perfect blood circulation through the human veins, which is sure to restore perfect health.

GEO. W. DAVIS, of 129 Barronnez, New Orleans, La., writes under date May 26th, 1888, as follows: "I have been going to the Hot Springs, Ark., for fifteen years for an itching humor in my blood. I have used three bottles of Vinegar Bitters, and it has done me more good than any other medicine I have used."

JOSEPH J. EDWARDS, of No. 75 West street, New York, says: "I have not been without Vinegar Bitters for the past twelve years, and consider it a whole medicine chest in my family."

MRS. MARY FERGUSON, of Dryden, N. Y., says: "Vinegar Bitters is the best medicine I have ever tried; it saved my life." T. F. BAILEY, of Humboldt, Iowa, says: "Vinegar Bitters cured me of paralysis ten years ago, and recently it cured me of rheumatism."

VINEGAR BITTERS.

The Great Blood Purifier and Health Restorer. Cures all kinds of Headache, also Indigestion and Dyspepsia, sends for beautiful box, free.

Address: R. H. McDONALD DRUG CO., 232 Washington St., New York.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. W. Looney, 1000 Broadway, New York, where advertising contracts may be made for it. IN NEW YORK.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Subscribe for the COURANT.

Mr. Scott E. Winne was at Emporia, Tuesday.

Mr. T. C. Raymer was down to Osage City, last Saturday.

Mr. Jas. C. Farrington was down to Emporia, last week.

Mr. W. Courtwright, of Americus, was in town, last week.

Mr. L. Sheehan, who is traveling for the Ottawa Nursery, is at home.

Mr. John H. Roberts went to Topeka, to attend the State Fair there.

Miss Anna Ellsworth is clerking for the New York Cash Dry Goods Co.

The Rev. J. W. Wright returned, Saturday night, from his visit in Iowa.

Look at the date on your paper, and see if you don't think we need money.

Miss Dottie Scribner was visiting at Abilene, during the Fair at that place.

Dr. W. H. Carter went to Hutchinson, Monday, where his horses are, at the races.

Mrs. J. M. Tuttle went to Emporia, Monday, on a visit to her sister, Mrs. D. C. Waite.

Dry goods retailed at wholesale prices, at New York Cash Dry Goods Co.'s store.

Mr. Amby Hinkle has moved into the T. S. Jones residence, north of the M. E. Parsonage.

Dry goods are retailed at wholesale prices, at the New York Cash Dry Goods Co.'s store.

The annual harvest service will be held in the Presbyterian church, in this city, in a few weeks.

Master Richard Lloyd left, Sunday night, for a month's visit at his brother-in-law's, in Minnesota.

County Commissioner C. S. Ford has returned from Colorado, where he was called by the sickness of his son.

Dry goods retailed at wholesale prices, at the New York Cash Dry Goods Co.'s store, with R. L. Ford.

We understand the Chase County Pension Board is now ready for business, and will meet every Wednesday.

Mr. S. M. Haskin, of Wichita, arrived here, Tuesday, on a visit to his father, Mr. M. Haskin, of Matfield Green.

Mr. Leon Markham, of the Kansas City Star, one of the best papers published in the west, called at this office, last Thursday.

Married, on Monday, September 9, 1899, by the Rev. Wheatly, Mr. Fred Penrod and Miss Martha Holz, both of Chase county.

Mr. W. F. Wrightmire went to Fredonia, last Friday, and from there to Yates Center, Saturday, and to Kansas City, Monday.

W. S. Romigh will have a car load of rye at Cottonwood Falls depot the first of next week, and all who want seed can get it then and there.

Mrs. T. M. Wishard and her children, Ida and Perry, have returned from their visit in Colorado to a married son of Mrs. Wishard.

Messrs. S. A. and S. D. Breese were in Wauaubsee and Marion counties, last week, at work in connection with the former's loan business.

Last Thursday, while playing ball at the school-house, Tad Smith got one of his knee joints dislocated by being struck on the leg by the ball.

Mr. W. A. Richards, of Strong City, whose livery stable was burned in this city, last spring, has received \$350, the full amount of insurance on the same.

Mr. Howard Grimes, of Atchison county, who was visiting his relatives here, with his family, returned home, Monday night, leaving his family to visit awhile longer.

Messrs. S. T. Slabaugh, of Wonsivru; P. J. Heag and B. F. Talkington, of Matfield Green; M. Quinn, of Elmdale, and Malcolm Grimes, of Thurman, were in town, this week.

From the list of premiums awarded at our late County Fair we accidentally omitted the name of Mrs. J. K. Warren, of Bazar, who took the first premium on two pounds of butter.

In distributing the type, week before last, there were some items left standing in the "forms," which appeared in last week's COURANT, which made the paper read quite awkward in that particular.

Mrs. Emile Burganhan, of Topeka, who was here visiting her brother, Mr. Ed. Grogan, returned home, yesterday, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Grogan, who will attend the State Fair now being held at that place.

Messrs. Rice & Baya, the photographers, have gone away from here. Mr. Rice sent word back to Mr. J. M. Kerr, from whom the lumber was bought to build their gallery, for him to take possession of the gallery.

"Grand-ma" Shipman, mother of the late J. S. Shipman, and sister of Hon. A. C. Bailey, of Elmdale, died, at 11:40 o'clock, p. m., Monday, September 16, instant, of old age, and her funeral took place yesterday morning.

Messrs. L. P. Santy and E. C. Knowles, of Clements, returned, last Thursday, from Colorado, bringing with them some very fine samples of marble and minerals, from quarries and mines in which they are interested.

Ans. Majors, waived a preliminary examination in the Court of Squire D. C. Ellsworth, on the charge of black mail, and, in default of \$1,000 bond, was remanded to the county jail to await a trial at the next term of the District Court.

At the meeting of the Republican County Central Committee, held at the Court-house, Saturday afternoon, it was decided to hold the Republican county convention on Saturday, September 23rd, instant; and the primaries are to be held on the Thursday evening previous.

Eighteen car loads of cattle were shipped from Strong City to Chicago, Saturday night, viz: J. S. Doolittle & Son, 4 cars; Ed. Pratt & J. C. Farrington, 8, and J. C. Farrington, 6. They were accompanied by Messrs. J.

H. Doolittle, Ed. Pratt, J. C. Farrington and W. H. Spencer.

Mr. E. W. Brace has such a large supply of ice that he can ship some away, if parties at a distance wish it by the carload or in smaller quantities. Parties residing here should leave their orders with him, as he is delivering promptly wherever ice is wanted from him, in all parts of the city.

Miss Minnie Wagner has decided to remain in Washington, Ty., this year. She will teach at Elma. Miss Wagner was a member of that splendid trio of Kindergarten teachers which consisted of herself, Mrs. T. H. Grisham and Miss Ada Roxler. We trust she will return to the Chase county schools next year.

A Republican said to us, the other day: "I have a great mind to vote the Democratic ticket, because the Republican candidates are so very clamorous as not to want any Democrats to vote for them, or if they do, they are too high toned to ask them, through an announcement in the Democratic paper, to do so."

Mr. M. M. Kuhl who returned from Wisconsin, on Tuesday last week, to close out all the interests he had here, did so, and returned to his old Wisconsin home, Green Bay, where he and his family will remain. Mr. and Mrs. Kuhl have many very warm friends in this community, who regret their leaving here, but whose kindest wishes go with them wherever they may live.

While in town, last week, Mr. M. M. Kuhl told us that, on the 27th day of August, ultimo, while he was at his old home in Manitowoc, Wisconsin, he saw one of the balloons fall, that were sent up by Mr. R. L. Ford, the jeweler in this city, last Fourth of July, and that the man who picked it up is very wealthy, and would rather keep the tag as a curiosity, than to send it back here and get the reward.

Dr. G. W. Butler, of Columbus, O., arrived here, last Friday, with a writ from the U. S. Court for Mrs. Sheehan to deliver up to him her grand-son, Harry Butler, who is also the grand-son of Dr. Butler, which writ he placed in the hands of Deputy U. S. Marshal J. W. Griffith, who served it; but when he got to Mrs. Sheehan's, near Matfield Green, he was shown the order of the Court, decreeing that the grand-mother should have charge of the boy from April 15 to September 15—six months—and the grand-father should have charge of him the next six months, and so on until the boy arrives at man's estate, so the boy was left with Mrs. Sheehan a while longer, and he visited his relatives in this county, Saturday, and that afternoon, September 14, one day ahead of time, turned over by his uncle, Mr. C. L. Sheehan to Dr. Butler who started to Ohio with him, that night; and Mrs. Sheehan is lying dangerously ill.

Last Friday afternoon, while Messrs. Joe Gray and Geo. W. Crum, Register of Deeds, were talking in the Registrar's office W. A. Morgan entered said office and, after a few casual remarks, asked Mr. Gray if he wouldn't go down stair with him a few minutes, when Mr. Gray said he would, and said Morgan led the way to the office of County Superintendent J. C. Davis, upon reaching which he (Morgan) began to denounce some one as "a lying son of a—h" for reporting that he (Morgan) had received fifty dollars from some source to go to Washington to secure the appointment of Mr. S. A. Breese as postmaster at this place when, at the same time, he carried along in his pocket, to the Federal city, the petition of Mr. Gray for the same office. When Mr. Davis, if he knows, would not tell who started this report, Morgan said, so we have been informed: "Whoever repeats such a statement is a lying son of a b—h," at the same time picking up the ink-stand to throw at Mr. Davis, which Mr. Gray, seeing, grabbed and got the contents on his breeches, making him look as if he had the "black-leg." Knives were then drawn by Messrs. Morgan and Davis, and the former requested by the latter to leave his office and not to enter it again until he could talk in it as a gentleman should talk; and Morgan backed out of the office, to enter it again in a few minutes, but to talk in a more subdued tone of voice and with more select words than he had used before; and thus ended the first chapter of the great mystery of the sudden visit to Washington of the personal organ grinder; and no arrests were made.

STRONG CITY ITEMS.

Mr. H. C. Miller has returned from his trip in Greenwood county.

Mrs. Caroline Fritze is visiting her son William, at Hutchinson.

Mr. Robt. Guthrie, of St. Louis, who was visiting at the Berry ranch, on Diamond creek, has returned home.

Mrs. Vose and Mrs. Gassett, who were visiting in Morris county, have returned home.

Mr. G. W. Stephenson, of Richmond, Indiana, who was visiting his daughter, Mrs. C. I. Maule, has returned home.

Mr. Arthur Humphrey, of Chicago who was visiting at Mr. E. J. Edwards, has returned home.

Mr. D. M. Ross, who was in town, last week, has gone to Colorado Springs, Col., to boss on a large contract of Messrs. B. Lantry & Sons, to build a railroad from that place to the top of Pike's Peak.

All the meat packed during the last year by the Hotchkiss packing house having been disposed of, that establishment has shut down for about two months, when the packing season will begin again.

Mr. Robert McCrum was over to Council Grove, last week, on business.

Miss Jeannette Burton, of Emporia, who was visiting Miss Nellie Lantry, returned home, Tuesday, accompanied by Miss Lantry who will visit with her a while.

Born, on Friday afternoon, September 13th, 1899, to Mr. and Mrs. Odile Robert, a son.

Miss Colie Adare left, Tuesday, for Topeka, to attend Washburn College.

A CHANCE FOR A GOOD BARGAIN.

A house of eight rooms and four lots, in southwest part of Cottonwood Falls, good barn and buggy house, coal house, good water and plenty of it. These buildings are all new. Will give possession at any time. Call on the subscriber. W. C. SOMERS.

June 11th, 1899.

# E. F. HOLMES & CO.,

EXCLUSIVE

# CLOTHIERS

AND

# FURNISHERS,

## TO THE TRADE:

We are again stocked with a very large line in every department of our business. We realize it is early to talk about FALL CLOTHING, etc., but it is too late to say anything about summer wear as your next purchase will be for Fall goods, so we only wish to inform everybody that we are ready with a most elegant line in every department. Our stock was purchased early, giving first choice of styles and novelties, and allowing us to select the very best values in all staple goods. Therefore, we are fully prepared to suit all classes of trade. Our Men's Suit Department is unusually large, and is made up of all Grades.

We show a very fine line of DRESS SUITS for young men. In this line we can suit the most particular in quality, style and price. Our suits for Boys and Children were selected with great care, and we believe we have just the right things and a very large assortment to select from. Our line of MEN'S FURNISINGS and Cuffs in the latest and best styles. We carry a full line of "Gold" and "Silver" Dress Shirts. These goods are unexcelled for fit, comfort and style. In underwear, hosiery, suspenders, etc., we have provided an excellent assortment. Our Hat stock is brim full of the new and nobby shapes and shades in soft and stiff hats.

In BOOTS AND SHOES we have a full line of the Giesecke manufacture, every pair warranted. Our line of fine shoes combine both style and comfort. No one can afford to buy a pair of shoes before seeing this line. Now, as to prices, THAT is an interesting subject to every buyer. Our prices are positively the lowest that can be made. We give the best in quality at the lowest possible price. We invite every one to look through our stock. The more you become acquainted with the lines in every department, the more highly you will appreciate the stock. SHOULD Our motto: "The best goods at the lowest possible prices." All prices marked in plain figures. Strictly one SEE price. Terms cash.

YOURS RESPY,  
E. F. HOLMES & CO.,  
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

## CARSON & FRYE.

# Our Stock

OF  
Fall And Winter

# GOODS

## Is Most Complete

IN EVERY  
DEPARTMENT.

GET OUR PRICES BEFORE YOU BUY.

LOOSE'S OLD STAND.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

First published September 5th, 1899.  
Publication Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss  
CHASE COUNTY, ss  
In the District Court in and for the county and State aforesaid  
Samuel W. Colby, Plaintiff  
vs  
Wm. A. Dirmfeld, Defendant.

Wm. A. Dirmfeld, defendant, do hereby certify that the said Samuel W. Colby, plaintiff, did, on the 30th day of May, 1899, file his petition in the said District Court, within and for the County of Chase and State of Kansas, against the said Wm. A. Dirmfeld, and that the said Wm. A. Dirmfeld, said defendant, did, on the 10th day of October, 1899, or said petition was taken as true, and judgment rendered in said action against said defendant, Wm. A. Dirmfeld, for the sum of six hundred and sixty-six and sixty-five one-hundredths dollars, with interest thereon, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, from the 10th day of November, 1898, and for costs of suit; and for a further judgment against said defendant, Wm. A. Dirmfeld, for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage upon the following described real estate, to-wit: the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section sixteen, township nineteen, range six, east, lying and situated in the county of Chase and State of Kansas, and adjudging that said plaintiff have a first lien upon said premises to the amount for which judgment was taken as aforesaid, and ordering said premises to be sold without appraisal, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the sum due said plaintiff, and costs of suit, and forever barring and foreclosing said defendant and of and from all right, title, interest, estate, property and equity of redemption in and to said premises, or any part thereof.

Attest: GEO. M. HAYDEN, Clerk of the District Court of Chase County, Kansas.  
(L. S.) Attorney for Plaintiff.

First published September 5th, 1899.  
Publication Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss  
CHASE COUNTY, ss  
In the District Court within and for the county and State aforesaid,  
Chas. W. Potwin, Plaintiff,  
vs  
Casper Werner et al, Defendants.

Casper Werner and Louisa Werner will take notice that the said Chas. W. Potwin, plaintiff, did, on the 29th day of May, 1899, file his petition in said District Court, within and for the county of Chase, in the State of Kansas, against the said Casper Werner and Louisa Werner, defendants, and that the said Casper Werner and Louisa Werner must answer said petition, filed as aforesaid, on or before the 15th day of October, A. D. 1899, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered in said action, against said defendants, Casper Werner and Louisa Werner, for the sum of two thousand and sixty-four and eighty-one hundredths dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, from the 6th day of November, 1898, and for costs of suit and for a further judgment against said defendants, Casper Werner and Louisa Werner, for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage upon the following described real estate, to-wit: south half of section number twenty-seven, township nineteen, range number six, east, lying and situated in the county of Chase and State of Kansas, and adjudging that said plaintiff have a first lien upon said premises to the amount for which judgment was taken, as aforesaid, and ordering said premises to be sold without appraisal, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the sum due said plaintiff, and costs of suit, and forever barring and foreclosing said defendants, and each of them, of and from all right, title, interest, estate, property and equity of redemption in and to said premises, or any part thereof.

Attest: GEO. M. HAYDEN, Clerk of the District Court of Chase county, Kansas.  
(L. S.) Attorney for Plaintiff.

MARTIN HEINTZ,  
Carpenter & Builder,  
Reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Front and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newswear Agency, 150 N. 5th St., using Agency of Messrs. W. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

PRISONER 411.



HB State prison at C— was a gloomy place at the best, but this June morning the sun streamed over its high, bleak walls, flooded the cheerless yard and even lit the dismal corridor with an unwarmed glow. Never had the outside world seemed brighter and whiter sweeter to a young man, scarcely more than a youth, who stood peering through the bars of a narrow window at the vista of the outside world included in this vista. His reverie was broken by the stern words of a turkey who came upon him unnoticed.

"Loatin', eh?" said the official. "You'll be with us a day longer for that. Get to work, d— you, and finish your job!" The convict glanced at the official half defiantly, but made no reply, and picking up the long-handled mop that had fallen at his feet proceeded with the washing of the corridor floor. The turkey eyed him for a moment and then passed on to the rotunda, so constructed as to command an almost unobstructed view of every nook and corner of the prison. Stepping from the corridor he met the warden and a bevy of lady visitors.

"What is the matter with 411?" asked the warden. "Loatin', as usual. He's a lazy cur, and ought to be put at hard labor." "It's only a week since he left the hospital."

"He shammed to get there. He may fool the doctor but he can't me. Sick! Not much! He's as well as I am," and the turkey cast a malignant look at the prisoner, who was now pursuing his task with the measured, monotonous effort characteristic of prison labor.

"Bring him here," said the warden, not displeased at an opportunity to show his authority before the ladies by reprimanding a prisoner. The convict came down the corridor with his gaze upon the stone floor. When he reached the rotunda he removed his cap and looked up squarely in the warden's eye.

"McDonald caught you idling, didn't he?" asked the warden, harshly, irritated by the indefinable resistance implied rather than expressed in the prisoner's manner.

"Yes," answered 411, quietly. "What's your excuse?"

"I looked for the window for a moment, and the day seemed so fair that I forgot myself—where I was and every thing."

"Thought you'd like to be outside in the sunshine, I suppose?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, you shall be. I'll have you put to work in the stone quarry to-morrow, and then you'll get more air—and exercise," and the warden smiled grimly. The prisoner made no answer, but drew his hand wearily across his brow. It was a simple movement, but so fraught with patience, and perhaps dignity, as to be pathetic.

"You can go now," said the prison despot.

"Please, warden, can't I speak to him?" entreated a feminine voice behind the official. He turned and faced a sweet-faced young lady, and replied with all the courtesies a martinet could command:

"Certainly."

"What is your name, sir?" asked the lady of the prisoner.

"Terrance Moore, miss."

"Would you mind telling me why you are confined here?"

"For forgery."

"Were you innocent?"

"No, I was guilty."

"And you are sorry for your crime?" she continued, breaking off a rose from her corsage bouquet. This question was disconcerting to the prisoner and annoying to the warden. The former dropped his eyes in embarrassment and the latter flung it in disgust.

"Yes," said the convict, "I am sorry."

"For being caught," added the warden.

"How much longer will you be here?" she asked.

"Six months."

"You will need friends when you leave, don't you?"

"I don't know. Come and see me then, and perhaps I can assist you," and she extended a hand and the rose she spoke. When he passed the turkey on his way back to work that keeper saw him wipe a tear from his cheek.

"Smile!" said the official, tauntingly. "Yes," replied 411; "for the first time in my life."

"Moore is one of the most refractory men in the prison," explained the warden to the ladies. "He doesn't often break the rules and never offers open resistance. But there is something ominous in his manner irritating to a degree, and marking him, according to my experience, as a dangerous man. If I mistake not he is as desperate a criminal as was ever confined within these walls."

"But he doesn't look like an evil person," interposed the young lady.

"Looks are not always a correct criterion," replied the warden so testily that the ladies took the hint and 411 escaped further comment.

That night when McDonald peered into cell 411 he saw the occupant stretched at full length on the floor and the cot over-

turned. Repeated commands elicited no response, and unlocking the door he entered.

"Come now, that bluff won't go," and the exasperated turkey brutally kicked the prostrate form.

"Rouse up and get into your bunk or I'll leave you put in solitary."

But the prisoner gave no sign. Looking closer the turkey saw that his tongue protruded and that his open eyes were as vacant in expression as the staring orbs of a corpse. He dropped upon his knee and bent forward for a closer view. As he did so the convict clutched his throat with one hand by a movement as stealthy and sudden as the uncoiling of a snake, and drawing the other from beneath the bed, struck him with some blunt instrument such a

vicious blow upon the head that the unfortunate keeper sank senseless without a moan. In an instant Moore was on his feet, and rapidly replacing his cot in position and laying the turkey upon it, fairly tore the clothing from the lifeless figure in his haste.

Scarcely two minutes had elapsed from the time McDonald entered the cell before another man, similarly garbed, stepped forth, and locking the door proceeded on the usual rounds in the habitual manner. Passing through the rotunda he averted his face by an apparent scrutiny of the wick of his lantern, which, it was afterwards remembered, was not lighted. How he finally gained the street was never known. The guards all averred he did not pass either of the gates and it seemed incredible that he could have scaled the wall from the yard unnoticed. But escape he did, and, though large rewards were offered, was never apprehended. McDonald lingered for weeks with a fractured skull and died.

Five years later Miss Mabel Wessling was visiting friends in a fashionable suburb of Philadelphia. She had been suffering from neuralgia, and, being somewhat restless in consequence, left the gas burning at the lowest glimmer when she retired. Shortly after three o'clock in the morning she was awakened from slumber, so light that it might be termed the twilight of sleep, by a seeming noise in her room.

She listened until certain that her quickened senses had verified the impression, and then, arising as noiselessly as possible, stepped to the faint spark against the wall locating the gas fixture and in a second turned the light on at fullest force. A heavy hand was instantly pressed over her lips and she was pinned against the mantle. Her arms were free and, obeying an erratic impulse, she tore the mask from the face of the intruder. The countenance revealed was rather prepossessing and would have been decidedly so but for the shading



"YOU MUST GO AT ONCE," SHE SAID.

of certain lines traced by evil courses. She started into cold gray eyes, reflective rather than fierce in expression, and felt that she had seen the face before. She was not frightened, strange though it may seem, and remained much calmer in the grasp of this marauder than some hours later when the reaction came.

"If you attempt to move or utter a word above a whisper I shall kill you," he breathed in her ear. A pencil lying on the mantle chanced to meet her eye. She reached it with difficulty and wrote upon the smooth white surface: "You are Terrance Moore and were confined in the penitentiary at C— in 1881." As he read the words his grasp tightened involuntarily, but almost instantly relaxed under the impulse of a recognition now mutual. He withdrew his hand from her lips and stepping back a pace rested his elbow on the mantle.

"Don't speak loud," he whispered. "You are perfectly safe with me. If I had known you were in the house I should never have entered it. I would die ten times over before I would harm a hair of your head."

"You must go—at once," she said.

The door of the chamber, already ajar, was pushed open at this juncture and another man, also masked, entered with foot-felting in lightness. "Well, I'll be blanked!" ejaculated the newcomer under his breath. "Who'd have thought 'cull, you'd run agin a mash in this plant!"

"Screw your nut and cheese crackin'," replied Moore. "There's a new finger in the drum and the jig is up."

"What are you speelin'?" asked the other, incredulously.

"We've got to do a quick lam; she's got me dead to rights."

"Then—" and the second burglar drew his finger across his throat with a gesture of horrible significance.

Moore shook his head with fierce vehemence. Turning to Miss Wessling, he asked:

"If we quit now and leave every thing, will you promise not to disclose my identity?"

"I promise—for God's sake, go!" she pleaded, the mental strain beginning to play havoc with her nerves.

The other burglar suddenly emptied a vial upon the sponge with which he had been fumbling, and, springing forward, applied it to her nose before Moore could interpose. Moore threw himself savagely upon his partner in crime. "Alarm the house!" he shouted, seeing that she was already affected by the pungent fumes of the chloroform. With a shriek she threw herself against the window, breaking the pane she knew not how.

"Curse you!" howled Moore's pal, thinking now only of safety in flight. "Let me go, blank your soul!"

Rendered desperate by the sounds of the awakened household he broke away by a mighty effort and sprang for the stairs. Moore followed, but whether to effect his own escape or to detain the other burglar can not be told. His confederate must have regarded his intentions in the latter light, for he turned and fired two shots in rapid succession, at point blank range, both bullets finding billets in Moore's breast, and gained the open air through the door, which, in burglar fashion, had been left open to facilitate a sudden departure. They dragged Moore back into Miss Wessling's room and it required no physician to inform the startled group that gathered around the dying criminal that his moments were few. He motioned to Miss Wessling, and she knelt beside him.

"You—spoke—the—only—kind words—I've heard—for years. I loved—you—for—them. Look—here," and he touched his breast, gasped and went before the Eternal bar for his last sentence. In a chamois skin pouch worn upon his breast next the skin they found the withered remnants of a rose and a card inscribed: "Mabel Wessling, 174 L— avenue, C—."

On the other side was written in a bold hand: "The slightest kindness may leave an indelible impression on the human heart, and those who sow in charity have known a single seed on the stoniest ground to bear rich fruit."

M. H. Ross.

SHIMPY says, for a girl to cut a fellow and pretend never to have seen him, fifteen minutes after he has been introduced to her, is (introduced mean-

ing) a very bad thing. Look—here," and he touched his breast, gasped and went before the Eternal bar for his last sentence. In a chamois skin pouch worn upon his breast next the skin they found the withered remnants of a rose and a card inscribed: "Mabel Wessling, 174 L— avenue, C—."

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M. H. Ross.

A FARMER'S ARGUMENT.

What He Has to Say About the Iniquities of the High Tariff.

Farmer Smalley, of Caledonia, Minn., writes in a recent letter to the New York Evening Post as follows:

Sir: Betsy an' I hev been to town to-day, Mister Editor, 't get a load of bindin' twine for my harvest and sugar for her presarvin', an', as Susan—that's our oldest girl that's to hum—is goin' to be married this fall after huskin', the old lady insists on the house bein' painted ag'in, an' so I bought a lot o' paint; the gracious knows, I don't see how we can afford it. While in town, our editor—he's a tariff reformer, an' has got me to be a sight more of one than I was when I quit the factry down in Connecticut an' came West to farmin'—he give me a copy of your paper, an' I have been readin' since I got hum those letters from farmers from everywhere. It's pow'ful refreshin', as pason says, to see how many other farmers all over this big land o' ours is gettin' the fact into their heads that down under all these things that trouble us farmers so, as the cause of them all, lies that dot-rotted (scuse the cussin' but I'm gettin' mad) protected tariff. We've been allowin' that the reason why we had so little money in our pockets when every thin' was paid for was because the railroads robbed us, an' because the Government didn't print money enough, an' because the elevator men beat us on grades and weight, an' because some one they call "Big Four" down to Shecawgo sent mect ready dressed to our cities, an' all that. An' we've been ruinin' the Legislatures, an' passin' all sorts of laws that some feller that wanted to go to the Legislature said would just fix the thing all right. An' so far from gettin' better, 's fer as I can see, it's getting worse. You see, us farmers don't spend much time cipherin' on such matters. The war, with its big prices, sent us along a boom, an' since the bottom dropped out we've had just all we could do to keep our heads out of water, an' while we felt that somethin' was out o' kilter, we couldn't spend time to study it out for ourselves. It is as clear as day to me, an' I judge from the letters that it is getting a heap clearer to lots of others, that we won't get any help that will do us any lastin' good until we can buy just exactly as we sell, under a competition as wide as the world.

But I didn't start in fur to tell you what you know a sight better than I can tell it, but to tell you about our shoppin' to-day, an' what a dose of this protective I got. I s'pose you've heard tell of the twine trust, hev'n't you, Mr. Editor? Well, the difference 'twixt you an' me is that I've heard of it and felt it—felt it in my pocket, sir—an' that's bein' teched that way, so—on nowadays that it is gettin' mighty sensitive. Two years ago I paid fourteen cents a pound for the best manila twine. That was before the farmers had said that they didn't want free twine, and before those pesky trusts had got to be such private affairs that what they did wasn't any concern of yours or mine or the President's, you know. To-day I paid eighteen cents a pound for just the same kind of twine. I saw a letter from the secretary of this trust in which he said that the raw material had riz. Wages isn't raw material, is it? Well, on to-day's deal that little rise of the twine trust jist lifted \$6 out o' my pocket slock an' clean. Then, only last year, when Betsy wanted to put up her presarves, we got fourteen pounds of sugar for \$1.

This year the sugar trust have run it up—or down—so we get nine pounds for \$1. That made jist twenty-five pounds less sugar for a five-dollar bill, you see, and at last year's prices that is \$1.78 more than I have "trusted." Then, on the paint an' oil, as near as I can figger it out, the white-lead trust and the linseed-oil trust borrowed a couple dollars more to be paid back to me in a home market, possibly. It all makes \$9.78 taken jist for nothin'.

Now, let's see what that means from my point. My cows average me a pound of butter a day, an' I'm gettin' a shillin' a pound for it. It will take one cow seventy-eight days to earn what these trusts took out of me, to say nothin' of the feed and work; or they've come and taken a two-hundred-and-fifty-pound pig out of my pen, or they've taken an acre of good corn, or they've taken all the profit there is in an acre of my winter wheat, leavin' me the cost about paid. Now, when this sort of thing is goin' on all round the ring, is it any wonder that all farmers feel that somethin' is hurtin' them mighty bad, and that some of us, who can see what it is, get so all-fired mad? There was a feller once down in your city who imperdently asked folks: "What are you goin' to do about it?" when they hinted that he was a stealin' too much, an' the trusts are stickin' their thumbs in their arm-holes and cockin' their eyes at us an' askin' us the same question. Well, Tweed found his answer, and they'll find theirs. Meantime we can only grow and save a little harder.

—Having, by means of his puppet convention, nominated himself for Governor, Mahone now proposes to elect himself by appealing to the prejudices of the negroes, and by using the Government patronage. This is Mahoneism and the "Old Dominion" is threatened now with a domination such as has never before known. It has been chastised with whips, but should Mahone prevail it will be chastised with scorpions. The white people of the State will see to it that no such disaster falls upon them.—Chicago Herald.

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Protection Ethically Considered.

Of course, the effect of protection upon the morals of the protected must in the end be very bad. It has a tendency to make them cowardly, treacherous and grasping. The fear of meeting outsiders in friendly competition; the temptation to make poor goods when poor goods can be sold for an unjustly high price; the business of seizing as legitimate prey the labor of others and turning that labor to one's own uses—must, sooner or later, have a bad effect on the individual and the community at large. A man can not thrive at the expense of other men, whether those men are his neighbors or are living at the antipodes, without being hardened in his sensibilities and becoming to a certain extent inhuman. The effect of protection upon the moral welfare of the protected is bad; its effect upon their material welfare is eventually ruinous.—Huntington Smith, in Popular Science Monthly.

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TANNER'S ESTIMATES.

Extravagance That Would Compel a Grievous Increase of Taxation.

Tanner, the Pension Commissioner, has a fatal facility in the use of his tongue. He can not bridle that unruly member. It attacks both friend and foe. Now he is in a quarrel with a Democratic editor, who retorts that he must himself follow the advice he has given his staff, and never flirt with a fool nor fight with a cripple. Again he is engaged in controversy with a Republican Congressman, and seems to think himself rhetorically picturesque in saying that his impression of him is that if his brains were blown through a crane's bill into a mosquito's eye the mosquito would never wink. The Congressman proposes to inquire of the Administration whether the Commissioner is free to go up and down the Union making mischief in loyal Republican districts.

Tanner's magnifying of himself and his office is a conspicuous foible. He is but a bureau officer, who has no more right to exploit himself than any other of a dozen such officers. He sees only himself. The Secretary of the Interior is nobody. The President is important only as he adopts the Tanner idea of pensions. "But, say," he exclaimed to a reporter at Elmira, "wait till you see my estimate for next year. I am debating whether my report shall ask for \$110,000,000 or \$115,000,000. Won't there be damming all along the line when those fellows see an increase of \$50,000,000 asked for?"

What the needs of the meritorious veterans demand the generosity of the Nation will accord. But there will be, as there ought to be, decided impatience with demands urged in the insolent fashion which Tanner flippantly adopts. The war closed in 1865. It might reasonably be supposed that every really meritorious claim for pension was adjudicated within four years thereafter. In 1869 the total number of pensioners was 198,686, and the annual disbursement in their behalf was some \$28,000,000. In 1888, notwithstanding the casualties occurring during twenty years, deaths, remarriages, the attainment of majority by minor children, etc., the number of pensioners increased from 200,000, in round numbers, to 450,000, and the disbursements from \$28,000,000 to \$59,000,000. The arrears act of 1879, with its monstrous invitations to perjury, is responsible for this colossal increase. Mr. Tanner, the great surplus destroyer, now proposes to ask for \$30,000,000 more; that is, more than as much again as was paid in 1869. There is a screw loose somewhere. The union of the claim agent, the demagogue and the mercenary is too much for the integrity of the Treasury.

Mr. Tanner fancies he has at his back the entire Grand Army, but if this were so it would furnish no excuse for a wholesale raid upon the National resources. Open the door as Tanner would open it and no limit whatever can be put on claim-agent rapacity. Instead of \$30,000,000 the demand before the close of the Harrison Administration would be for twice that sum, and this, coupled with the other free expenditure contemplated, would compel a grievous increase of taxation.—Chicago Times.

Under the Bussey decision some one should propose a revolutionary pension for the heirs of Benedict Arnold, if there are any.—Albany Argus.

—Observing people are remarking that President Harrison has yet to take the first step in the direction of extending the reform of the civil service.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

—The race between Tanner and Bussey as to which shall outdo the other in wasting public money is one of the most disgraceful spectacles ever witnessed in our Government.—N. Y. Star.

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THE OLD AND THE NEW.

I am the happy father of a half a dozen boys; Nobody knows how much I love These solid little boys.

MISSING MAIL MATTER.

Reasons Why the Letter Longed for Never Came.

Hunted up and Started on the Right Road - Amazing Carelessness - Contrast Between Home and Foreign Methods.

The tracing of mail matter lost, misdirected or mislent, has become an important part of the work of the postal service. Occasionally a paragraph in the newspapers calls attention to some glaring mistake in the transmission of mail matter, as for instance, the recent misdirection of a package addressed to Jefferson Davis, Beauvoir, Miss., to a town in Maine, which occasioned indiscriminate condemnation of the employees whose stupidity was responsible for the same.

A lady came into the post-office recently and stated that a letter had been sent to her address, an office in School street, where she was employed, and in her absence from the city a person at the office had redirected the letter to her house in West Newton street.

Speaking of the delay in the system of tracing letters recalls an anecdote told by an official in the registry division. A great many registered letters are sent to foreign countries, the Italians being especially particular to have their letters containing money for friends or relatives at home sent in this way.

A person who examines the advertised list at the Boston post-office is likely, if he reflects upon the matter at all, to wonder why there is not more complaints against the administration of the mail service. This list is published weekly, and contains, on an average, nearly 1,500 addresses to which letters can not be delivered.

of each week. Letters bearing a return request or the name of the sender are not advertised. These letters are all addressed to Boston, and bear upon their face no evidence of inability to deliver them here. By this is meant, that they are all to possible Boston addresses, otherwise they would be sent to the inquiry division.

The inquiry division of the Boston post-office receives upward of 1,000 pieces of misdirected matter daily. It seems almost inconceivable to those who are shown about the office, that there could be so much matter misdirected. There is a little town containing a population of only a few hundred, named Boston, in Erie County, N. Y., which is furnished with a Boston, Mass., directory, and which by every mail sends to this city a large package of letters misdirected to that place.

The system of tracing letters is necessarily slow in its operation, as mail matter transmitted over long distances passes through many hands, and it is sometimes necessary to get a report from every person who has handled the stray missive. As the result of an investigation, twenty-five individual reports will sometimes be returned, all connected together, making quite a voluminous correspondence.

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THE CARE OF FEET.

Some of the Evil Effects of Wearing Tight and Pointed Shoes.

Ladies generally attach an idea of beauty in the smallness of the foot. This class of beauty, as a rule, is contrary to nature, for a too small foot is unsuitable to support the weight of the body during walking and taking exercise, whereas those which are large possess in the largest degree this important quality.

When people are joined together for the purpose of adding to each other's pleasure, it is not wise to begin subtracting; the only way to maintain the right atmosphere is for each to maintain silence as to the disagreeable that must be endured, and unite in finding sources for congratulation.

Each member of a party traveling together is bound to find a balance in favor of the advantages offered by the route, the hotel chosen, the people met.

See only that which is best in each; give only that which is best in yourself; and remember that in a traveling party each individual is but a part of a whole, whose happiness and comfort as well as development, depend on how faithfully each has contributed his share toward accomplishing the ends for which the whole was formed.

An East Indian Menu. "Many are the mysteries of house-keeping in India, and puzzling its problems." But of all these "puzzling problems" we think that we most like the cook. This is one of the menus which Domingo wrote out:

It is by no means uncommon that in the course of being rebuilt a town loses the charm of old associations. An English writer tells a story which shows this point with unobscured absurdity.

SOCIAL GIFTS AND GRACES.

The Happiness and Comfort of Others Depend on Our Good Conduct.

It requires social gifts and graces, natural and acquired, to be a pleasant traveling companion. It requires the obliteration of personal dislikes, and the acceptance of the inevitable without comment.

It is said that it is a rare thing for a party to return home with the same regard and respect for each other with which they left home. This is admitting that one or more members of the party were natural, and, because natural, ill-mannered and selfish.

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A pair of knitted socks at least 3,000 years old have been found in an Egyptian tomb. They are loosely knit of fine sheep's wool, the foot being finished in two parts, so as to admit of a sandal strap passing between.

A pair of knitted socks on a modern Egyptian would be as much of a curiosity as an iceberg in India. Who knows but that the climate was different in those days?

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table listing market prices for various goods including CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, FLOUR, CORN, OATS, RYE, BUTTER, and LARD across different locations like KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS, and CHICAGO.

Her Face Was Her Fortune.

She was as pretty as a picture and so animated and lively that it did one good to look at her. She was all this but she is not now. Poor soul, the roses linger no more in her cheeks, the former luster of her eyes is gone.

For all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels, take Dr. Pierce's Peppermint Cure.

Improvements in Passenger Cars. The Wagner Palace Car Company is revolutionizing the equipment of its cars and making them superior to anything of the kind in the world.

Do We Need Big Muscles? By no means. Persons of herculean build frequently possess a minimum of genuine vigor, and exhibit less endurance than very small people.

From the Herald of Faith, St. Louis, Missouri, August 10, 1887. Referring to Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria, the business manager of the Herald of Faith would say, that he gave this medicine a personal trial, and was speedily cured of an unpleasant intermittent fever.

It is said that a part of Queen Victoria's savings has been invested in real estate in New York City and that each year she draws a handsome income from the rentals.

Do you wish to know how to have no steam, and not half the usual work on wash-day? Ask your grocer for a bar of Dobbins' Electric Soap, and the directions will tell you how. Be sure to get no imitation.

EVERY trace of salt rheum is obliterated by Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

Do you wish to know how to have no steam, and not half the usual work on wash-day? Ask your grocer for a bar of Dobbins' Electric Soap, and the directions will tell you how. Be sure to get no imitation.

We recommend "Tansill's Punch" Cigar.

For Cure of SPRAINS & STRAINS use St. Jacobs Oil Cures PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY WITHOUT RETURN OF PAIN.

\$75 to \$250 A MONTH can be made working for the office. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business.

DETECTIVES Wanted in every county. Shrewd men to act under instruction. Full reports furnished. Experience not necessary. Send to Frank Grattan Detective Bureau, 44 Arcade, Cincinnati, O.

SCALES BEST! Send for price list. Weeks' Scale Works, Buffalo, N.Y.

Salt Rheum

Often causes great agony with its intense itching and burning. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, cures salt rheum and all skin diseases. Thoroughly cleanses, renovates and enriches the blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla advertisement featuring an illustration of a woman in a dress and the text '100 Doses One Dollar'.

Tutt's Pills advertisement with the text 'Intelligent Readers will notice that' and 'Tutt's Pills are not "warranted to cure" all classes of diseases'.

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR advertisement featuring an illustration of a woman's face and the text 'IS A SPECIFIC FOR PAINFUL MENSTRUATION'.

ENGRAVINGS advertisement with the text 'IF YOU WANT ENGRAVINGS OF BUILDINGS, PORTRAITS, MACHINERY, MAPS, PLATS, ILLUSTRATIONS, ANY KIND, WE WILL DO IT'.

CATARRH advertisement for Ely's Cream Balm with the text 'Ely's Cream Balm Cold in Head'.

TOOLS advertisement for various carpenter and mechanic tools.

1,000,000 ACRES LAND advertisement for land in Alabama and Mississippi.

BASE BALL CHADWICK'S MANUAL advertisement for a book on baseball.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS advertisement for real estate.

PATENTS advertisement for inventors.

EDUCATIONAL advertisement for Bryant & Stratton Business School.

PSOS CURE FOR advertisement for a cough medicine.

CONGRESSMAN COX DEAD.

Death Closes the Career of the Well-Known Statesman and Wit—Biographical Sketch.

New York, Sept. 11.—Congressman S. S. Cox died at 8:35 o'clock yesterday evening. The end was quiet and the dying man breathed his last peacefully as if falling into a light sleep.



Mrs. Cox, who had scarcely been away from her husband's bedside for the past two days and nights, held his left hand, while his right hand, Douglas Taylor, held the other. He was conscious up to about a quarter of an hour before the end.

Dr. Lockwood was in attendance at the time, and Nicholas Kearney, William Hirschfeld, two nurses and two servants were in the room. All knelt about the bed.

Mr. Cox's last conversation was about the four Territories whose Statehood he hoped to father. He mentioned New Mexico and Arizona, and said something about making a great effort in their behalf at the coming session.

Late in the afternoon telegrams were sent to Mr. Cox's sisters, two of whom live in Zanesville, O., and the other in St. Louis. Mr. Cox's nephew, who is superintendent of the Smithsonian Institution, was also telegraphed for.

Dr. Lockwood said the immediate cause of death was heart failure. Drs. Wynkoop, Scudder and Wood held an informal consultation yesterday morning at ten o'clock with regard to the condition of Mr. Cox.

That Mr. Cox's condition was precarious was established by the fact that it was determined that at no time during the day should he be without a physician at his bedside.

Dr. Lockwood remained in charge until noon, at which time Dr. Scudder assumed care of the sick chamber. At 11:25 o'clock a message was sent from the sick chamber of Mr. Cox to Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Bernard Martin to the effect that Mr. Cox was sinking fast.

Dr. Wynkoop left Mr. Cox's residence shortly before two o'clock and announced that the patient was slowly sinking. This, he said, was the opinion of Dr. Metcalf and himself.

Samuel Sullivan Cox, the son of Hon. Ezekiel Taylor Cox, of Ohio, and grandson of James Cox, a soldier of prominence, was born in Zanesville, September 30, 1834.

He was educated at the University of Brown College, from which institution he graduated in 1856. While in college he met all of his expenses by outside literary work and succeeded in securing first prizes in political economy, classics, history and literary criticism.

He chose law as a profession, but after practicing a short time in his native State he threw it up and went abroad. He returned in 1857 and became editor of the Columbus, O., Statesman, and from that year his attention was turned to political questions.

He was elected to the Ohio State Legislature in 1857, and during the next two years he was chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

In 1860 Mr. Cox went to New York and in 1868 was sent to Congress from that State. Here he served four terms, having been on the committees on foreign affairs, banking and territorial exhibition. In 1877 he was a candidate for the Speakership, but failed in election.

THE BEEF COMBINE.

Ex-Governor Glick, of Kansas, Testifies Before the Senatorial Committee.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 10.—It was 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning when Senators Vest, Plumb and Coke of the Senatorial committee on transportation and sale of meats met in room 119 of the Midland Hotel to continue the investigation left off at Des Moines last week.

Ex-Governor Glick, of Kansas, was the first witness called and was examined first by Senator Vest and then by Senators Plumb and Coke. Governor Glick said he had been a raiser of stock in Atchison County, Kan., since 1868.

In the past five years he said there had been a great change in the business and that the change in the price for good cattle had been from 30 to 40 per cent lower.

This was particularly true in the case of corn-fed cattle. The witness knew nothing about range cattle. The apparent overproduction of cattle, he said, was caused largely by the shipment of all cattle to the large markets, and no local consumption.

Five years ago shippers went about among the producers and shippers and there was a competition in prices for good cattle. This, he said, was entirely changed. Now, the producers of cattle were compelled to ship the cattle to the markets, where they had to take what they could get for them.

The great reduction in the price of cattle had caused nearly every person engaged in feeding cattle for beef to fail in business. He knew of two who had failed in his locality in the past six months.

To Senator Vest's question whether or not the consumers of meat had been benefited by the great reduction in the price of live-stock Governor Glick said that as far as he knew they had not. Meat at the block, he said, was just as high, if not higher, than five years ago, despite the 40 per cent reduction in the price of live-stock.

He said Kansas City fixed the markets for the surrounding country and there was a belief among all producers that there was a combination here. It did the producer no good to ship his cattle to Chicago, for the same firms in Chicago would offer the same price, and the shipper would be out the extra freight, time and stock yard charges.

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THE EASTERN STORM.

Further Particulars of the Atlantic Coast Storm—Fifty Lives Reported Lost in New York Bay—Damage to Shipping.

New York, Sept. 12.—The water along the East and North rivers was not so high yesterday as at floodtide Tuesday, but many cellars and basements were still flooded and business at the docks and along the water front was carried on under great difficulties.

Communication was had indirectly yesterday afternoon with Sea Isle City, Postmaster Chester of that place making his way to the mainland and reporting things in very bad shape there. The sea wall which was built to protect the place from the sea has been destroyed.

About fifteen houses have been washed away, including the New England Hotel, the Star House and the Shakespeare Hotel. The Continental Hotel, which is the largest and most important hotel there, is all right.

The Excursion House, which is directly on the sea front and the Surf House were said to be in danger of destruction. He does not report any loss of life. The inlet bridge, which is a very important structure and one that it will be hard to replace, is reported to have been washed away.

Reports from along the Jersey shore show wrecks everywhere, there being sixteen between Barnegat light and Sandy Hook. Late dispatches state that the storm was the most furious known to the oldest inhabitants. It is thought that at least fifty lives were lost in New York Bay.

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THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Secretary Windom Explains the Apparent Increase in the Public Debt in the Months of July and August—Instead of an Increase of \$7,000,000 There was a Reduction of \$20,910,180—It is the Peculiar Method of Book-Keeping that Makes the Adverse Showing.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Secretary Windom, in an interview with a representative of the United Press, made the following statement in reply to certain newspaper statements that during the months of July and August of this year the public debt had been increased over seven million dollars, while during the same months in 1888 the debt had been decreased over eleven million dollars.

"These statements," the Secretary said, "convey an entirely erroneous impression. The fact is, as shown by the books of the Treasury, that on the 30th of June, 1889, the total amount of the public debt, including bonds of all kinds, was \$896,888,917, and on the 31st day of August it was only \$875,478,807, showing a reduction of \$20,910,180 during those two months.

The reduction during the same months of last year was only about one-third of that amount, viz., \$7,053,270. The reduction of the annual interest charges on the public debt during the months of July and August, 1888, was only \$291,301.10, while the reduction of the annual interest charges during the same months this year was \$875,685, being a little more than three times as great a reduction as that of last year.

In fact, the reduction of annual interest on the public debt during the last two months has been equalled by only a few periods in the country's history, notably in President Garfield's Administration, during the first six months of which the annual interest charge was reduced \$15,347,572. The erroneous newspaper conclusions above referred to arose, doubtless from the peculiar form of the monthly statement of the public debt issued by this department, in which the amount of the debt is given "less cash in the treasury." By this form any increase of the cash in the treasury shows as an apparent decrease of the debt, and disbursements for any purpose other than the purchase of bonds at par value show an apparent increase of the public debt, equal to the amount of such disbursements. For instance, if the public debt were stated at \$900,000,000 less cash in the Treasury and to-morrow \$10,000,000 should be paid out on warrants drawn by the other departments, the amount of the public debt less cash in the Treasury would be stated to-morrow (assuming no other changes) at \$890,000,000, notwithstanding the fact that the entire \$10,000,000 so drawn out may still be in the hands of the bonded disbursing officers of the other departments, and to all intents and purposes as much of the government as if it were in the vaults of the Treasury.

The facts during the last two months exactly correspond to this supposed case, and though the actual reduction of the debt was \$20,910,180, the debt statement showed an apparent increase of \$7,000,000. "The increase of disbursements made in July and August this year over July and August last year is accounted for by the fact that most of the appropriation bills were not passed in 1888 until September and October, and the money was not available except to such limited amounts as were permitted by the continuance resolutions of Congress, while in 1889 the appropriations for the entire year were available on July 1. Nearly all of the departments drew in July and August, and placed in the hands of their bonded disbursing officers sums for future use largely in excess of the expenditures for those months. One department will have balances on hand from such drafts of five million dollars after the September payments have been made.

"The largely increasing purchases of bonds for the sinking fund during the last two months, over the corresponding months of last year, show an increase in the premium paid of \$3,575,928.43. All these figures in the last debt statement are as an increase in the public debt, while in reality they have nothing to do with it.

"It can readily be seen how an honest misapprehension may arise from the form of the monthly statement, and therefore have taken the trouble to make this explanation. Similar apparent additions to the public debt are quite common. For instance, in March, 1888, the apparent increase was \$83,356, in November, 1887, \$4,887,000; in November, 1887, \$1,499,000; in November, 1888, \$11,199,517 and in February, 1889, \$6,443,344."

Another Whitechapel Murder. LONDON, Sept. 11.—At 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning a policeman found the body of a woman at the corner of a railway arch on Cable street, Whitechapel. The head and legs had been cut off and carried away, and the stomach ripped open, the intestines lying on the ground.

The manner in which the limbs were severed from the body shows that the murderer was possessed of some surgical skill. The woman was about thirty years old. The remains have not been identified.

Firemen's Convention. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 11.—The fire headquarters and Midland Hotel were scenes of great activity and bustle yesterday morning, it being the opening day of the seventeenth annual convention of the National Association of Fire Engineers. The members of the local reception committee were exerting themselves to the utmost to make the delegates and visitors feel welcome.

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Earthquake at Florence, Wis. KAUKAUNA, Wis., Sept. 10.—The village of Florence, Outagamie County, a small place one mile above here, was shaken on Saturday by what is believed to have been an earthquake. The disturbance of the earth's interior seemed to have been directly under the spot where stands the immense pulp and paper mill of the Van Norwick-Rogers Company, and great damage was done to the structure. This mill was but recently completed. It is built entirely of stone, and the immensity of the same can readily be guessed from the fact that it is the largest paper and pulp mill in the United States. The damage to the mill will reach far into the thousands.

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Newspaper Frauds Punished. BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The newspaper men of this city who made up the story with Graham about going over the fall and then wrote it up for the purpose of swindling New York, Chicago, Pittsburg and St. Louis papers were discharged yesterday from the local papers. Others were told that the sending of such specials would be equivalent to a resignation. Managing editors say that a syndicate of "special fends" always brought Buffalo and Niagara Falls into unpleasant notice for the purpose of private gain.

Appointment. WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The President has made the following appointments: George W. Lynn, of New York City, to be surveyor of customs of the port of New York; Theodore B. Willis, of Brooklyn, to be naval officer of customs in the district of New York; Ernest Nathan, to be collector of internal revenue for the First district of New York.

The London Strike. LONDON, Sept. 11.—At a meeting of the striking workmen at Tower Hill yesterday, Mr. Tillet, who founded the "Dock Labourers' Union," said that he believed that the mediation of Cardinal Manning would result in an early settlement of the strike. John Burns announced the receipt of a number of subscriptions from Australia for the strikers. He said that the workmen of America had forwarded sentiment and sympathy enough to encircle the globe if it committed to paper, but not the will to relieve the wants of their fellow workmen. He was ashamed of the organization of workmen of America.

TIDAL WAVES.

Terrific Storm on the Atlantic Coast—The Resignation of Various Officials—The Commissioner of Pensions Tenders His Resignation—Various Comments.

New York, Sept. 11.—The worst storm in many years must be raging off the New Jersey coast, for no such storm waves have been known all through this region for a long, long time. The damage done at all the seaside resorts has been terrible, while the people gathered at them from all parts of the country are terror-stricken. No such tides as those of Monday night and yesterday have been recorded for years and hundreds of thousands of dollars will not repair the ruin wrought by them.

Along the New Jersey coast the low beaches were submerged and the railroad tracks were injured. Thousands of spectators watched the surf, which was the wildest and highest known for years. Atlantic City was completely cut off from the main land. Much of the board walk and many bathing houses were ground up into kindling wood. Several pavilions were lifted bodily from their pilings and destroyed.

All the small islands in Jamaica bay were covered with water. Scarcely anything could be seen of Hog Island yesterday at high tide. All the buildings on the island had been washed away. Fire Island and Oak Island were cut off from all communication with the main land by boat or telegraph. From the Babylon shore great waves could be seen breaking over both islands.

During the afternoon it was rumored that four cottages on Oak Island occupied by families from Babylon had been carried away, and an effort was made to send a boat from Babylon to the assistance of the occupants of the cottages, but the boat was beaten back by the wind and tide. At a late hour no definite news had been received concerning their fate.

Sag Harbor was flooded and the water covered Long Island railroad tracks and yards. All the towns along the shore report more or less damage. Small craft anchored in the harbors and bays were driven ashore and in some instances completely destroyed. Telegraph and telephone wires are down all over Long Island.

DISPATCH FROM PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—A high wind storm, accompanied by rain prevailed in this city and vicinity all yesterday. Fire alarm, police telegraph and telegraph wires are prostrated all over the city, and telegraph lines throughout the State are reported to be in very bad shape.

The damage by the storm to railroad tracks entering Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City, Ocean City and other coast resorts is very great. The meadows near Atlantic City are covered with water and the tracks are washed away in places. Early reports of the situation were made by the railroad officers, then the storm carried away the telephone poles and wires. It is supposed, as all communication is cut off, that the latest reports were that a heavy northwest wind was blowing heavier and there was no sign of cessation. The Pennsylvania road did not get a seashore train through yesterday except to Cape May.

Ocean City is almost entirely under water, and the beach road which is flooded every high tide, is believed to be an entire wreck. On the Angeles branch it was reported that three cars turned over on their sides, and that the passengers climbed out the window unhurt but very disconsolate, as they were compelled to make themselves as comfortable as possible on the sides of the cars. This report has not been confirmed at the Pennsylvania office, but it is believed to be true.

SILVER-LEAD ORES. Effect of Secretary Windom's Ruling on Several Industries. CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 11.—Mr. William Mackenzie, general freight and passenger agent of the International railroad, perhaps is in a position to judge of the direct effect of Secretary Windom's lead ore ruling better than any one outside of the large ore buyers in the Republic. Taking the district of Morelos, Coahuila, as a sample district, Mr. Mackenzie says that in the month of July there were over 800,000 tons of ore exported by Balbach & Sons, of Newark, N. J., last month they did not export ten. The ore in that district is of a strictly fluxing character, just as carrying enough lead to make its classification, under Secretary Windom's ruling, lead-silver ore. Mining in the district is a complete standstill, and hundreds of freighters who left their ranches to haul ore are out of work and are suffering for the want of food. Where \$40,000 was monthly distributed among them they are now receiving \$100. Before Balbach & Sons developed the district the freighters raised crops, but hauling proving more lucrative they abandoned their farms and are now in a destitute condition, not having crops nor freighting to depend upon. Balbach & Sons have expended fully \$250,000 in bringing the district out, and their sampling works, which are among the best in the Republic, are shut down and will remain so until the present embargo is lifted in the United States.

"Our road," said Mr. Mackenzie, "is in the hands of American capitalists. Last month we lost in connection with our lines in the United States over \$36,000 in ore freights alone. The ore business and nearly all of the mines along the line of the International railroad are in the hands of Americans. Texas formerly supplied the miners with provisions, and this business has been knocked in the head by the Bismarck business in Eagle Pass has suffered to the extent of fully \$150,000 in the past month. Windom's regulations are directly working against Americans."

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TANNER RESIGNS.

The Commissioner of Pensions Tenders His Resignation—Various Comments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—President Harrison has received the resignation of James W. Tanner as Commissioner of Pensions. In his letter conveying the resignation, it is said, the Commissioner writes that he recognizes that differences exist between himself and the Secretary of the Interior respecting the administration of the Pension Bureau and that those differences being radical, in the interest of a thoroughly satisfactory administration of the office, he should resign.

One report was that President Harrison had advised Commissioner Tanner to resign. Governor Alger, Commander-in-Chief G. A. R., Governor Foraker and Commander Wilson, of Kansas, are all said to have telegraphed Tanner urging him not to resign. These messages, together with the influence of his wife, are said to have been instrumental in holding the Commissioner back from following the advice of the President.

Mrs. Tanner is reported to have said that if her husband resigned the office of Commissioner of Pensions she would choose to take in Washington than that he should accept the office of United States Marshal for New York.

Last night a committee of the Grand Army of the Republic of the District, headed by General Burdette, ex-Commander-in-Chief, called at the White House to see the President in behalf of the Commissioner of Pensions, but it was after he had retired. He said word that he would be glad to see them in the morning. Several Grand Army of the Republic friends spent the evening with the Commissioner, but they declined to say what, if any thing, was the result of the conference. The Commissioner steadily denies himself to newspaper men.

The retention, removal and resignation of Commissioner of Pensions Tanner were subjects of protracted conferences at the executive mansion yesterday between the President and most of his Cabinet officers. Informal conferences were held between the President and Secretaries Noble and Tracy, but the formal Cabinet meeting to discuss the matter did not convene until four o'clock yesterday evening. Secretary Noble was with the President as early as two o'clock. He brought with him the report of the committee which has investigated the affairs in the Pension Office during Commissioner Tanner's administration, to be used as an argument for securing the Commissioner's vacation of the office. Members of the Cabinet are extremely reticent about what happened at the meeting. The President, however, authorized a representative of the United Press to state that "Commissioner Tanner had not been removed, and that he had not asked for the Commissioner's resignation."

GENERAL SHERMAN'S VISION. New York, Sept. 12.—General W. T. Sherman was seen by a reporter last night and asked for his opinion in regard to the Corporal Tanner's reported resignation from the office of Commissioner of Pensions. He said that in his opinion it would not affect the allegiance of the G. A. R. either one way or the other, as they are too sensible a body of men to question any acts of the President.

FAVORABLE TO PACKERS. S. B. Armour Before the Committee—A Retail Dealer Gives Testimony Favorable to the Packers. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 11.—The principal witness in yesterday morning's session of the Senatorial meat investigating committee was S. B. Armour, of the packing firm of Armour & Co. The witness fenced with the questioner, but he was had quite lively talk with Senator Vest. He said that last year his house made only 33.6 cents per head on the cattle slaughtered.

A RETAILER TESTIFIES. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 12.—F. H. Brice, a butcher, was examined by the Senatorial meat investigating committee yesterday and proved a competent witness. He corroborated Mr. Armour in the statement that the determination of the people to eat only the fine cuts of beef was the cause of no apparent reduction in the price of meat at the block.

Mr. Brice has been a butcher for thirty years. He said twenty years ago he got more for round steak than for loin. The people, he said, had been educated to take the better class of meat by the packing houses. It had been brought about by the packers trimming the fine parts of the beef closer and closer, thus giving the people only the very choicest of meat. These trimmings the packers, he said, used to can and barrel and this line of beef had more profit, but he did not know what the price was on this class of product. Before the packing houses did this, the parts of beef termed fine cuts weighed double what they do now.

Mr. Brice said there were from 250 to 300 butchers in Kansas City. There was a sort of a butchers' association. He belonged, but took no active part. The association had nothing to do with fixing the prices of beef. He said but few of the butchers knew their business and none of them were making money. There was but one butcher in the city who killed his own beef. The reason for this, he said, was the fact that it was cheaper for the butchers to buy the dressed beef. Mr. Brice was positive that the retail price of beef would be higher if no butchers had to do their own killing. The butchers could buy the live cattle for the same price as the packers, but the packers could kill much cheaper. He believed the packing houses were a benefit to the people and were not the consumers so particular about the quality of meat eaten, the price would be lower.

Mr. Brice said he did not believe the packers were making more than a fair profit. He said he knew of no means used by the packers to compel butchers to buy the dressed beef. Butchers bought it because they knew it was cheaper than for them to kill for themselves. Every packer, he said, retailed meat at his place of business, but that was the only attempt at a butcher shop that he knew of. Eight years ago, he said, the packers tried to run retail shops but soon gave it up as a bad job.

The Antwerp Fire. ANTWERP, Sept. 12.—Estimates of the loss by the recent fire range from 25,000,000 to 35,000,000 francs. The fire still smolders over a large area which is surrounded by a cordon of troops. The firemen are working night and day pouring floods of water on the ruins. Ten persons who ventured too near the ruins have met with accidents due to the occasional explosion of cartridges. The vessels in the docks owe their safety to the favorable winds which continue to blow toward the open river, but some steamers in the dry docks are badly damaged about the decks. M. Corvatin, proprietor of the cartridge factory, is charged with homicide by impudence.