VOLUME XV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1889.

NUMBER 48.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES. THE Government has issued a circular to custodians of buildings under control of the Treasury Department requiring them to keep hoisted the United States flag during business hours, except in stormy weather. The revenue flag will continue to fly over the custom houses at present.

It is understood that the Civil-Service Commissioners are not yet satisfied with the condition of affairs relative to department appointments and will ask Congress to give them greater power in regard to promotions and to correspondingly reduce the power of heads of departments in that

A GOVERNMENT vessel will be dis-patched from Washington about October 1 to convey a scientific expedition to Africa to observe the total eclipse of the sun which takes place in December.

THE State Department has arranged for an extensive excursion through the United States for members of the Inter-

national American Congress, which meets in Washington October 2. CONTRACTOR CRAMP has notified the Navy Department that the cruiser Balti-more is ready for her official test.

SURGEON PORTER, of the United States army, has resigned because he did not care to obey an order to leave Jacksonville, Fla., for Jackson barracks, Iowa. The order may be modified or rescinded.

THE EAST.

THERE was a strike of the workmen employed by the Allegheny (Pa.) County Electric Light Company recently. The company had engaged new men at lower wages, and this caused the strike.

It is stated in New York that 70,000 Arabs are preparing to come to this country if twenty who arrived recently are passed through the customs department.

THE New York Democratic convention will be held at Syracuse October 1, for the

purpose of nominating candidates for State offices.

GILMAN H. KIMBALL, of Middleton Mass., died of hydrophobia recently. His agonies had been subdued by hypodermic injections.

THE Keystone Furnace Company, of Reading, Pa., has assigned. Assets, \$200, -

THE Wauregan cotton mills, of Rhode Island, have suspended. The mills were capitalized at \$600,000. The liabilities were \$1,000,000, with assets, according to the company, of \$2,000,000.

AT the annual meeting of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company in Boston all the old directors were re-elected, and President Agassiz presented a plan for tunneling to Lake Superior for water. WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, the new Min-

ister to Berlin, recently visited Secretary Blaine at Bar Harbor, Me.

THE Reading iron works, which failed some months ago, will resume in all its departments in a short time under the management of the railroad company. Two thousand men will be employed.

IT is thought the leather firm of W. F. recently, will be able to pay 50 cents or

By a collision on the Erie road near Elmira, N. Y., recently two trainmen were badly scalded and much damage was Sereral passengers were slightly injured.

THE oil refinery at Alleghany City, Pa., was burned recently. Loss, \$225,000. The fire started with an explosion.

THE creditors of the La May Company of Lynn, Mass., dealers in stoves, ware, etc., have accepted a secured offer of 50 cents on the dollar payable in nine

months. Two steam yachts, the Wide-Awake, of Brewerton, and the Jessie Lang. of Phœ nix, collided at the junction of the Oswego and Seneca rivers near Syracuse, N. Y. recently. The Jessie Lang sank and all on board, about twenty-five persons, went into the water. All were rescued by the Wide-Awake except Miss Clara Van Wormer, of Phoenix, who was drowned.

CONCERNING the rumor that a settlement and compromise had been effected in the Flack divorce case ex-Judge Fullerton, of New York, says there is no truth in the rumor.

A WARRANT has been issued for the arrest of Gideon Brown, of Boston, on a charge of larceny. He is in Montreal and says he will return to Boston in a few days and settle up his tangled business

ABRAHAM BROWNING, first Attorney General of New Jersey under the new Constitution adopted in 1845, died at Cam-

den, aged eighty-one years. THE New York Metropolitan Museum of Art has just acquired several pieces of work of great archæological and artistic

interest from Italy. By an explosion of fire-damp in colliery No. 2 of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company at Scranton, Pa., the other day five men who were repairing the damag done by a cave-in were fearfully burned. A GROCERYMAN named Luca, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was recently murdered by a burglar named McElwain, whom he caught

WHILE ex-Governor Robie, of Maine was walking near his farm the other day he was attacked with a whip by two Frenchmen.

Packenham, Jack Lewis, colored, James Nolan and Ferdinand Carolin, were hanged in the yard of the Tombs prison, at New York, on the 23d.

NEGOTIATIONS are in progress to purchase the extensive woolen mills of James Lee & Sons, of Bridgeport, Pa., by an En-

glish syndicate. JIMMY HOPE, the famous bank robber. has been discharged from the prison at Auburn, N. Y., his time having expired.

He left for New York. CHARLES A. DANA, editor of the New York Sun, who first conceived the idea of holding a World's Fair in America in 1892, has been chosen president of the New

York's World's Fair Committee. BARNUM'S circus train was wrecked near Watertown, N. Y., on the night of the 221. A number of the animals were killed, the loss being \$40,000.

PRESIDENT HARRISON arrived at Indianapolis, Ind., his old home, on the night of the 21st for the purpose of laying the cor-ner stone of the soldiers' and sailors' mon-

THE WEST.

HON. LYMAN F. WISNER, the wealthiest and most prominent citizen of Hardin County, Iowa, was accidentally shot and instantly killed by his only son the other day while they were out hunting to-

THE alleged uprising of Flathead Indians near Demersville, Dak., was unfounded. The trouble was caused by whisky and the whites were in no danger. Late reports stated that every thing was quiet.

THE recent storm in Minnesota caused a washout near Rush City and the wrecking of twelve cars. Two tramps were badly

NORTH DAKOTA lawyers allege that the recent Constitutional convention ruined the chances of the new State receiving public lands because it divided the institutions contrary to the enabling act's provisions.

COLFAX, Ill., was badly damaged by fire

THREE prominent ladies of Portland, Ore., became separated from a party with whom they were ascending Mount Hood and spent the night above the snow line. They were in constant danger from wolves and panthers.

Two leading physicians of Ishpeming, Mich, have added pancreatin to the Brown-Sequard elixir and used it with alleged wonderful success.

JOSEPH FRANA, who went to the door of his house in Chicago early the other morning for a breath of fresh air, was shot dead by an unknown assassin.

An ordinance has been passed by the City Council of Guthrie, Ok., granting a franchise for twenty years to a company to run a lottery in that city similar to the Louisiana.

Major J. H. Davis, department com-

mander of the G. A. R. of Nebraska, died at Chicago on the 22d from dropsy, supernduced by a wound received at the battle of Gettysburg in 1863.

According to reports of county clerks of Kansas, the population of the State has decreased considerably since 1887. In some counties there have been substantial gains, but generally the returns are unsatisfactory and give rise to various objectures. THE committee on organic law of the

Guthrie convention on the 22d reported a Constitution for Oklahoma. Later it was adopted, also a memorial to Congress.

THE much talked of "Blue Grass Palace" was opened by Governor Larrabee at Creston, Iowa, on the 22d. THE yacht Celt sunk in Lake Huron

few days ago. Those on board escaped in the yawl, and after being adrift on the lake for two days were picked up by a passing steamer.

The Empire mills was one of the finest and largest in Canada, and was erected only a few years ago at a cost of nearly \$100,000. J. VANDERBOSCH'S pretzel factory or

Larrabee street, Chicago, burned the other morning. Loss, \$20,000. A stable adjoining also burned and five horses and a cow were burned to death.

T. S. GARDINER, the Chicago publisher who has swindled thousands of people, has been arrested in Wyoming. JACOB MILLER, one of the most prominent and wealthy men of Ohio, known as

SENATOR MANDERSON, of Nebraska, on the 23d published a letter defending the acts of Commissioner Tanner in rerating and 214 the corresponding week of last his (Manderson's) pension. The Senator declared that most of the newspaper criticisms of the matter were malicious and

untrue. THE west side of the town of Fairmount. Ill., was nearly destroyed by fire the other morning. Loss, \$30,000.

THE SOUTH.

Dr. Robert Lowry, son of Governor Lowry, was married at Jackson, Miss., recently to Miss Mary Foote, of Oakland, Cal. The parties had eloped.

THE cotton raisers of Florida have

started the project of selling their cotton at Jacksonville instead of sending it to other places.

H. R. KENYON, a wealthy banker of Newton, N. C., while delirious from typhoid fever, walked out of an upper

story window and was killed. ABOUT 400 cigarmakers of Jacksonville. Fla., struck recently.

ADOLPH BRANDT, one of the most pron inent Hebrew lawyers in the South, dropped dead recently while attending

meeting of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows in Rome, Ga. ABE JONES, colored, wanted at Conway Ark., for selling liquor without license

committed suicide by drowning in order to escape arrest. UNITED STATES DEPUTY MARSHAL SAM-

UEL HUGHES, of South Pittsburgh, Tenn., was shot by an outlaw liquor seller recently, but a day book in his pocket saved

THE largest sale of tobacco ever made at auction in one day in the United States, and probably in the world, was made at Louisville, Ky., recently. The total at Louisville, Ky., recently. number of hogsheads sold was 1.002. This amounted to over 1,500,000 pounds, and

BUD RENAUD, for aiding the Sullivan-Kilrain fight, was fined \$500 at Purvis,

MICHAEL DANCE was killed and John Raney and an unknown man fatally injured by the discharge of a blast at Bick-

ley Mills, Va., recently. VIRGINIA Republicans at Norfolk on the 22d nominated General Mahone for Governor.

A TERRIBLE wreck occurred on the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap & Louisville at Fat Gap creek, near Knoxville, Tenn. Judge George Andrews, S. T. Powers and Alexander Reeder, three prominent citisens of Tennessee, were killed and many other well known people were injured.

THREE trainmen were killed and about twenty more injured by a disastrous collision on the Baltimore & Ohio near Petro- land near Ripley, Tenn., upon which were W. Va. The accident was due to conflicting telegraph orders.

Mount Pleasant, a few miles from Charles. ton, S. C. A negro woman had been shot by a white man and the blacks were gathering to lynch him. The Governor ordered troops to the scene.

bring the other towarks. There are only eight other beds of other in this country.

WALNUT, Kan., Aug. 24—Hiram Lan-

JIM McCov, the noted desperado of Southwestern Texas, was hanged at San Antonio recently for the murder of Sheriff
McKinney on December 26, 1886.

Thursday night and instantly killed. He was bound for Rushville, Ill. McKinney on December 26, 1886.

GENERAL.

THE Turkish Government has decided to increase the forces in Crete to 30,000 sol-

Two arrests have been made at Berne. Switzerland, in connection with the recent Auarchist circular attacking the Bundesrath.

THE United States steamer Ossipee is anchored in Hampton roads. The Ossipee has just returned from Hayti.

THE Abyssinian General, Ras Alula, recently advanced to Godofelassi and made overtures for peace. General Baldissers, commanding the Italian expedition, rejected his proposals and advanced upon Ras Alula, compelling him to retreat beyond the river Blesa.

PLANS for two new cruisers have been nearly completed by the designing board. One is to be built on the plan of the English war ship Warspite and another after

the design of a Spanish cruiser.

A SENSATION has been caused in Austria by the disclosure that Prince Sulkowski, who was until recently confined in the aristocratic insane asylum at Doebling, on being pronounced sane by the professors, sought to secure again the control of his estate, but found that there was absolutely nothing left, his wife during his confinement in the asylum having squandered the Prince's fortune.

THE British bark, Onaway, which sailed from Philadelphia June 5, for Bilboa, with a crew of fifteen men and 124,234 gallons of crude petroleum, valued at \$8,956, is believed to have been lost, as nothing has been heard of her since she passed out the Delaware capes.

The British steamer Alene, from West

India points, reports that on August 6 the American schooner Lizzie May, while at anchor at Jacmel, was run into by the Haytien man-of-war Toussaint L'Ouverteure and had a large hole stove in her starboard bow above the water. CATE CHANG PING, the Chinese laborer

who tried to break the validity of the Scott Exclusion law but failed, has been sent back to China. THE sentence of Mrs. Maybrick was com-

muted to penal servitude for life.

Two Pennsylvanians were arrested recently on their return from Europe for trying to smuggle jewelry and other

It is reported that Mr. Parnell will soon visit America for the benefit of his health. THE German imperial party arrived at

Metz on the 23d and received an enthusiastic welcome. The new Government dry dock at the navy yard at Norfolk. Va., will be finished September 19 and that at New York No-

vember 1. THE Empire and Phoenix flouring mills, of St. Catherines. Ont., burned the other

THE London Press Association says that the English Government has intimated to the United States Government a willingness to negotiate a se tlement of the Behring seat matter and now await the Amer-

ican Government's reply. A WARRANT against Gideon P. Brown the absconding merchant of Providence, has been issued from the Crown office in Montreal.

Business failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended August 22 numbered 206. compared with 213 the previous week

THE LATEST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 .- In the Navy Department yesterday bids were opened for five new cruisers. The Bath iron works of Maine proposed to build three 2.000 ton vessels for \$780,000 each, but with the addition of six months to the advertised time (two years), while Cramp & Son, of Philadelphia, proposed to build the same vessels for \$875,000 each and two 3,000 ton vessels at \$1,225,000 each. As the appropriation is limited by act of Congress to \$700,000 each in the case of the 2,000 ton vessels and \$1,100,000 for each of he 3,000 ton vessels, none of the bids can be accepted, and the next move will be to readvertise, but not much confidence is felt in the result.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.-From the State University at Berkely comes a report of a discovery made by one of the professors of the institution which, if true, will result in revolutionizing the leather industry. The claim is made that experiments have determined that certain combinations of fat and oils with sulphur mpounds when used for tanning have the effect of rendering leather impervious to water and so pliable as to render it alnost indestructible. The assertion is made that boots and shoes manufactured of leather thus prepared will last five times as long as the foot wear now on the mar-

ket with no additional cost. LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24.—The official messenger bearing the announcement of the commutation of Mrs. Maybrick's sentence did not reach the jail until two o'clock yesterday morning. The news was at once communicated to the prisoner, who betrayed some emotion, but not to the extent that was anticipated. The chaplain visited her at breakfast time. The revulsion of feeling had prostrated her and she seemed weaker than at any time since her arrest. It is feared that she will not live long. Brierly, her alleged paramour, sailed for Boston on the steamer Scythia, which left Liver-

pool yesterday.

London, Aug. 24.—All the newspapers here are satisfied with the decision in the Maybrick case, and praise the Home Secretary for the manner in which he has discharged a difficult task. The Daily Telegraph urges the necessity for a court of criminal appeal in order to relieve the

Minister of such decisions. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 24.-Michael J Leonard, a contractor of Mayfield, Ky .. recently discovered seventy-five acres of rich deposits of yellow ochre and told his friend, I. H. Bell, publisher of the Cath-A RACE riot was reported recently at olic Advocate, here. Bell bought the fount Pleasant, a few miles from Charlesregion and will give up his business to WALNUT, Kan., Aug. 24.-Hiram Landoback was struck by an east-bound Missouri, Kansas & Texas train near here

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

WILLIAM F. SNYDER, a veteran stationed at the Soldiers' Home, and a sergeant in the home band, committed suicide the other morning by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. No cause could be assigned for the deed, as he always seemed to be cheerful and contented. Snyder served through the war as a member of Company I, Seventy-first Indiana Infantry, and was afterwards for many years a member of the Tenth United States Infantry band. He was of German descent, fifty-four years old, and leaves a

wife and family, who live in Leavenworth. A DISPUTE between the city of Atchison and the street railway company as to rights and privileges, which has been a cause of local vexation for several weeks, was summarily settled the other morning by Mayor Waggener, who put a force of men at work tearing up the tracks on North Fifth street, where they were in the way of paving contractors. The company wanted to occupy another street, but de-clined to pave between the rails, and wanted to hold Fifth street pending a set-

tlement of the dispute. THE Lombard Investment Company, of Kansas City, Mo., Creston, Iowa, and Wichita, Kan., recently filed articles with the Secretary of State extending its charter existence ninety-nine years from the expiration of the present charter, or until October 15, 2001. It is suggested that if the present officers of the company hold their positions until the expiration of the charter they will, by exercising rigid economy, accumulate handsome fortunes.

THE Kansas State Camp Meeting Association will hold a camp meeting at Oakland Park, September 3, to continue until September 12. The meeting will be made one of special interest. A number of able and experienced Christian workers will be present, among whom will be Rev. J. B. Young, D. D., and Rev. George W. Miller, D. D., of Kansas City, Mo. Abundance of tents will be provided, and the comfort of the public will be looked after. For full particulars address Rev. George Winterbourne, secretary, Wamego, Kan.

Reduced rates on railroads within one hundred miles of Topeka.

On April 7 an old farmer of Atchison County married an elderly widow of the city of Atchison and on the 8th the newlywedded pair repaired to the groom's farm. On the 13th she left him, and on the 20th returned to the city and brought suit for a divorce, alleging cruelty, profanity, drunkenness, brutality and gross depravity. She said the old man was disagreeable

from the start. MAJOR WARNER, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., was given a grand reception by the veterans at Kansas City, Kan. the other evening. Major Warner, Governor Humphrey and others spoke and the exercises of the evening were highly en-

joyable to all present. It is stated that an Atchison widow makes twelve dollars a month baking

bread for the Woman's Exchange.

HON. J. H. FRANKLIN, of Russell, has resigned as a member of the board of reents of the State Normal School, and Governor Humphrey has appointed Nelson Case, of Labette County, as his successor. Mr. Franklin's resignation was made necessary by his removal to Wash-

of the Treasury Department. THE Governor has removed R. W. Hilliker from the board of police commissioners of Kansas City, Kan., and appointed J. W. Longfellow as his successor Hilliker is a member of the City Council and the removal was made because the law does not permit one man to hold both

THE Secretary of the State Board o Agriculture has received from the county clerk of Leavenworth County some censu returns which cause a decided sensation. as they indicate a decrease in the population of that city during the past no less than 14,421. The population re-turned for 1888 was 35,227, while that for 1889 is 20,896. The returns further show that Kansas City, Kan., in point of population, is at the head of the list of cities of the first class, having 36,276, against 34,622 for Topeka.

It is said that the best known and most influential teacher in the Argentine Republic is Miss A. L. Morrow, formerly a teacher in the State University of Kansas.

Pensions granted Kansas veterans on the 21st: Newton Hicks, Thomas Tarpey John D. Brown, Harrison Young, Lewis B. Spurlock, Pierce R. Hobble, Frank Sager, Frederick Kaler, John D. Woolery George W. Wright, John Juby, Thoma Smith, William S. Ruby, Lemuel Gault, Charles Viall, Nathan Udel, Amy C. mother of Albion A. Mills, Henry Calkins F. O. Tennison, William W. Leabo, R. W. Joslyn, George W. Kimball, John W. Herrin, George Marshall, John Vaught, Allison L. Wiley, Oclave Shampam seph Fields, John P. Evays, John Wehner

and John P. May. THE Railroad Commissioners have issued a decision in the case of complaint of the citizen of Atwood against the Burlington & Missouri river railroad in Nebraska. The complaint was filed at the instance of the merchants and business men against the company for failure to furnish side track facilities at Atwood. The Board finds that Atwood is unjustly deprived of reasonable station facilities, that the accommodations are inadequate and impose a hardship on the patrons of the road, and orders the company to construct a suitable side track for warehouses to be completed not later than October 1.

W. W. MILLER, of Osage City, has been appointed on the board of trustees for State charitable institutions, vice Harrison Kelley, resigned.

THE Attorney-General has commenced proceedings in quo warranto in the Su-preme Court to dissolve the Kansas Mercantile Company, of Kansas City, Kan. an association which, as the petition sets forth, "fraudulently obtained its charter, and has abused its corporate franchise and exercised powers not conferred by law, and has forfeited its rights and privileges as a corporation." The concern is said to be a lottery run for the lower classes with branches in various cities of

THE Governor has pardoned Warren W. Leaming, sent to the penitentiary from Butler County in June, 1888, for perjury, it having been shown that the prosec was malicious and the prisoner innocent.

B. & O. COLLISION.

Terrible Collision Near Petroleum, W. Va.

Three Trainmen Killed and Many Others Seriously Injured-Conflicting Telegrams and Misunderstanding Cause the Disaster.

Petroleum, W. Va., Aug. 24.—A terrible collision occurred about eleven o'clock yesterday morning on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad between here and Silver Run tunnel, about twenty-three miles east of Parkersburg, in which three men were instantly killed and many wounded. The accommodation train coming west, due at Parkersburg at twelve o'clock crashed into a special train occupied by railroad magnates on a tour of inspection. The wreck is said to have been caused by conflicting telegrams. The one received the accommodation train was to pass the special at Petroleum, while the special train, engineered by Captain C. Rowland, is said to have had telegraphic orders to pass the accommodation at Silver Run. The result of these misconstructions was to hurl into eternity four men at least and wound fifteen or

twenty others. The trains came together with a crash at the curve east of Petroleum and between that point and Silver Run. Both trains were running at a rapid speed, and when they collided with a crash the special train and the engine, tender and baggage car of the accommodation went over the cliff in one inconceivable mass.

James Layman, engineer of the accom-modation, one of the oldest engineers in the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio road, was crushed to death. Alexander Bailey, fireman for Layman

on the accommodation, was also crushed in the wreck of the engines. C. Rowland, also one of the old engineers of Parkersburg, was caught under

the wreck and had one leg broken and re-

ceived internal injuries from which he can not recover. John Fletcher, fireman on the special, was also killed. Fletcher stuck to his engine, and with his helpmate preferred death to desertion of his post and went over the bank in the wreck. He was crushed to death. The special car, occupied by officials on an inspecting tour, was

smashed into smithereens. Roadmaster Hunter was badly injured, ogether with several others. George Douglass, in the same car, was also badly injured. In the accommodation train, there were many passengers, all of whom received a terrible shaking up, and fifteen or twenty of whom were more or less in-

R J. Malley, trainmaster, of Parkersburg, and a member of the City Council, was badly injured.

Jefferson Rose, baggagemaster of the ecommodation, was seriously injured. A large number of passengers were more or less injured, but they were carried off on trains going east or west, and in the con-fusion following the disaster, it was imof Layman, Bailey and Fletcher were taken to Parkersburg on the evening train, where they were encased in coffins and sent to their homes. Layman was sent to his home on Depot street. Rowland was

taken to Grafton. When the train bearing the bodies arrived in Parkersburg it was surrounded by thousands of people, many of whom were friends of the dead, while others had friends whom they believed to have been on the wrecked trains. As it was impossible to hear from their friends, and as rumors of the accident had grown into colossal dimensions, the anxiety increased until the crowd numbered thousands at

The following is a list of the casualties as far as can be obtained. A large number of the wounded were removed to their homes and no record kept:

Killed-James Layman, engineer, of Parkersburg; Alex. Bailey, fireman, of Grafton: W. A. Fletcher, of Grafton. Injured-Josephus Rowland, engineer, of Grafton, injuries believed to be fatal; Michael Flannagan, conductor; J. A. Hunter, division superintendent; R. Malley, destination not known; efferson Rose, baggagemaster of Jefferson ccommodation, very serious; Michael Ghan, conductor of special, collar bone and three ribs broken; R. G. Hefflin, superintendent of bridges, cut in face and neck: Colonel H. T. Douglass, chief engineer, cut in head; colored porter of special train, badly hurt, sent to Baltimore: Jose ph Fielding, of St. Louis, badly cut; Henry Fleming, leg broken; Frank Harris, hurt in back.

Train Wreckers Arrested. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 24.-John Wilson and Wilbert Douden were yesterday afternoon committed to jail in default of \$2,500 bail each, charged with attempting to wreck the "owl" train on the Pennsylvania rallroad, Monongabela division. On the night of July 20 two heavy oak planks were wedged over the rails at the curve near Lostock station. The engine and train fortunately passed over the plank, a terrible bumping being the only injury received. Detectives discovered that the two young men named, together with George Gales, who lives at George's Creek, Md., were the perpetrators. Wilson and Douden confessed, stating that they had sat on the hillside to watch the train go to pieces. They say that Gales sugguested the crime and that they assisted from "pure hellishness."

Mrs. Maybrick and Her Paramour. LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24 -The official mesenger bearing the announcement of the commutation of Mrs. Maybrick's sentence did not reach the jail until two o'clock yesterday morning. The news was at once communicated to the prisoner, who betrayed some emotion, but not to the extent that was anticipated. The chaplain visited her a breakfast time. The revulsion of feeling had prostrated her and she seemed weaker han at any time since her arrest. It is feared that she will not live long. Brierly, her alleged paramour, sailed for Boston on the steamer Scythia, which left Liver pool yesterday.

FATAL WRECK.

An Excursion Train on the Cumberland Gap Road Wrecked in Tennessee-Promi-

ment Persons Killed and Injured. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 23 .- A horrible wreck occurred on the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap & Louisville railroad at Flat Gap creek, twenty-two miles from here, at 10:30 yesterday morning. The train was the first to go over the new road, and carried a select excursion of the City Council, the board of public works, representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, the very flower of the business and pro-

fessional men of Knexville.

The train of two cars left the track at a crossing and the rear car went down a trestle. Only one man was uninjured. It was impossible to obtain medical aid for a long time, and until 4:30 p. m., when the train reached Knoxville, scanty attention was given. Many had to be brought back on flat cars, and the last part of the journey was madein a driving rain. Three men died from their injuries and others can not live. the dead are: Judge George Andrews, the most prominent lawyer in East Tennessee; S. T. Powers, the leading merchant and former president of the East Tennessee Fire Insurance Company; Alexander Reeder, a leading politician,

who has held many offices of trust.

The injured are: Alexander Arthur, president of the Chamber of Commerce; Isham Young, president, and Peter Kern, member, of the Board of Public Works; John T. Hearn, editor of the Sentinel; W. W. Woodruff, a leading wholesale merchant; Charles Seymour, attorney, and A. Wilson, assistant chief engineer, Knox-ville, Cumberland & Louisville road; County Judge Malconey, Aldermen Bairy and Hockings, General H. S. Chuneert, of the Governor's staff; J. Alberts, a wholesale merchant; Rev. R. J. Cook, professor of the U. S. Grant University; City Physician West, Judge Ingersoll, H. B. Wessell, W. B. Samuels, C. Abbie, Captain H. H. Taylor, S. Mc-Kelden, Ed Burker, J. F. Kinsol, John R. Hall, Phillip S. Samuels, S. Schmidt, W.

A. Park and one of the train crew. The most intense excitement and sad-

ness prevails.

MURDER. A Brooklyn Groceryman Slain By a

Burglar. New York, Aug. 23.—Early yesterday morning three thieves attempted to rob the grocery store of Christopher W. Luca at Jay and High streets, Brooklyn. They were surprised by the proprietor and a hand-to-hand conflict took place, in which the grocer was stabbed to the heart. The police found one of the men running away. He said his name was McElwain and gave a description of his companions, who had escaped. Their names he gave as Hawthorn Benson and Thomas Quin-

In less than an hour Detective Barry had captured Benson, who, on being taken before Inspector Byrnes, was recognized as Martin Denin, a professional thief and ex-convict. He was surrendered to the Brooklyn officers. The other man is being hotly pursued. Before Denin was taken to Brooklyn he sent for Inspector Byrnes, to whom he said that neither he nor Quinlan knew what had happened in the store. They were both outside watching, while McElwain was in the store. Suddenly McElwain came running out covered with blood. The prisoner and Quinlan

then fled. McElwain was arrested by Policeman Kennedy, who said he heard shouts of "murder," "police," and a few seconds later saw a man running toward him with his shoes in his hand. He grabbed him and took him to the station. Mc-E wain had in his possession a big, wicked-looking knife, the blade of which was covered with blood. The prisoner confessed that it was he who stabbed

Luca. BLUE GRASS PALACE.

Formal Opening By Governor Larrabee-

Great Numbers Present. CRESTON, Iowa, Aug. 23.—The blue grass palace was formally opened yester-day by Governor Larrabee in the presence of an immense crowd. An appropriate programme of music and speeches was rendered. The palace opened yesterday is the outcome of the formation of the "Blue Grass League," formed of the seventeen counties of Southwestern Iowa to bring this special product into prominence. It is 100x100 feet on the ground and 120 feet high. The roof is thatched with native grasses and all the entrances and projections are constructed of baled hay. The decorations are artistic and elaborate. The interior of the palace is divided into sections, occupied by the exhibits of such of the counties in the region as well as contributions from Montana, the two Dakotas and Washington. In size, design, extent of decoration and value of exhibits, the palace compares favorably with the many ice, corn and spring palaces that have graced the Republic.

Fatal Wreck on the M., K. & T.

Moberty, Mo., Aug. 23.—There was a bad wreck on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway, seven miles south of here, at 5:10 a. m. yesterday, when freight train No. 104 ran over a cow on the track. The engine and a number of cars were totally wrecked and the engineer and fireman both killed. The engineer was W. F. Ritter, of Hannibal, while the fireman was George Bennares, of Mendota, Ill. The bodies were brought here and prepared for shipment to their friends. Both were horribly mangled and scalded. There was also a wreck on the Wabash, two miles west of here, at 10:40 last night, which delayed all trains from six to eight hours. Two coaches, the engine and baggage car of the Chicago Cannon Ball train were demolished and Engineer Robert Nicholson, of Moberly, was badly bruised

Virginia Republicans.

up.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 23. - The Republican convention in this city yesterday nominated General Mahone for Governor by acclamation. Campbell Slemp was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor and W. S. Lurly for Attorney-General.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

POTTONWOOD FALLA - KANBAS

SOME DAY.

"They'll all come back again," she said, That by-gone summer day, The while we watched the goodly ships

Upon the placid bay.

They sail so far, they sail so fast, upon their shining way, But they will come again, I know, some day-

Some day! So many a watcher sighs, When wind-swept waters moan, With tears pressed back, still strives to

Of the glad coming home. Good ships sail on o'er angry waves, 'neath skies all tempest gray,
For quivering lips so bravely tell: "They'll

come again-some day! Some day! We say it o'er and o'er. To cheat our hearts, the while We send our cherished ventures forth, Perchance with sob or smile:

And tides run out, and time runs on, our life ebbs fast away,
And yet with straining eyes we watch for that
sweet myth—some day!

Full many a true and heart-sped bark May harbor find no more, But Hope her beacon-light will trim

For watchers on the shore;
And those who bide at home and those upon the watery way,
In toil or waiting, still repeat: "Some daysome blessed day!"

—Lucy R. Fleming, in Harper's Bazar.

THE HANDKERCHIEF.

A Cowardly Policy, But the Easiest Way Out.

Paul Devereux and his wife were discussing the ethics of the French proverb: "Va te faire pendre ailleurs" (Go get hanged elsewhere). The young lawyer was of the opinion that failure to punish a rogue for roguery when discovered was moral cowardice of the most contemptible kind, since it threw the necessary vindication of outraged law upon some one brave man, perhaps the last of a score of victims.

His learned disquisition was interrupted by a call from his wife's friend, Miss Millington.

Miss Millington, though not a beauty, was a very attractive young woman. Ladies exclaimed: "How stylish!" Men said: "Deuced fetching!" Her manner was sprightly and her apparel positively splendid.

"Millington," repeated Devereux, "Well, Mary"-Mrs. Devereux's name was Mary-"I'm off down town. By the way, George Rockford at the club last night announced his engagement to Miss Millington."

"Ah, yes, dear George!" exclaimed Miss Millington, with enthusiasm, "one couldn't have a better husbandin one sense."

'In every sense, I should imagine, from what I know of him," said young Mrs. Devereux.

"George Rockford is young, good looking and a Christian; good qualities, those, ch, Mrs. Devereux?"

"I think so, indeed." "Still, there is one great drawback

from being rich. He has a fair salary ed \$5 were without difficulty raised. in a wholesale house, but no independent fortune."

"Love will suffice," observed sweet little Mrs. Devereux, remembering Paul's parting kiss.

Miss Millington looked as if she were about to utter a doubt about the value of love as a circulating medium, but feeling perhaps that it would be useless to comment on a condition of affairs which she had accepted for better or worse, she dropped the subject.

"I came to get you to go with me for a walk," said the fetching one, airly. "The weather is charming; the stores are bewildering. Can you come?"

Mary Devereux complied with delight. Walking alone is dull business. Before leaving the house she called her cook and gave her some necessary directions.

"You have changed your cook since I was last here," remarked Miss Millington, when they were in the street. Yes, I'm sorry to say we found that

the other woman was dishonest." "How shocking!" 'The very day after you were here

at lunch we missed three sterling silver spoons. Naturally she had to go." "Did you charge her with the theft?"

"Oh, no," said Mrs. Devereux, looking much distressed. "I thought it better for our own peace of mind not to have any exposure. It was as much as I could do to prevent Mr. Devereux from causing her arrest. I said: 'She'll get caught sooner or later-let somebody else arrest her.' He said that was moral cowardice. Perhaps it was a bit of weakness on my part. Still I am not the first who has elected for that course. You know the

where. "We shall be hanged on the straps in this car," whispered Miss Millington, with her most fetching smile; "it is

French proverb: 'Go get hanged else-

packed. Obliging males favored the two charming young women with relinquished seats, and the democratic vehicle, which runs for all, soon brought them to the special spot where they desired to light.

Ah, the fascinating occupation of admiring shop windows! 'Tis this one has the loveliest thing-no, 'tis that! There's just what I want-there's something that would be sweetly be-

coming to you. Yonder is an article like one Mr. Lansnoozer brought from "Oh-h-h-h-h!"

A subdued scream from the carmine

in the thronged thoroughfare turned to glance at the pallid features and quivering lips of the young woman, who stood with her hand on her heart, looking the

picture of despair. "What has happened" asked Mary Devereux, anxiously.

Only in disjointed phrases at first

mishap. "My purse-stolen-snatched out of my hand-"

"Let me tell this policeman," cried Mary, excitedly, pushing her toward an officer who was approaching.

"No, no!" sobbed Miss Millington. "Remember just what you have been saying-no publicity. Bear any thing rather than endure that. Besides, I could not recognize the thief; it all passed like a flash."

Mary Devereux. "We can talk it all Paul, excitedly. "I must not shirk over quietly there."

marked contrast to the gayety of the outward journey. Arriving in Mrs. Devereux's drawing-room, Miss Millington flung herself disconsolately in an day. easy chair and closed her eyes, thus shutting out the vision of this troublesome world.

"How much money was in your purse?"asked Mrs. Devereux, in a sympathizing voice.

"Fifty dollars," replied Miss Millington, with a deep sigh. "And it was not my money at all; it was my aunt's. I had drawn it from the bank just beng to pay the rent."

"I think persons in our set suppose you and your aunt to be very well off," said Mary, quietly; "you dress so fashionably.'

"Oh, I am handy and make things go a long way," explained Miss Milling-"My aunt supports me-she has ton. a very small income-and now I have lost her \$50! Oh, what shall I do?"

She counted the money in her own purse-\$20. "Dear Miss Millington," she said, "will this be of any service to you? It

Mary Devereux was sadly perplexed.

is all I have by me.' Miss Millington gathered the crisp heaved another sigh of despair.

"Thanks," she murmured, faintly, but it is not enough. I must have \$50. Then my aunt can settle her rent. and I will repay the sum by degreesafter I am married."

The case was so urgent that Mary felt justified in going to her husband's for him." private desk, where, to her great delight, she found \$25.

Miss Millington absorbed the financial reinforcement with some appearance of satisfaction, but her voice rang with added tragedy as she queried where the remaining \$5 were to come from.

Never would the proposal have been put by Mary Devereux that the servants should be appealed to! It was Miss Millington who suggested the necessity of laying the case before them as women and sisters. Good creatures! to his desirability as a husband," ex- Their hearts were as soft as their hands business, he said, but the telegram was claimed Miss Millington; "he is far were hard, and between them the need- so peremptory; what could be the mat-

Scarcely had the arrangement reached this happy conclusion than Paul Devereux returned.

"Still here, Miss Millington," he exclaimed, in his pleasant, hearty voice. "Glad of it. Stay to dinner and go to the theater with us this evening.'

had brought home for his wife! A handkerchief of the finest French cambric with a frill and entredeux of Valenciennes and the letter M embroidered in one corner. "Just like my darling husband!" said Mary Devereux, kissing him furtively when Miss Millington's

back was turned. At dinner Mary showed her new treasure, which Miss Millington greatly admired.

"How sweetly pretty!" she exclaimed, examining the dainty mouchoir with her eyeglass. "Marked with your initial, M-mine, too, by the way.

"One which you will soon lose." quothen Paul, archly. "Oh, no, you mistake," she replied.

'my name is Matilda." The dramatic performance was interesting. The three young people were in high spirits until just as they were departing, when Mary Devereux made an annoying discovery. She had lost he new lace handkerchief.

Paul was more than annoyed; he was downright angry. The little article had cost money, and he said there was no sense in losing it right off in this way. He had seen it in his wife's lap not five minutes before; where could it

have gone to? The natural inference was that she had dropped it, and all three looked about the floor of the theater, whence the crowd had now departed.

"If it's found I'll save it for you." said an employe of the place, "call to-

Meanwhile Paul's quick eye observed a strange thing. Miss Millington, who was condoling with his almost tearful wife, kept her right fist tightly closed: but between the little finger and the

palm thereof a shred of lace was visible. Without a with-your-leave or byyour-leave Paul wrenched this article

out of her grasp. .
"What's this?" he cried. It was the missing handkerchief.

"Is this a joke?" he exclaimed, glaring angrily into the blanched face of Matilda Millington.

The woman, who had cowered guiltily under his accusing glance, took heart of grace at the word he kindly

"Yes, yes, quite so," she gasped, with lips of fetching Miss Millington. A a hysterical laugh; "a joke-a mere few, but only a very few, of the passers | joke."

"It is a very bad one," he retorted, savagely.

The three walked in silence to the street. There Paul put Miss Millington into a back, paid the driver and sent her home alone.

Mary Devereux was terribly shocked at the occurrence. Naturally she told could Miss Millington explain a terrible her husband of the peculiar incident of she queried. the afternoon, which had resulted in her giving Miss Millington \$50.

"It was all a trick!" exclaimed Paul, pacing up and down in their small drawing room in his agitation; "the woman's

a swindler-indeed, a thief." The secret of Miss Millington's elaborate dressing seemed to be suddenly

revealed to Mary's mind. "We will drop her acquaintance,

course," observed the little wife.

"Ah, but that will not absolve us of "Let us go home-to my home," said responsibility in the matter," cried the moral duty which is obvious here. The return trip was a gloomy one, in I must tell George Rockford of all this.' Mary wrung her hands in sympathy with the poor erring creature. who had been their guest half the long

> "Oh. don't, don't, don't!" she cried; "it will ruin her life!"

"And it will break his heart, for he loves her dearly," said Paul, sadly, "but it must be done."

"Why not let him find out for himself," urged the gentle Mary, "and inflict such punishment as he sees fit?" "That infernal French bit of sophis-

try again!" he exclaimed. "Cut it! I fore I came here. She needs it-must am not a coward and will do my duty, have it the first thing to-morrow morn- though a more unpleasant one never fell to my lot."

In the morning he wired Rockford to come to his (Paul's) house at the earliest possible moment. He was bracing his nerves for the painful interview when the door-bell rung.

It was Miss Millington-pale, wildeyed, gasping.

What did she say? What did she not say? Every thing that a weak and sinning woman could say under the circumstances. The love of dress had tempted her; her position of dependence was so galling; the necessity of keeping appearances was so absolute in the ultra-fashionable set in which they moved; and, after all, her maneuvers bits of green paper to herself, but had not been unsuccessful; she had caught a husband-a good man-

Paul pounced upon the truthful epithet.

"Too good for you," he cried. "He shall know of this from my lips. would deem it dishonorable to withhold this knowledge from him. I have sent

"He is coming here?" she asked in dismay. "I expect him every instant," he

said, calmly. "Let me go," she cried, rushing toward the door.

Paul turned the key, took it out, pocketed it. Miss Millington sank into the easy chair. Mary wept. "Oh, Paul, husband, you are cruel,"

she said betweed her sobs. Mr. Rockford was announced. Paul unlocked the door and let him in. He had had difficulty in getting away from

A deathly silence fell on the group. Paul, who had counted so confidently on his power to disclose to his friend knowledge which would make him miserable for life, suddenly found himself tongue-tied. George Rockford looked from one to the other of the And oh, such a pretty present as he trio in complete astonishment at this strange demeanor.

> "Will you kindly explain the meaning of this scene, one or the other of you?" he asked, in the quiet, direct manner of the business man.

No one answered.

A rap at the door broke the silence. "Come in." cried Mary Devereux.

To her intense surprise the servant who had been recently discharged walked into the room with resolute air. A man of fleshy, shabby apparel and ditto manner closely followed her.

"Excuse my coming right into your parlor," said the woman, in curt politeness, "but my business is of that kind that you don't want to let grass grow under your feet about it. See? What I mean to say is, you thought I stole

spoons, didn't you?" "What if we did?" cried Paul, angrily.

"What?" roared the indignant servant. "Why, I'm an honest woman, I am, though I cook and wash. Spoons is safe where I am, and how many of those present can say the same?"

Paul, in a frenzy. "In two minutes and a half I will." replied the resolute person, who had come to vindicate her character. "Sam

"Walk out of the place," shouted

Rowley, perduce them spoons." Her follower, with an apologetic air. extracted three handsome silver soup spoons from the side pocket of his

"Pawned with me," he whistled through the aperture caused by the loss of several of his front teeth, "by Miss

Millington!" "Them spoons was lost the day she unched with you," went on the Amazonian accuser, "and next day they was pawned with S. Rowley, a cousin of mine, which is here. Books will show I ain't making no trumped-up charge. She's got the pawn ticket sommeres, you'll find," and the injured person tossed her head indignantly.

George Rockford looked like a man who is on the verge of lunacy. "Paul, Paul!" he cried, with a bitter moan, "explain all this to me, I beg-I entreat of you."

groaned Paul, hiding his face in his Miss Millington rose to her feet

"Don't ask me, George; I can't."

'The whole question is this, George Rockford," she said, in an ley voice, would you marry a woman of loose principles as regards-well," doggedly, "stealing?"

"No!" he shouted. "Then nothing remains, I suppose, but for me to say good-bye to you?"

"Nothing whatever," he roared, lustily, "if you hold such principles." Almost before they knew it she was gone-she and her accusers. They had departed either separately or together, no one noticed which.

"I will explain the matter to you in detail, George," said Paul, sadly, when I feel a trifle more composed. Meantime, what is our real duty here? Ought we to punish this guilty wom-

"No, no," replied Rockford, gravely. "Let her go. We shall have nothing more to do with her; and if she should pursue her criminal practices among other less tender-hearted than ourselves, why, let them inflict." Mary Devereux smiled and shrugged

her shoulders a la Française. "The very policy I urged upon Paul," she said, with a sigh. "Go get hanged elsewhere.' It is cowardly, but it

Times.

PRETTY FANCY WORK.

Suggestions About Lamp Shades, Portieres and Picture Frames. Now that lamps are so much used, a few ideas for pretty shades will not come amiss. Between the stiff paper lamp shades, ornamented with birds and flowers in gorgeous colors or with impossible landscapes showing under brilliant glazes, and the exquisite creations for the lamps of to-day, there is of time only a few years. Into their composition enter various materials. Silks and satins, velvets and laces, stained glass, bronzes, oriental fabrics, gold and silver cords and metallic laces all find use. Not only the lamps are thus adorned, but candles come in for

their share of this artistic treatment. A handsome shade for a high piano lamp is oriental in design, showing its golden ribs covered with old gold silk and thin Eastern gauze. Around the edge is a row of olive, dull red and dull blue silken tassels, with a loose network heading. The top of the shade shows a coil of golden cords, ending in loops and tassels. Ruchings of garnet crepe de chine, thickly sewn on a large parasol frame, with a deep edge of black Spanish lace, is very effective.

A light blue shade, with pale pink roses painted on the edge and finished with a deep flounce of creamy lace would be most charming in a light room. If one can make pretty paper flowers, a shade of pale pink roses is always nice.

A great number of the new lamps are of black wrought iron ribbon work, and most of the shades for them are of open work metal set thickly with col-

A really pretty home-made shade may be made of strings of colored beads thickly sown on a narrow ribbon for a those that want it, and need it, can then heading, and used as a cover for a porce- eat just what they care for and no more. lain shade.

shades of blue or brown. As a portiere the pale blue set six inches from the permanent affair. top on the dark curtain, and finished off with tassels of dull red and olive, a very pretty and effective curtain for a closet is found. Demin can also be used for walls, the reverse side of the material, which shows a darker color, forming the canvas, and can be used for screens. which is most desirable, as it is much

cheaper. Pretty work for the summer is the making of photograph frames, and a few hints many be of service. Have your frames cut for you out of moderately heavy pasteboard in whatever shape you wish, those showing a deep, wide border and oval top being the newest, and for the large ones, those of three sides, holding six photographs, the best size; then take whatever material you prefer-plushes and chintzes are the most effective, however. Cover the backs first, laying the three pieces folding together; when finished, line the front of back with India silk, and put another strip of material between the backs, where the pasteboard does not come, so as to make the hinge or place where it folds stronger; then cover the fronts carefully, using some strong paste or glue, and then join them to the back, leaving an open space at the top through which to force the photographs; press for some time under

Leavitt, in N. Y. Star. -A remarkable accident recently happened to a cow in the country. The cow was in the pasture field under a tree, and when switching at the flies her tail caught in the bark of the tree. The cow began walking around the tree and wound herself up so tight that she could not get loose. She finally fell down beside the tree, and when found the tree had to be cut down before she could be got loose.

-One method of keeping the railroad track clear of sand near the Caspian Sea is to soak the road-bed with tected by an armor of clay. Palisades used for the same purpose on the Dan-

TREATMENT OF PIGS, The First Requisite is Comfort, the Second Wholesome Food.

The first requisite of the pig is comfort, as without this he will not thrive. Cold and filth are destructive to success. Food should be of a variety. One kind only, without change, will break down any pig's stomach and produce a feverish state in an older one. It is unnatural to restrict animals to one thing when they are constituted with desire and relish for an unlimited diet. Concentrated, rich food needs a combination with coarser kinds to render it less compact and allow a more ready penetration of the gastric juices. It would be hard to maintain a healthy action if the intestines of the animal contained only a compact mass of fer-

menting, putrefying stuff. Most farmers have plenty of milk, fruits, clover and grasses, which, together with some grain, are excellent foods for pigs. Skimmed milk is good for growing pigs, as it is rich in substances which form both bone and mus-

Wholesome and profitable food is found in small quantities of linseed-oil meal, say a tablespoonful to a fifteenpound pig, increasing as the pig is the easiest way out."-Philadelphia grows: this fed with oats and corn ground together, or wheat bran, and made into a slop, will push the growth of the pig very rapidly, and without premature fattening. Keeping pigs confined in a pen, especially in summer, is irksome to the pig. and objectionable, also, on account of the filth and odor. This can be avoided or neutralized, besides rendered a source of considerable profit, especially to those who cultivate so much as a garden. Where it is not convenient or desirable to remove the excrements an immeasurable distance, but in point daily, it may be covered effectually with some good absorbents, as loam, forest mould or grass sods. Charcoal is an excellent deodorizer, and adds greatly to the fertility of the compost, as it absorbs so much of the escaping elements from the excrement and ready only to give it out to living plants. It is true, this makes the pigs look dirty and dingy; yet, it is wholesome for them, and they will eat more or less of it.

where put aside from their filth It will be found that this daily attention to the cleansing of the pen will, by the time the pig is ready for the pork-tub, amount to a considerable profit, and where the owner does not need it for his own use, it is readily converted into cash .- Farm and Fire-

CHICKEN SCRATCHINGS. How to make the Poultry-Yard a Peren-

Save all the bones from the table, put them in an old sheet-iron pan kept for the purpose, and brown them slightly. Then pound them on a rock with a lowers of Jesus. Mohammedanism hand-axe, or if you can afford it, buy a arising in the seventh century cut off

bone-crusher. the chicken-feed. It is too stimulating left, however, of the better faith is now and is liable to cause enlargement of the liver in hens that are not laying. Put it where the can hens get it, and

Have a scratching place, and do not Among the cheaper materials for use throw the chicken grain down on the as portieres, or any decorative hang- cleanest, hardest piece of ground you ings, is demin, or waterproof duck. It can find, but among leaves, or in straw. gence. is double-faced, and comes in two and make the hens scratch. Prepare the scratching ground in a place that is it hangs soft, and with a wide band of sheltered from the wind, and let it be a

There is no profit in keeping mongrels in your poultry yard when purebloods can be had at comparatively so small an expense. Uniform chickens are not only prettier and thus more satisfactory to care for, but they may be fed to a better advantage than can a bordering. It also takes paint like flock which is made up of large and

small. "Don't cheat yourself with the belief that once a month is often enough to clean out a chicken-house. It should be cleaned every day, or, at the farthest, yune. every three days. You might about as well leave the droppings under the roosts as to throw them just outside the door. Take them to the field, or under a shed, and mix with an equal quantity

of dry soil. Don't feed corn to a laying hen in summer; you might about as well give her poison. She will not only get too this time of the year, a hen that can far enough apart to allow of the frame get an occasional bug will lay well without a single bite of solid grain, provided she be well supplied with bran and shorts mixed up with milk, his own reputation, usually has a reputatwice a day, and all the bones she cares to eat. - American Agriculturist.

Growing Sheep for Mutton.

The farmers near to market, in many cases are selling lambs now at about ten cents a pound, gross weight. When the right selection has been made in heavy weights, observing care not to breeding for the fleece, a good number use them until thoroughly dry.—May are getting four dollars a head from the ewe. The lamb and fleece together make a gross return for the flock of nearly ten dollars per ewe, and she is retained all right for several successive seasons. It will not be advisable for every one to expect such fall returns from a flock the first season, but while experts are doing well, others may at treatment we receive from our friends Farmer.

-A white man at Smyrna, Fla., a day or two ago bet a negro that the negro could not eat the two watermelons before them. The negro was to pay double price for them if he failed. He cut the melons, weighing thirty sea-water. In other places it is pro- pounds each, up into sections, and it was fun to see his lips slide up and are erected sometimes to stop drift-ing. Another method employed is the Within five minutes nothing was left Within five minutes nothing was left cultivation of hardy plants, such as are but the bare rinds, which he turned over to the white man, who had just Times paid seventy-five cents for them.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

-During fifteen months the American board at the Japan mission regis-

tered 2.867 converts. -The colored women of the South are earning for themselves creditable positions as teachers among their own

-There were 516 conversions and accessions in the mission churches served by students of Garrett Biblical Institute last year.

-The Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst has eighty free scholarships for young men who are residents of the State.

-No soul can preserve the bloom and delicacy of its existence without lonely musings, silent prayer, and the greatness of this necessity is in proportion to the greatness of the soul. -Advance. -There were added, on profession of

faith nearly 1,000 souls a week, on an average, during the year ending May, 1889, to the churches connected with the Presbyterian General Assembly, North. The total number added on examination is given at 51,962. -It appears from the Year Book of

the Church of England that in 1875 the number of persons confirmed in England was under 138,000, while for 1888 the corresponding total was over 217,000; an increase in thirteen years of nearly fifty-eight per cent., which is almost four times as great as the growth of the population.

-One hundred and seventeen young ndians, belonging to tribes in Dakota, Montana, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Indian Territory, New Mexico and Arizona, having finished a five years' course at the Government school at Carlisle, Pa., left for their homes lately. Six were regular graduates, and all speak English. The young men have had good training as mechanics and farmers, while the girls have been well in-

tructed in household duties. -The school of the future must do more than it has done hitherto in the direction of mental development; must furnish better training for the hand and for the senses; must do more for the cultivation of taste and the love of the beautiful; must kindle in children a stronger appetite for reading and personal cultivation, and, at the same time, bring them into a closer contact with the facts of life, and with the world of realities as well as the world

of books.-Dr. J. G. Fitch, London. -The very interesting discovery of many years ago of Jewish colonies in western China is now well supplemented by the discovery of Christian clans or sects in Africa, south of Abyssinia. These wholly isolated peoples have retained some forms of Christian belief and worship since the early centuries, when Egypt and the lands of the South were in the hands of the folthis section, and has obliterated Chris-Bone dust should not be mixed with tianity to the north of them. What is so thoroughly degenerate that it is not worth the preserving. Africa is full of

WIT AND WISDOM

-A great intellect requires a heart as much as the dullest intelli-

-Custom is a prison, locked and barred by those who long ago were dust, the keys of which are in the keeping of the dead.

-Death is like thunder in two particulars: We are alarmed at the sound of it; and it is formidable only from that which preceded it .- Colton.

-Tight shoes and whisky are bad for

the human system. One makes the

corns grow, and the other swells the head. - Shoe and Leather Review. -There are men in this world who have more jawbone than backbone. They say a great many things that they do not stand up to .- N. O. Pica-

-The reason why so few men are made on a large pattern is that it is not safe to trust a man out in the world with large brains. There is a great economy therefore in that direction! -The censure of our fellowmen,

which we are so prone to esteem a proof of our superior wisdom, is too often only the evidence of the conceit fat to lay, but too greasy to eat. At that would magnify self, and of the malignity or envy that would detract from others. -T. Edwards. -It has been well said that one "who is constantly endeavoring to vindicate

tion which is not worth vindicating."

A man who is genuinely right himself will as a rule be his own vindication without any special effort on his part. -Independent. -There is no true and constant gentleness without humility; while we are so fond of ourselves we are easily offended with others. Let us be persuaded that nothing is due to us, and then nothing will disturb us. Let us often

think of our infirmities, and we shall

become indulgent toward those of others. -Fenelon. -What man is going to be jolly, generous, attractive to you if you meet him with sour, insulting manners. The least do something.-Orange Judd comes from our own actions. Those who are surrounded with friends do not think of self, do not struggle to be entertaining; they are thoughtful of the

mind of their neighbors. -Notoriety is not fame. A man may gain notoriety by his follies or by his crimes; but fame comes only to those who have forgotten themselves in their doing of something worthy of their best endeavors. A man may gain notoriety by pursuing it; but fame is ordinarily gained by him who is pursuing some object of unselfish effort. -S. S.

The "Old Boys" spin their tops of trade,
And make them hum where games are played.
How warily they wind them!
Their neighbors' tops they peg and split,
And think they make a happy hit
If they in ruins find them.

And they are fond of pitch and toss; And when they fail to win, the loss Shows their book-keeping funny. 'Tis "heads I win and tails you lose," And that's the way a fortune goes, And fools part with their money.

Sometimes they fly their kites in air Sometimes they fly their kites in air With little but the paper there, And slender ties that hold them. A sudden change may bring them down, Although they floated o'er the town Before their makers sold them.

Sometimes with pipes and watered soa p, heir faces radiant of hope, They fill the air with bubbles, And when fate pricks the shining skin We wonder how a thing so thin Could cause so many troubles.

Tis sport to see them play at ball; They call them stocks that rise and fall: They show their skill at gammon.

A "bull" may toss them to the skies,

A "bear" growl when he sees them rise In the great mart of Mamm

They play at leap-frog as they go Over each other high and low, And sometimes backward falling. 'Tis strange to see the "Old Boys" leap Over a fence like silly sheep, And fall in Wall street sprawling.

-George W. Bungay, in Harper's Weekly.

ISABEL

From Shop to Mansion.

The Romantic Story of a Dress Maker's Rise in Life.

BY MRS. F. M. HOWARD.

[Copyrighted, 1889.] CHAPTER I.



F that bow was a little more to the right - a half inch, say-I think I should like it better." speaker was a tall, imperious - looking woman, and the girl whom she addressed had just tied the rich strings of an elegant bonnet for her inspection in the full-length mirror.

am: I can alter it for you in one moment." The girl's tone was fully as haughty and cold as madam's own, and there was not a symptom of cringing in the proud face of "that shop-girl," as Mrs. Monteith mentally designated her. She was used to servility and fawning, and of being flattered and told how exceedingly well every thing became her, and, consequently, was not pleased with this quiet at-

"Dear me, what an awkward bow you have tied!" and Mrs. Monteith petulantly twitched the strings of the bonnet spite-

fully, as she took it off for the alteration.

Isabel Grant looked at her half defiantly, then took the bonnet in her hand, with a strong effort at repression, and biting her lip until it bled to keep back the words which longed to break out in a torrent and overwhelm this aristocratic lady in her vio-

She had been in a stormy humor all day, and from the first customer in the morning. the fat woman who tried on every hat on the rack, and departed with the purchase of a hat-pin, to this haughty Mrs. Monteith at three in the afternoon, she had been rasped and tortured, until every nerve was

Bless us, Isabel Grant, you look like a thunder-cloud!" said lively Jennie Dewey, as Isabel came back to the work-room for a "Get up your lightning rods, then, if you

are afraid of a storm," replied Isabel, briefly. She was in no humor for joking, even with Jennie.
"I'm sure I don't see any need of using

Mme. Arnot's needle," said another; "you have pins and needles enough in your expression to supply the whole shop.

"For shame, girls; you can't help seeing that Isabel is tired and worn out with wait

ing on those trying customers." The voice was a soft, gentle one, and a its sound the lively girls ceased their tan talizing laughter and looked gently at the speaker; it was sweet Lottie Ford, the lame girl, whose tender sympathies for others vas born of intense suffering, and Isabel having secured her needle, stooped and kissed the white, blue-veined forehead of the girl as she turned to leave the room 'You have always a soothing word, you little white dove," she said, in a half-whisper, and a gentle expression came over her face

as she made her way back to Mrs. Monteith. It was a very fashionable establishment, Mme. Arnot's, and its plate-glass show-windows were marvels of tasteful beauty, hung with airy laces and bright designs in ribbons; the show-room itself had little to indicate the character of the establishment except one large rack in the center of the room, hung with trimmed hats, and the row on row of band-boxes on the handsome shelves where the choicest specimens of pattern hats and Parisian styles were kept.

Elegant mirrors hung on all sides; easy chairs and little sofas were scattered about for the convenience of the fashionable ladies, whose labors in shopping were sup-posed to be so exhaustive, but woe to the unlucky shop-girl who should dare sit down on these inviting rests, for Mme. Arnot was a strict disciplinarian and indulged in no inconvenient sympathy for her work A mere shop-girl was not sup posed to be tired, and if she was there were plenty of good, hard chairs in the work room, provided she found any time to use

Mme. Arnot had no idea of being a harsh mistress; in fact she prided herself exceedingly on her Christian virtues, and herself a particularly amiable person; indeed among a certain class of her customers she was spoken of as that "sweet person," Mme. Arnot, but the title never extended to the work room.

She was a small woman, with blue eyes which were capable of a variety of expressions; to the rich Mrs. Monteith they beamed with good nature and pleasant emo tions: to Isabel Grant, the poor shop-girl, a paid person, they could flash with a tyrannical gleam that transformed the plump, pretty face completely.

Mme. Arnot had been once poor herself, bitterly poor, and had risen by various stages to the position she now occupied, and commend me to that person who, with a mean, selfish heart to begin with, rises from poverty to affluence for an example of the snob perfect; one who will grind her poor dependents down to the very smallest pow-der and make them feel her power to the ents down to the very smallest pow-

To say that Isabel Grant felt this amiable quality in Mme. Arnot's make-up is a fee-but I have found myself taking a remark-you the more for your resolve in regard to ble term; it stung her, degraded her, filled able interest in you as I have been watch-it. I never use liquor in any torm,"

her very soul with bitterness from day to day, but as yet she had seen no escape from it, for she had her bread to earn.

The season was almost over, and only thi morning isabel had received a letter from her aunt, with whom she had always lived, and it was filled with bitter complaints of poverty, of the husband's drunkenness, and sad bewailings of her hard lot, which sent the girl's heart, throbbing with pain, down, down like lead, and made her feel as if she had no right in that already over-crowded

She was no tender-eyed heroine who could gentle words and saintly influences, lure coarse John Harmon from his cups and be a tower of strength to the long-suffering wife. No, indeed! she felt only too clearly that, harassed, goaded and over-worked as she had been, she would only prove another element of discord there, and she longed. with fierce intensity, for some refuge which would take her from it.

"Miss Grant, if you can not look more pleasant you had better retire to the work pleasant you had better retire to the work "First let me return your confidence, and "First let me return your confidence," said Mme. Arnot, coldly, as Mrs. Mon-teith swept out to her carriage, followed by Isabel's flashing eyes. "Your expression is enough to drive customers away, instead

of attracting them.' They were alone for a moment, and Mme Arnot took the opportunity to speak her reproof, but another party coming in she was all smiles in a moment.

There were several in the party, and de-

manding immediate attention, else Isabel would only too galdly have followed Mme. Arnot's advice, and retreated to the work room. Upon so small a thread our destinies sometimes hang, but one of them, a bright young lady, who was evidently about to be

come a bride, claimed her attendance. Two gentlemen came in with them, a tall, middle-aged man, whom the younger lady addressed as "Uncle Harvey," and a younger gentleman, evidently the bridegroom-elect.

It was a pleasant task to wait upon this gentle girl after the rasping experiences of the day, and while Mme. Arnot smiled lavishly on the elder ladies of the party Isabel brought out the daintiest and most exquisite models of the millinery art for the inspection of the youngerlady, who received her attendance with a sweetness and grace which soothed and comforted her in spite of herself.

The elder of the gentlemen had thrown nimself upon a little sofa, and was watch ing proceedings with silent attention.

Isabel was not a handsome girl. She realized this painfully when placed in contrast with those more favored, but there was in her face an interesting expression which attracted more attention than she knew; her eyes, which were large and full, were really fine when lighted up with feeling, or brilliantly electric when in passion; her hair, if allowed to curl, would shape itself into long, glossy ringlets which well became the haughty poise of her head; but aside from these redeeming features Isabel was undeniably plain; yet few gave her a passing glance, and surely this elderly stranger was not doing so, for he fixed his eyes upon her and watched her every movement with

"Isn't that nat perfectly lovely on Lilly?" said one of the ladies. "I never saw any thing more perfectly in her style." It was indeed a gem, as bonnets go, and

was further adorned by the pure, gentle face which it framed. "Mrs. General Lansing ordered one just like it for her daughter; you know they spent their honeymoon in Europe, and the bride was exceedingly particular," said Mme. Arnot; she was all smiles, as these customers were looking at her best goods,

with pleased interest.
"How do you like it, Uncle Harvey?" and
the young lady whirled gracefully on one toe, interrupting the gentleman in a brown

"Me! Oh, I really am not a judge of millinery," he replied, rather absently. sides, the absurdity of asking me for an opinion when Ralph is here."

"She knows only too well what my opin-More badinage was gayly tossed back and forth, and more hats were brought out and tried on, and amidst the merriment Isabel had forgotten her troubles; even her aunt's unhappy letter had faded from her mind. and she was smiling cheerfully with the rest, and for the moment forgot that she was only a shop-girl, so soothing was Lilly Stanford's gentle manners and pretty

peech.
Finally the purchases were made, and the

party were ready to go.
"Why, aren't you going with us, Uncle
Harvey?" said Lilly, as the elderly gentleman remained on the sofa, hat in hand. "If you'll excuse me, I believe I'll do no more shopping to-day. You see you have



" HOW DO YOU LIKE IT. UNCLE HARVEY ?" given me no opportunity to select a hat for myself," he added, laughingly, "and I can easily walk home when I find one to suit

"Quite likely he is going to look u suitable present for Lilly," said one of the elder ladies, nodding her head sagaciously,

"since he can not stay for the wedding." Meantime Mr. Harvey Falconer had stepped up to Isabel, as she was arranging the debris of the last invasion of bandboxes, and, as the carriage drove away, he said, gravely: "Pardon me, miss, for an apparently unpardonable liberty, but I would like very much to see you alone, with madam's permission," with a bow to Mme. Arnot smiling behind her counter.

She would have been supercilious under other circumstances, but this man's family were among her best customers, so she restrained her surprise, and said, politely: "Miss Grant, show Mr. Falconer to the parlor up stairs," but there was a trace of suppressed coldness and disdain after all beneath her smiles, and her mental comment was: "What can Harvey Falconer have

to say to that shop-girl?" Isabel led the way to a small but handsomely-furnished parlor on the second floor, and as her companion dropped into the easy chair which she wheeled out for him. She looked at him interrogatively. he handed her his card, saying: "I hardly "Have no fears in that respect," he reknow how to commence this interview, plied, earnestly. "I despise any thing of which must seem so very strange to you, the sort as much as you can do, and I honor

ing you in the shop, and I wish to inquire into your history, so far as is necessary for a clear understanding between us, and I, in

turn, will give you my own." "My history is soon told," said Isabel, with a half smile. "I am Isabel Grant, an orphan, and my home has been with an aunt who is poor like myself; my home is not a happy one." She wondered at herself that she could give these particulars so freely to one whom she had never seen be fore, but there was something in this man's face that was kind and reassuring, and, without being able to explain why, she felt go into that disordered household and, with as if there was no strangeness in his re-

He looked at her kindly and searchingly. "You are heart-whole?" he said, inquir-

ingly.
"Perfectly so," she replied; "I have had no time for love-making. I will not deny I have had my dreams of a home, and my ideals of what that home should be; but sir, why do you ask me these questions?"

I will answer your questions," he replied. "I am a widower; five years ago I buried my life's dearest hopes, in the person of my wife, whom I loved more tenderly even than I knew until I was forced to give her up. I thought then my heart was broken, and that I could never love again. I am something of a mind-reader, and while you were waiting upon my niece I studied you care-fully, and I saw in your face the index to a

mind akin to my own.
"Never, since my darling Mattie died, have
I seen a woman who seemed, like her, to be a part of myself, and as I looked at you, and



felt this mysterious drawing towards you, I resolved that, however strange and unconventional the proceeding might be, I would ask for this interview and make your ac-

Isabel smiled a little skeptically. "Your familiar with (he had an air of quiet good-breeding which justified her assertion) he interest would be more natural; as it is, perhaps I am vicious and designing as well as poor."

"No, you are not," he replied, positively.
"I have made faces a study, and I read nobility in yours; true, the circumstances you have mentioned may have lent a bitter tinge to your character; I could readily believe that, for I do not imagine poverty, dependence or continual strife calculated to bring out the best emotions of the soul, but, Miss Grant, I read unswerving integrity in your face, undeveloped power, and an ability to control self that I am assured will make and Isabel was redeeming herself in her eyes, as she waited on the young bride-to-be you a noble woman, if you can have the opportunity for the development of these bet ter qualities."

"But, sir, granted that this supposition s correct, how can it be helped!

This view of her case was an inspiring one, in spite of the fact that it came from one so entirely a stranger; she groaned in spirit under the knowledge that she was growing every day more un-amiable and fretful.

physical disability she did not realize, but, at times, it seemed as if she could not bear another particle of strain upon her over-

The time had been when she could bear Mme. Arnot's almost intolerable arrogance with good nature, could endure John Harmon's coarseness with patience, and help her aunt bear her heavy burdens with tender sympathy, but that time had passed by, and she little realized how near she was to a complete breaking down, both physical and mental.

"The poverty is still an insuperable barrier; the unhappy home is growing more and more tangible and unalterable, and my position as dependent upon Mme. Arnot's freaks of temper, or others just like her, seems just as inevitable as before." She spoke bitterly now; the remembrance of er aunt's letter loomed up before her, and all the trials of her lot seemed doubly un-bearable in the light of this glimpse of better things, and she dropped her head upon her hands in dejection.
"No, not inevitable," said Mr. Falconer.

slowly; "there is another life before you where none of these things can come. can offer you a home," she raised her head with a startled expression, "where there is plenty and peace at least, and through the medium of which I hope to win your love in due time. This home is with me, and as my wife. Will you marry me?"

CHAPTER II.

"I am aware that my proposition is a strangely startling one," said he, gently, as Isabel looked at him with clasped hands as if in a dream; "but I leave the city tonorrow, and I wish to take you with me, and release you at once from the hardening nfluences by which you are surrounded."

"To-morrow!" said Isabel, repeating the words after him, mechanically; release from all these harassing things to-morrow, and through such an unlooked-for medium,

no wonder the girl was dazed. "But your family, your friends, what will they say to your marrying a shop-girl?" she said, her mind going back to Lilly Stanford, irrelevantly, because it really had so little to do with the matter, but feeling for the moment as if scorn and aversion toward her in that sweet young face would be more than she could bear worse, indeed, than her present ills.

"My family!" he replied, haughtily; "fortunately I am entirely independent of their fancies, and fully old enough to choose for myself; besides, they are sensible and kind, and if I am happy, will love you for my sake, until they can do so for their own. Take a little time, Miss Grant, and think over the matter calmly before giving me an answer. I can give you undoubted reference as to my character before the marriage."

"One question," she said, gravely; "I have seen what a love of stimulants can do in nome whether it be rich or poor, and I have

She raised her eyes and looked in his fa long and searchingly; she, too, had a fac-ulty for reading faces, or rather her in-stincts read for her, and rarely betrayed her; she sawin this case an honest manliness in the face before her which inspired her with confidence, and going to him she stretched out her hands, saying, with a tearful smile: "Mr. Falconer, if you are willing to abide the consequences of this impulsive act, I will accept your offer, and earnestly strive not to disappoint you."

He rose, and taking her hands in his, said quietly: "It shall be the study of my life to convince you that your informal choice is a wise and happy one. I leave the city to-morrow at 2:15. Shall we fix the ceremony at one, in this room?"
"As you please," replied Isabel; she was yet too bewildered to give attention to de-

"Very well, I will call in the morning at nine, and ask Mme. Arnot for permission to use her room." "Isabel Grant, do, for pity's sake, tell us

what Harvey Falconer could wish to see you for," cried Mme. Arnot, who was in the work-room when Isabel entered it at last, with a preoccupied, far-away look in her "We are dying to know!" said Jennie

business and offered you a position as sales-woman?" The idea of Isabel and bonnets seemed inseparable.
"He has offered me a position," replied

Isabel, dreamily, "not as a saleswoman, but as his wife." "His wife !" almost screamed Mme. Arnot,

in her surprise; "Harvey Falconer, the millionaire; nonsense, girl, you're joking."
"The millionaire!" It was Isabel's turn
now to be surprised; she had thought little of his position in life, and had supposed him to be a comfortable tradesman, or, to come nearer the truth, she had had no definite thoughts on the subject except as his words, "peace and plenty," suggested a home of comfortable abundance, and she sank into a chair trembling. "I'm not joking," she said, faintly, "but I had no idea he was a man of such wealth when I accepted him.'

"There will be a fine humming among his aristocratic friends when they hear he has married a shop-girl," said Mme. Arnot, scornfully; she had married a canal driver in her days of poverty, in lieu of a better offer, and through all her years of prosperity he had remained the same, low, vulgar and illiterate, a creature to be kept out of sight of her present circle of friends, so far as possible, and it galled her and filled her with wrath and jealousy that a girl, hitherto dependent upon her for her daily bread, should by one stroke of fortune rise so high above her in the social scale which she would occupy as Harvey Falconer's wife. "But there's no danger! He's fooling you, girl; he'll never marry you!"

'Time will tell," was Isabel's quiet reply. It seemed to her now, in the family atmos phere of the work room, that it was all a dream, and that Mme. Arnot's disdainfu interest is indeed strange, sir, toward a humble workwoman. If I were in the higher walks of life, such as I imagine you time, for Mr. Falconer's last words had been: "Expect me at nine to-morrow."

"In case of such an absurdity occurring, I will give you just one year to get behind my counter; no good results could possibly come from such a strange al iance," and Mme. Arnot flounced out of the room far from gracefully, and the girls were left

"The spitefulold cat!" said Jennie Dewey indignantly; "it's no wonder she envies you Isabel, in comparing Mr. Falconer with hor rid John Arnot; but do tell us all about it."
But Isabel could not; she was not a gush-

ing or effusive girl, and her deeper fee especially were inexpressible. Mr. Fal-coner had touched these in his conversation, and she could no more have repeated it than she could have brought out for inspection the tenderest of love making.
"It all seems so unreal," she pleaded; "all

I can tell is that he proposed to me and I accepted bim.'

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ROMANCE OF THE KEY. The Pretty Young Telegraph Operator

Escort duty is a very agreeable one for the lads. Six years ago there was employed at the American District Telegraph office a very handsome boy whose age was seventeen. Up-stairs, in the operatingseventeen. room of the Western Union, was employed a very pretty young girl. She worked at the key night after night until three o'clock in the morning. She then left the office for her home. She employed a messenger boy as ber escort. It isn't a very pleasant thing for any pretty young woman to have to walk home every morning at three o'clock through the deserted streets of a large city. True, she would not meet a soul on her journey, but then it's a lonely walk even for men, and, when the signs over the stores are groaning and creaking, the snow falling flercely and the telegrap wires whistling a mournful march, the company of a red cheeked, bright-eyed, in-telligent boy isn't to be undervalued. The boy referred to escorted the young woman home nearly every morning in the week. He used to wait for the time of her call, and, if he had a message that called him out of the office when he knew "she" was ready to go home, he would pay another boy to do the work for him. The escort became a friend, as the months went by, and before the winds of another winter slammed shutters and made the signs along the deserted streets creak, the boy was more than a

friend. He was a lover. The young telegraph operator? Well, she rather liked the manly young escort. Their early morning walks gave her an opportuni-ty to learn that he was a very intelligent lad. She advised him to study telegraphy. He did. In six months he was a proficient operator, and had a place in the Western Union office. Over the top of the glass partition on his desk he could look down the long room and see "her." Above the deaf-ening noise of the hundreds of clicking sounders he frequently fancied, after he had received "30" on his last "turn," that ne could hear her voice. Frequently when the genius at the big switchboard got an opportunity he gave the handsome young fellow a chance to "break in" on the young woman's 'line' and say "79," and some-times more than that, for the young man at the switchboard was a lover himself, and "knew how it was." The couple went home together of mornings now, and though the boy wasn't uniformed, still the young lady seemed to have more confidence in him. And so it went on. The finale of the story every one may assume. He married the girl whom he was formerly employed to escort home. Now he is the highsalaried manager of a Western office of importance, and she-well, the only "key" she works now is the key of her handsome husband's heart, and the key to the nursery where a pretty little boy lies sleeping of nights.-Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

The saying "a feather in one's hat" aros from a custom among American Indians and barbarous tribes in Asia of adding a new feather to their head-gear for every enemy slain. The Corfus of Cabul stick a feather in their turban for every Mussulman slain,

Never wash a horse with oold water when

A DOMESTIC DYNASTY.

An Astounding Record of Resignations

Ann I., surnamed the Toiler by the satirical head of the family. Constitutionally opposed to rising with the lark, but affectionately inclined to the larks which flit by night. After a reign of seven days, in which most of the dishes were beheaded, she was deposed and succeed by

Bridget L, popularly called the Seven-days Flirt, on account of possessing an admirer for each evening in the week. Giddy, pretty, and exceptionally blessed with incompetence, an article already sufficiently furnished by the three young-lady graduates in the fam-She was rusticated in November and followed by a reign of terror during which the said young ladies did the work. Thus descended upon the kingdom of kitchen

Ann II., recommended in the highest terms, and of a top-lofty and ignoring Dewey; "has he gone into the millinery disposition. Felt it to be her mission to rule in the only right way-her way. When meekly requested to cook the tomatoes, responded, oracularly, "Cooked tomatoes isn't healthy," and served 'em raw. Atter a reign of six weeks was forcibly ejected by the combined efforts of the head of the house and his moth-

er-in-law. Succeeded by Norah, surnamed Lightfoot, on account of her abnormal pedal development. Her capacity for "kicking" was correspondingly great, and after three days of solid stubbornness, she

abdicated in favor of her cousin, Bridget II., a queen of the "may do it if I like ter"; generally didn't-born weary. Could not be impressed by any must, could, would, or should power. But after several pitched battles between her own and the will of the household, was deposed, vowing vengeance, and succeeded by

A regency of four days, in which the mistress of the house poured oil on the troubled waters, got the ship of home safely anchored in the harbor of good order, and then turned over her command to

Sophronia, surnamed the Cook, whose reign was chiefly remarkable for the mystery surrounding her surname, no possible evidence ever being given by her as to its origin. Deposed without loss of time, and followed by

Bridget III., popularly called the Lunatic, whose chief aim seemed to be to sugar the soups and salt the pudding-sauces. Banished to an asylum known as the non-intelligence office, after reigning one and a half days, and succeeded by

Mary, a sovereign of considerable executive ability, but a victim of alcoholic heredity and temperamental permanent irascibility. After threatening the lives of the entire household, from the English mastiff to the man of the house, was requested to abdicate. Refused, intrenched behind a breastwork of the best china, using knives and forks for defensive weapons. After a severe struggle the regiment of law and order. known as the "blue coats," were triumphant, and she was imprisoned for high treason. End unrecorded. Suc-

ceeded by Ellen the pirate, whose vocation articles, and the appearance of whose head, apply cold water (hot water with lightened the home of many superfluous kingdom on the third day resulted in a council of war which decided to "give up housekeeping and take our meals out." The prime minister and her cabinet now spend their mornings repairing the ravages in the kingdom, and the head of the house smiles and says "I told you so."-Judge.

FOOLISH HABITS.

The Folly of Picking Up Pins, Playing Cards and Other Foolish Habits. A certain Senator of the United State could never see a pin lying on the floor, or in the street, without picking it up. mud hole, and as a consequence their This habit of pin-gathering he followed for years, and then suddenly broke it

"I saw a man one day prick a small ulcer with a pin and then throw it away." he said. "I never picked up a pin after that. The thought of the foul uses to which some of the pins I had picked up might have been put, quite overcame the habit." We knew a clergyman who saved ev-

ery bit of string he could find. No matter how dirty it might be, or how much time might be necessary to untangle it, it seemed impossible for him to pass it by. He was at length induced to discontinue the practice by his physician, who assured him that it exposed himself and family to the danger of contagious diseases.

The other day we observed an ac quaintace stoop and take a fugitive card out of the mud. He carefully cleaned it with his handkerchief.

"It's a bad habit I've contracted." he said, laughing. "At first I noticed that occasionally I saw a playing-card in the street. I wondered if it were possible to find a whole pack. So I began. And if you'll believe it, I've been twelve years collecting that pack of cards; I have found the same card over and over, but the pack isn't complete yet. I don't advise any body to follow my example; but the habit is so settled upon me that I can't seem to stop it."

The above-mentioned habits, with their element of danger from contagion, to say nothing of the waste of time involved, certainly do not commend themselves to any one.

We can not forbear adding to the list a practice more dangerous than any of the foregoing-that of putting money against the lips and even into the mouth. No one knows who handled it last, or what contamination may linger about it. Let no mother give silver coin to her baby to "cut its teeth upon," for even washing does not always destroy

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Good Graham crackers are better for the little one to munch with its trial teeth than white biscuit or bread. -Medical Classics.

-Make a list, in the order in which you pack them, of the contents of your woolen chest, and paste it on the outside. Then the articles at the head of the list will be in the bottom of the box.

-To remove rust from steel knives and forks, cover with sweet oil well rubbed on and let it remain two or three days; then rub with unslacked lime powdered very fine until the rust disappears.

-All wounds, such as running a rusty nail into the foot or stepping on sharp instruments, can be healed and avert all danger of lockjaw by a simple remedy. Smoke such wounds with burning wool or woolen cloth. Twenty minutes' application of smoke from wool will take inflammation out of the worst wounds. -Farm and Home.

-The ordinary method of scraping or burning off old paint is hardly expeditious enough for general purposes, and is also laborious. Soda and quicklime is far more thorough. The solution of half of each is thus made: Dissolve the soda in water and then add the lime and apply with a brush to the old paint, which can thus be removed in a few minutes.

-Rhubarb and Orange Preserves. -Six oranges, two pounds of rhubarb stalks, one pound and a half of sugar; peel the orange carefully, take the white rind and the seeds, slice the pulps into a preserving kettle, add the peel cut very fine; then the rhubarb cut in very small pieces, and lastly the sugar. Boil the whole down in the usual way for preserves.

-Pickled Plums.-To six pounds of plums use four pounds of light brown sugar, two ounces of stick cinnamon, one ounce of cloves and one quart of vinegar. Scald the vinegar and sugar together with the spices and pour over the plums which are in a jar. After two days pour the vinegar in a porcelain kettle and when hot add the plums and cook a few minutes, then put in glass cans and they will soon be ready for use. -Good Housekeeping.

-A good cleansing mixture may be made with two ounces liquid ammonia, two ounces bar soap finely shaved, and two teaspoonfuls powdered saltpeter. Put these ingredients into a large, open-mouthed bottle and add one and one-half pints warm water. It will be ready for use in two or three days. It is well adapted for washing delicate colored articles, also to add to the water for shampooing the head. Mixed with water and sprayed upon plants, it will kill any insects infesting them. and also act as a fertilizer. - Christian Union.

-There are two kinds of sunstroke. 1. Comes on suddenly from direct exposure to heat of the sun. 2. Results from laboring in the open air. The symptoms are headache, giddiness, sickness, confusion of ideas, refusal to take food. Often a couple of hours insensibility comes on, and the face is flushed. Pulse slow. Eyes are bloodshot. All you can do is to raise the chill off is better); patient to be kept in the shade. Remove tight clothing from neck and chest. Avoid giving any stimulant. There is always danger of epilepsy after a sunstroke, and the doctor is best sent for as soon as possible.

A SCENE FROM LIFE.

Human Nature as Studied by a Philosopher on the Highway. It was on a highway running into a city in Pennsylvania, one man was driving out with a load of brick and the other driving in with a load of hay. Both attempted to get the best side of a

teams came head to head and stopped. "You, there!" shouted the brick man. "You, there, yourself!" replied the

"Going to turn out?" "No!"

"Neither will I!" "I'll stop here a whole year first!" "And I'll stay ten of them!"

Both proceeded to make themselves as comfortable as possible, and to appear careless and indifferent as to results. Other travelers took the other side of the hole, and passed them by, so it became a question of endurance. At the end of an hour the hay man said:

"If there's any one man I hate above another it's a human hog!"

"Then it's a wonder you haven't hated yourself to death!" was the retort, and silence reinned supreme again. Another hour passed, and the brick man observed:

"I'm going to sleep, and I hope you won't disturb me."

"Just what I was going to ask of you," replied the hay man. Both pretended to sleep, but at the end of the third hour the hay man sud-

denly called out: "Say! You are a cussed mean man!" "The same to you!"

"Where you going with those brick?" "Four miles out, to John Dayton's.

Where are you going with your hay?" "To Stiner's brick yard." "Say, man, I'm John Dayton myself, and I've traded this hav for brick!

"Well, I'm young Stiner, and I was driving the first load out!" "What fools we are! Here, take all

the road." "No-no-let me turn out."

"I'll turn."

"No-let me."

And in their haste to do the polite thing the load of hay was upset and a the germs of disease.—Youth's Com. wheel taken off the brick wagon.—N. Y. Sun.

Issued every Thursday. Official Paper of Chase County.

On last election day in Kentucky, a Republican Deputy Marshal shot and killed a Republican negro. We thought the Democrats alone had that

Figures tell tne story; on Aug. 1st, 1888, under Cleveland, the public debt statement showed a decrease of \$4,-127,299; on Aug. 1st, 1889, under Harrison, it showed an increase of \$1,317,-312. Turn the rascals out.

Victoria kissed William of Germany on both cheeks, but so far as we heard she passed Russell Harrison by with a simple nod. If Russell doesn't at least make an impression on the Shah, the country will be sadly disappointed.

Leavenworth Sun: - D. R. Anthony, the old prohibition war-horse, is advocating the amending of the prohibit-ory law, making it still more stringent as to private citizens. He thinks there is entirely too much individual liberty. Prohibitionists will never be satisfied until the last vestige of human rights are swept away.

Last year this country paid \$56,000-000 duty on foreign sugar in order to protect the production of \$10,000,000 worth at home. What a glorious privilege to Americans to be allowed to pay \$5.60 that manufacturers of that product. Protection is a great thing, any way you take it. Yes, a great thi-i-n-g.

Outraged Erin-Gintlemen, I wud loike to askthim Amerikins wan thing: Who doog the canals uf the country. but furiners? Who built the railroads uv the coontry, but furiners? Who worrucks the moines uf the coontry, but furiners? Who does the votin' fur the coontry, but furiners? And who the divil dishcoovered the coontry, but furiners?—Ex.

Let the two parties in every county in the State declare either for or against prohibition this fall and the returns will in a measure show how the people of Kansas stand on the question. We want no dodging and no deceit. If the men believe in the law let them do so. If they do not they must declare themselves.—Leavenworth Standard.

SOCIETY'S FAIR AT

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Sept. 4, 5 and 6, 1889.

Persons desiring to enter articles for competetion at the Chase County Fair should bear in mind that all entries should be made on, or before, the close of the 1st day of the Fair, as all

Emporia Democrat:—Forty years ago a very small party in England advocated the idea of buying and selling where one pleased. The party grew and the policy of free trade enables her to-day to come to our shores with their own ships and do our commerce at our expense. She buys out our part thereof, will only be entitled to their own ships and do our commerce at our expense. She buys out our mines, our railroads, our breweries, insures our buildings and furnishes us with capital for many enterprises.

An exchange truthfully and poetically exclaims:—"The chigger may chig with all his might and the mocking bird mock and sing, but the Kansascrop it takes the cake, and the corn, you bet, is king. The cricket may crick and the froglets frog, and the farmer may sing his strain, for in Kansascrop in Ka eas corn is always on top, a result of plenty of rain. The chinch bugs may chinch and the grasshoppers grass, and the hot winds make you tire, but if any one says there are such things here just call him a horrible liar. Now, Oklahoma may boom and Texas

LAND CONTESTS DECIDED.

Our Washington correspondent sends us the following information. The names of the successful parties are printed in capital letters: KANSAS-SALINA.

Alfred Green vs. CHARLES P. John B. Davis, Sr. vs. JOSEPH H.

CORNELIUS REED vs. Nicholas Casner. HARMON J. JOHNSON vs. Mary

Dellinger. William R. Miller vs. JOHN SELF. KANSAS-TOPEKA.

H.G. Lauber vs. UNITED STATES. JOEL D. THURMAN vs. United

SAMUEL M. STANLEY vs. Mo. Kans., and Tex. Ry. Co.
H. GOERTZEN vs. A. Spater.
BENJAMIN F. FELIX vs. James

G. Walker.

BARTON SNIDER vs. Nelson Rist. W. F. Hensley vs. MO. KANS. & TEX. RY. CO,
John S. Mosier vs. MO., KANS. & TEX. RY. CO.
Frank C. Whitman vs. MO., KANS.

TEX. RY. CO.

United States vs. Denison Sweeney, A. E. Lee and S. S. SINGER. Mary E. Kelley vs. HEIRS OF SAMUEL JACOBS. JOHN M.CANFIELD vs Aaron S.

PARIS ELLIS vs. United States. PETER SCHALLER vs. United

FRANK W. EDGERLEY vs. Uni

ted States.
CHARLES L. TROXEL vs. Mo.,
Kans. and Tex. Ry. Co.
Newton F. Follett vs. MO., KANS.
& TEX. RY. CO.
John F. Peters vs. THE MO.,
KANS. & TEX. RY. CO.

One of our country exchanges ex-chains to its readers, "We must have money!" Ditto here, partner empha-sis and all.

TEACHERS APPOINTED.

Reachers have been engaged for the engage

18 "Hattie Gray.
29 "Lucy Drinkwater.
21 Miss Jessie Farris.
22 Miss Carrie Breese
23 "Josie Fish.
24 "Sarah Prickett.
25 Mrs. Alice Coleman,

25 Mrs. Alice Coleman,
26 Christ Garthe.
27 Miss Mattie Upton.
28 Del Rose.
29 Miss Ida Farris.
30 Mrs. Della Beck.
31 Miss Minnie Ellis.
32 J. B. Brickell.

33 Miss Mattie Sheehan.
35 Alta Rice,
36 Samuel Messer.
37 H. B. Kleeburger.
38 J. S. McClellan.
39 Miss Jennie Beals.
40 Miss Laura Johnston.
41 Prof. W. S. Edwards.
41 J. M. Warren.
41 Miss Etta McCabe.
42 J. E. Ball.
43 Theo. B. Moore.

44 Miss Virginia Fetty.

44 Miss Virginia Fetty.

45 Miss Fannie North.

47 Mr. P. J. Perry.

48 Miss Fannie Coleman.

49 Fannie Thomas.

50 J. E. Vanderpeol.

51 Miss Jessie Bucknam.

52 L. B. Seamans.

53 Miss Leora Park.

54 Miss Neilie Buffington.

55 J. E. Perry.

56 L. E. IGrigsby.

57 Miss Carrie Hyle.

58 Miss Clara Brandley.

59 Carrie Burnett.

60 Miss Laura C. Carey.

61 Anna Shipman.

J. C. Davis, Co., Supt,

PROGRAMME

OF THE

CHASE CO., AGRICULTURAL

SOCIETY'S FAIR AT

CHILDREN'S DAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH, tly at one p. m. I have made arrangements with the Street Railway Co., for one fare from Strong City, for all John Armstrong, Vine Creek, corn here, just call him a horrible liar.

Now, Oklahoma may boom and Texas may howl and Misseuri shoot off her chop, but Kansas is the place to get a home and raise a great big crop."

LAND CONTESTS DECIDED. place of business for that occasion, and request teachers to procure tickets betore forming in line, to avoid delay at the gate. Remember all tickets will be punched first day, and all children that can not produce a punched ticket on the second day, must pay in full according to the rules of admission.

J. P. Kuhl.,

Gen. Supt.

No. 1—Half-mile running race for ponies under 15 hands, that have never been trained to run on a track. Purse, \$15; 1st horse,

\$8; 2d, \$4; 3d, \$3. "2-Trotting race for green horses, mile heats. Purse \$30; 1st horse, \$15; 2d, \$10; 3d, \$5.00.

3-Three minute trotting. Purse, \$30; 1st horse,\$15;2d,\$10; 3d,\$5. SECOND DAY, -CHILDREN'S DAY,

9:30 a. m.-Class A. Lot 1 to 34 inclusive. 9:30 a. m.-Class B. Lot 1 to 37. C. in full.

- Class D. in full.
- Class E. in full.
- Class F. in full,
- Class G. Lot 1 to 28.
- Class H. Lot 1 to 28.

—Class H. Hot 1 to 25.

—Class I. in full.

—Class J. in full.

n.—Address by Prof. John McDonald, of Topeba, before the
school children. No. 4—Running race, half mile and repeat. Purse \$30; 1st horse, \$16; 2d, \$10; 3d, \$5.00.

" 5-Double team trotting? and pacing horses, to be positively owned by one man, and driven by owner, mile heats. Purse, \$30; 1st horse, \$15; 2d, \$10; 3d\$5.

6-Trotting race, 2:40class. Purse. \$75; 1st horse,\$40; 2d,\$25;3d,\$10.

classes C. to D.

Class N. Lady equestrian and Baby Exhibitions.

1 o'clock, p. m., prompt—Class M Sweepstakes, all of Classes A. & B 1:30, p. m.-Free for all trot.

No. 7—Purse \$100, 1st horse, \$50; second horse, \$30; 3d horse, \$20. "S—Running race, mile heats, Purse \$60; 1st horse, \$30; second horse, \$20; third horse \$10 9-Free for all pace, mile heats.

Purse, \$60; 1st horse, \$30; second horse, \$20; third horse, \$10, Application for Dining Hall and all other stands, games, etc., are to be made to J. P. Kuhl, Gen. Supt. The dining hall is not let up to this time. (Wednesday,) exclusive privileges for dining hall will be given.

STRONC CITY ITEMS.

Miss Colie Adare returned home, last Friday, from a visit to Miss Jeannette Burton, at Emporia,

Mr. Alf. Roberts was down to Emporia, last week. Mrs. Sarah Vose and her daughter, Miss Dora, returned, on Wednesday of last week, from Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Messrs.Matt. and George McDonald started, Sunday night, for Milwaukee, to attend the G. A. R. national encampment.

Topeka Journal: "B.Lantry & Sons, of Strong City, have paid into the library one thousand dollars, to be known as "B. Lantry & Son's book fund," and the income from which is also to be used for the purchase of new books. These two funds are desirable acquisitions to the library, and reflect honor and credit upon the donors, and will no doubt encourage others to follow a commendable example."

Mrs. Nellie Hottell, who was visi-Mrs. Nellie Hottell, who was visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. McGinley, has gone to Concordia, where her husband is now located. Mr. Will Rettiger is working at his trade, in Hutchinson.

Mr. Geo. O. Hildebrand shipped a car load of cattle to Kansas City, on Wednesday of last week.

Mrs. A. G. Starbuck, left, last week for a visit at Kansas City, before joining her husband who is now working on the railroad, at Parsons.

And the donor of European affairs. They afford much safer topics for treatment than Foraker and the trusts and combinations which have been built up upon the robber tariff system.

Persons desiring to enter articles for competetion at the Chase County Fair should bear in mind that all entries should be made on, or before, the close of the 1st day of the Fair, as all entry books will be turned over to the awarding Committees on the morning of the second day. Entries can be made by letter to Robt. Matti, See'y, or J. P. Kuhl, or in person at the latter's place of business till day of Fair. Rulles of speed RING.

Emporia Democrat:—Fortage a very small.

Emporia Democrat:—Fortage are the speed on the refront was a watch belonging to Mr. R. Ford, the jeweler, which Mr. Shan was wearing while havins his own repaired. John Davidson's house was trong City Hardware Co's stable. The City Marshal 'nabbed' a "kid" in the timber and brought him up into town and searched him, but, finding on his person latter is place of business till day of Fair. Rulles of speed RING.

Entrance fee ten per cent. of pure on day before the speed on day before the speed on day before the speed on the refront was a watch belonging to Mr. R. Ford, the jeweler, which Mr. Shan was wearing while havins his own repaired. John Davidson's house was trong City Hardware Co's stable. The City Marshal 'nabbed' a "kid" in the timber and brought him up into town and searched him, but, finding on his person latter's place of business till day of Fair.

Emporia Democrat:—Fortage and the trusts and combinations which have been built up upon the robber tariff system. Mr. A. O. Shaff's house was bur-glarized about 1 o'clock, last Thursday

shop in the postoffice building ocen-pied by Mr. M. R. Dinan, when he was postmaster.

Albert, the 14-year-old son of Mr.H. part thereof, will only be entitled to first money, all running races; to be getting his foot caught in the step of a governed by the American racing rules adopted at the last meeting.

Hardware, Stoves and Tinware, teed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls (Annual Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls). adopted at the last meeting.

Four entries and three starters are required, and any horse distancing the field will only be entitled to first money. Weights, distance, and all rules will be strictly enforced this year.

ROBT. MATTI, Secretary.

The procession will form at the Cottonwood Falls school-house promptotic deported expressly for this paper by Joseph H. Hunter, Solicitor of American

John Armstrong, Vine Creek, corn harvester; W. H. Barker, Lawrence, electric arc lamp; J. M. Burton, Wichita, stock car; H. N. Dawson, Oak Hill, foot warmer; W. H. Reed, Council Grove, gate; L. W. Spradlin, Garnett, bee house, A. L. Stout, Armistead, churn; John Armstrong, Vine Creek, corn harvester; Z. B. Kidder, Hays

UNION LABOR COMMITTEE MEETING

COTTONWOOD FALDS, KAS., Aug.26, 1889.—There will be a meeting of the Chase County Union Labor Central Committee, at the office of W.F.Rightmire, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, at 1 o'clock, p. m., on Thursday, Sept., 5, 1889, to make arrangements for the fall campaign of 1889. All leaders of the party is each very large present. the party in each voting precinct, to consult with the Committee. C. S. Perrigo, W. F. Rightmire,

Chairman Secretary. PHOTOS! PHOTOS!!

I am now making cabinets for \$1.50 per dezen, and warrant all work to give satisfaction. Am prepared to do copying, enlarging and everything pertaining to the art. Call and examine my sample work before going elsewhere.

MRS. H. M. MAULE,

Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

H. F. CILLETT,

CAMPBELL & GILLETT

Shelf and 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

B. U. SCHLAUDECKER,

ROLAND ROBERTS

SCHLAUDCKER & ROBERTS, Proprietors.

--- Dealers in-All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash paid for HIDES.

COTTON WOOD FALLS, - - - - - - KANSAS

JNO. F. TAYLOR,

TAYLOR, TAYLOR & CO.,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OFFICE, 80 EXCHANGE BUILDING,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

INO, F. TAYLOR AND W. H. TAYLOR, Cattle Salesmen.

DAVID SMITH, Hog Salesman, and R. S. POSTON, Office. J. P. STRODE, Yardman and Assistant Salesma,

MISCELLANEOUS.

FARM MACHINERY & WIND

MILLS,

Cotton wood Falls, Kans.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, County of Chase. Seconty of Chase. Office of County Clerk, July 1, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that on the Ist day of July, 1889, a petition, signed by E. C. Holmes and 20 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid praying for the location and vacation of certain roads, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the center of section twenty-one (21), town twenty (20) range seven (7) east; thence east on ½-section line or as near as practicable to a point at or near the ½-section corner on the east line of said section twenty-one (21); thence north on section line or as near as practicable to intersect the Job Johnson road. Also to vacate all that portion of the Job Johnson road between the beginning and ending of the above described road.

Whereupon, said Board of County Com-

Mrs. H. M. Maule,
Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

THE BASKET MEETING.

The Methodist basket meeting will be held next Sabbath, Sept. 1; Sunday.

Class H. Lot 29 to 40.

Class H. Lot 29 to 40.

Class L. in full.

Class M. Sweepstakes, all and dine under the trees, in Cuthbert's grove.

J. W. Wright, Pastor.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named missioners appointed the following named persons, viz: A R. lee, J. R. Horner and M. E. Hunt as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point commencement in Cottonwood township, on Friday the 20th day of September, A. D. Septemb

MARTIN HEINTZ, Wm. H. HOLSINGER, Carpenter & Builder,

ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, 88

Chase County. | 88 Office of County Clerk, July 3rd,1889

in a buggy, and taken home.

KANSAS PATENTS.

The following patents were granted for the week ending Aug. 13, 1889, reported expressly for this paper by Joseph H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and foreign patents, Washington, D. C:

John Armstrong, Vine Creek, corn harvester; W. H. Barker, Lawrence, electric are lamp; J. M. Burton, Wichita, stock car; H. N. Dawson, Oak Hill, foot warmer; W. T. Reed, Council Grove, gate; L. W. Spradlin, Garnett, bee house, A. L. Stout, Armistead, churn; John Armstrong, Vine Creek, corn harvester; Z. B. Kidder, Hays City, animal trap; R. W. McMaster, New Salem, attachment for neck yokes.

NOTICE

MOROAN, KAS., Aug. 26, 89.

On Sabbath afternoon of 25th, inst. a few brethren met at Forest Hill school-house and organized the Morgan Baptist Church. They called acquired for the word of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter

[L. S.] J. S STANLEY

County Clerk.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, Chase County. Office of County Clerk, July 1 1889. Office of County Clerk, July 1 1889.
Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of July, 1889, a petition, signed by P.D. Montgomery and 23 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aloresaid, praying for the establishmen of a certain road, described as follows, viz:
Commencing at the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of section sixteen '16' town twenty (20), range six east; thence east one, half mile; thence south one half mile; thence east, to intersect with Silver creek road.

Whereupon, said Board of County Com-Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons. viz: J.G.Farris E.C; Holmes and W. H. Shaft as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County surveyor, at the point of commencement in Cottonwood township, on Monday, the 9th day of September A. D. 1889, and proceed to view said road, and live to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

J.S. STANLEY, [L.S.]

J. S. STANLEY, County Clerk. [L 8 THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia
to the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Mesers;
W. AVER & SON, our authorized agents. ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH G. WATERS

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe23-ti

THOS. H. CRISHAM ATTORNEY - AT - LAW.

Office upstairs in National Bank buildin COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS-

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

Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Su-pseme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein.

PHYSICIANS.

A. M. CONAWAY,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

Residence and office, a half mile north e Toledo.

WM. J. AL! 180N, PHYSICIAN AND URGEON,

NEW DRUGS.



THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON,

DAVID SMITH ELMDALE, KANSAS HAS AAIN PUT IN AN ENTIREL

New and Complete Stock '

DRUGS AND MEDICINES HIS OLD STAND,

WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

B. Birkett, J. Verner, J. C. Seroggin Birkett, Verner & Co.,

LIVE STOCK

Commission - Merchants,

Kansas - City, - Mo.

CATTLE SALESMEN

HOG SALESMEN S. BIRKETT, DAN. BROWN. C. H. HILL, Solicitor and Feed Buyer.

M. J. VERNER, J. C. SCROGGIN.

C. E. Wiggins, Office, J. A. Logan, Yardman feb7-tf J. L. COCHRAN.

DRUGGIST IRVIN BLANCHARD.

DEHORNER OF CATTLE. HOMESTEAD, CHASE COUNTY KANSAS. Nearly three years experience, guarrantee no stubs to grow on all that I dehorn.

I use HAAFF's dehorning tools and chute. aug. 29.—6mos.

WEGIVE ITAWAY.

The "Kansas Farmer," published at To peksa, Kansas, despite the close times of thepast three years, has steadily increased in circulation and usefulness, as well as in circulation and usefulness, as well as greatly improved the paper in every respect, and to-day it stands as one of the best and most practical agricultural jour-ever published in America. It is every where recognized as authority on wester; farm matters, and should be taken by every farmer who desires to prosper and attend to bis business. The "Kansas Farmer" is now printed on toned paper, with enlarged pages, and contains not less than sixty-four columns of valuable and important matter every week porttant matter every week

In order that every week
In order that every farmer in Kansas
and the West may have an opportunity to
become familiar with this valuable journal, the publishers announce that they
will eend the Kansas Farmer "on trial"
three months -thirteeu weeks--for 25
cents to new aubscribers. (A trial subsoriber thus getting more papers than he
would by taking a farm journal a whole
year.) year.)

By special arrangements, we will send the weekly Kansas farmer and the COUR-ANT, both papers, one yeas, for only \$2.25; or we will give a "trial" 13-week sub-scription to the Kansas Earmer

FREE TO OUR READERS
who pay us the cash, at this office, for one
year's subscription to the Courant; either
as a renewal, for back dues, or for a new
sudscriber. Take advantage of this liberal

9

The Liuse County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS., THURSDAY, AUG. 22, 1809.

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop

'No fear shall awe, no favor sway; Hew to the line, lett he chips fall where they may."

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$3.00 For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

13 13 13 13	lin.	2in.	Sin.	5in.	% col.	1 00
1 week	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$ 5.50	\$10.0
2 weeks	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	7.00	18.0
8 weeks	1.75	2.50	3 00	4.50	8.25	15.0
4 weeks	2.00	8.00	3 25	5.00	9.50	17.0
2 months		4.50	5 25	8.50	14.00	25.0
8 months		6.00	7.50	11.00	20.00	82.6
6 months	6.50	9 00			82.50	
1 year	10.00	18.00	24.00	185.00	88.00	85.0

Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first insertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent Insertion; double price for black letter, or for tems 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 manufactures 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 advertiseming their goods.



THE CNLY NON-ALCOHOLIC VEGETABLE MEDICINE FUT UP IN LIQUID FORM EVER DISCOVERED. It is not a vile fancy drink made of rum, poor whisky, or refuse liquors, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, but a purely vegetable preparation, made from native California herks.

Twenty-five years' use has demonstrated to millions of sufferers throughout the civitzed world, that of all the medicines ever county springs, last week. discovered Vinegar Bitters only possesses perfect and wonderful curative effects up-on those troubled with the following dis-

or those troubled with the following discoses. viz.

Dispeils, Rhematism, Catarrh, Neuralgis, Headuche, Boils, Scrotula, Skin Discases, Jaundice, Gout, Piles, Biliousness, and all other diseases arising from blood impurtties; and as a Vermituge it is the best in the world, being death to all worms that intest 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 eathartic effect. The new style is very pleasant to the taste, and a perfect medicine for women and children. Each kind is distintly 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 la-As a Family Medicine, for the use of ladies, children and men of sedentary habits, the New style Vinegar Bittors has no equal in the world—It is invaluable for curing the ills that beset childhood, and gently regulates the disease to which women at every period of life are subject.

Ladies, get a bottle 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

tor it. If you once try it you will never be without this priceless remedy in the

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 re-

the human veins, which is sure to restore pefect health.

'Gro. W. Davis, of 169 Barronest., New Orleans, La., writes under date May 26th, 1888, as follows: "I have been going to the Hot Springs, Ark., for iffteen years for an itching humor in my blood. I have just used three bottles of Vineaar Bitters, and it has done me more good than the springs. It is the best medicine made."

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

MRS. MATTIE FURGUSON, of Dryden, N.

MRS. MATTIE FURGUSON, of Dryden, N Y., says: "Vinegar Bitters is the best medicine I have ever tried; it saved my life.",
T, F, Bailey, of Humbolt. Iowa, says: "Vinegar Bitters cured me of paralysis ten years ogo, and recently it cured me of rheumatism."

Fair grounds, at 2 o cloc Friday, September 6, 1889. Mr. Asa Rhodes, of Aug

ache, also Indigestion and Dispepsia.
send for beautiful box, free.
Address: R. H. McDONALD DRUG CO.,
532 Washington St., New York

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Subscribe for the COURANT. A little rain and cloudy, Monday. Mrs. F. Oberst 18 sick, with malarial. Mr. Z. T. Lillard, of Newton, was in town, yesterday.

Mrs. J. L. Cochran is quite sick with malarial feyer.

Ex-Mayor J. K. Crawford was down

to Emporia, last Thursday, Mr. James Hays, on South Fork, is quite sick with malarial fever.

The school rooms in this city are being calcimined and put in repairs.

new sign on top of his livery stable. The gity schools will be re-opened, on Monday morning, September 9th.

Four of Dr. fast horses Catter's go to Newton to-day for the races there. Mrs. Jacob North has returned from her visit to her relatives in Wisconsin.

Miss Mira Tuttle returned home Tuesday, from her visit at Emporia The babies of the Rev. W. F. Mathews and Mr. T. B. Johnston, are both

Mr. Mark Hackett has returned to Lawrence from his visit at his parents'

Mr. E, Bruce Johnston was over to Council Grove and at Emporia, last

Mr. S. D. Breese, who was clerking for B. F. Talkington, at Matfield Green, home. At the recent school bond election at Clements \$600 were voted for build-

ing purposes Mrs. Geo. Cosper and son left, Mon-day, for Mrs. Cosper's old home in

Pennsylvania Neltie, son of Mr. Charles Hancock of Toledo township, is quite sick, with

billious fever. Mrs. Anna Rockwood went to Kansas City, last week, on a visit to Mrf.

O. L. Hulbert. The Lee Bros., on South Fork, shipped two car loads of cattle to Kansas

City, last week. Of the August dividend of the State school fund Chase county received \$1,688.44.

Mr. Bert Dunlap, formerly of this city, is now business manager of the Parsons Clarion.

Mr. Harry Hunt, who was here visiting at his mother's, returned to Topeka, last Tuesday.

Born, Monday afternoon, August 26, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. David Howard, a bouncing boy. Mr. Joe Gray has moved into the Cartter house opposite the residence

of Mr. J. J. Massey. Hon, J. W. McWilliams was down to Emporia, yesterday, attending the

Pennsylvania picnic. Miss Katie Rogler, of Matfield Green, returned home, Monday, from her visit at Emporia.

Dr. T. W. Smith and wife, of Ma-rion, were visiting at Dr. J. W. Stone's a few days this week.

Gov. H. U. Humphrey is expected to address the people at cur County Fair, on September 6th.

Mrs. J. C. Davis and her sister, Mis Etta Moorehead, went to the Marion The corpse of Alonzo Hicks, who

died at Leavenworth, was brought home, Tuesday, for burial. Mr. Theo. B. Moore and sister, Miss Belle, were visiting in Emporia, last week, and again this week.

Mrs. Jabin Johnson went to Hutch-inson, last Friday morning, on a visit, and returned home, Sunday.

Born, Sunday afternoon, August 25, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry D. Burcham, of this city, a daughter. Mr. Wm. Clark is building a resi-

dence for himself on the south end of Mrs. Wm. Strickland's block. The new goods of Messrs. Carson & Frye and of Messrs. E. F. Holmes &

Co., began to arrive, last week. Mrs. Henry Bonewell left, Monday morning, for a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Jas. F. Hazel, at Kansas City.

A taxidermist, of Eureka, has writ-ten to our Fair Association for space to exhibit some fifteen or twenty kinds

dislocated.

Mr. Wm. H. Birley, of New York, arrived here, Friday night, on a visit to his sister, Mrs. Wm. Manly, and other friends

Mrs. O. H. Winegar, of Clements, has gone to her old home in Michigan, having been called there by the serious illness of her mother.

The Republican Central Committee will meet in the main building, on the Fair grounds, at 2 o'clock, p. m., on

rheumstism."

VINEGAR BITTERS.

The Great Blood Purifier and Health
Restorer. Cures all kinds of Head
letter of the week looking after the estate of his sister, the late Mrs. J. I. Johnson.

Mr. Al Seaton, of Newton, who was visiting Mr. J. A. Holmes, of Elmdale, last week, was in town with Mr. Holmes during his visit in these parts

Mr. Ernst Fink, of Hutchinson, who has been so sick for some time past, at Mrs. Fritze's, in Strong City, will be able to go home in a few days.

creamery, September 10 at 1 o'clock.

The colored folks' barbecue in Carter's grove, last Saturday, Emancipation Day, was largely attended by white people, and was quite a success.

gone to the present County Actorney, house, good water and plenty of it. These buildings are all new. Will give and whoever repeats such report, as a fact, is equaly guilty with the original whole white people, and was quite a success.

Mr. John Walruff, of Kansas City.
was in town, last Friday.

Miss Mamie Stone, of Emporia, is visiting at Matfield Green.

Wednesday night of last week, Mr.
R. Terwilliger shipped four car loads of cattle from Bazaar to Kansas City, and Mr. W. F. Dunlap shipped rix car loads.

Mr. T. W. Hardesty returned home, last Friday, from Excelsior Springs, Mo., where Mrs. Hardesty now is for her health. He says Mrs. Hardesty is quite poorly.

The ten-year-old son of Mrs. Selden Mr. J. G. Atkinson has put a large, lew sign on top of his livery stable.

The cell-year old soll of livery stable.

Hasket, who was working for George Hughes, on Diamond creek, had his right eyelid cut by the kick of a horse,

been purchasing a stock of dry goods; and he is now busy fitting up the south side of the Ford jewelry store, to open up the same therein.

The game of base ball between Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, which was played on the Fair grounds week before last, occurred on Friday afternoon of that week, and not on

Mr. Wm. Norton, of Norton creek, left at this office, Tuesday evening, six of the largest bunches of Concord

visit a few days with relatives here. The young gentleman is on his way to Colorado, and other points out west.

During the rain on Tuesday even-Barbara Gillett was struck by light-ning, and the chimney was demolish-ed, and a chicken was killed just out-side the door near which Mrs. Gillett was standing, but Mrs. Gillett was un-

Any newspaper that gives foreign advertisements the best position does not deserve home patronage. - Republican Exchange,

Yes, and any newspaper that inserts foreign advertisements for less pay than it does home advertisements does

enjoying a visit from Mr. Ray and Miss Grace Cable, of Mammouth, Ill.
Born, on Friday night, August 23, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Black, at Rettiger Bros. & Co.'s quarry, a daughter.

evening, at which about 100 of his young friends were present and had a most enjoyable time playing croquet and other games until about 2 o'clock in the morning, and in eating refreshments, on the lawn.

Mr. J. C. Edwister.

son, Reuben, moved to Winfield, Tuesday, taking all their household goods with them. Mr. Edmiston and family had lived in this city for several years. and they have many warm friends here who will miss their society, but While operating a mowing machine, on Tuesday of last week, Mr. O. H. Winegar, of Clements, got a shoulder their new home, among which are

Hornellsville, N. Y., for a visit to Mr. Winne's brother, Dr. E. Winne, and other relatives, friends and acquaintances. This is Mr. Winne's second visit to his old home, since the war, and his many friends in this county wish him and his daughter a pleasant time and a safe return here.

Iming 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 rollium and a safe return here. time and a safe return here.

About noon, last Monday, as Mr. S. J. Evans was driving north on Locust street, and when in front of Mr. S. D. Breese's, one of the single-trees got loose and fell against the horse, fright-

The creamery will shut down the 30th instant; and there will be a meeting of the stockholders held at the gone to the present County Attorney.

Topeka Journal: Judge C. C. Whitson and wife of Chase county, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Mattingly, 2018 Buchanan street. The judge has been probate judge of Chase county for sixteen years, and is well known to the members of the bar and many other citizens of this city. Judge and Mrs. Whitson have determined to remove to Topeka in order to educate their daughters in one of the several first-class educational institutions in this city, and are looking for a suitable home.

Our attention to reducate their daughters in one of the several first-class educational institutions in this city, and are looking for a suitable home.

Our attention to reducate their daughters in one of the several first-class educational institutions in this city, and are looking for a suitable home.

Our attention has been called, by a Democrat subscriber, to the fact that the Rev. J. W. Wright, of the M. E. Democrat subscriber, to the fact that the Rev. J. W. Wright, of the M. E. Church, has preached the funeral sermon at the obsequies of different parties, recently, lengthy accounts of whose death and burial have been published in the Republican papers of the county. But in which the name of Mr. Wright was ignored. Will death be liver and address at the County Fair, on September 5.—Children's Day.

Misses Mabel Moon and Nellie Thatcher, of Emporia, who were visiting friends here, returned home, Tuesday, accompanied by Miss Dora Cophran, who will visit them a few days.

Next week we will publish 1,900 extra copies of the Courant for free Our attention has been called, by a

Mr. F. L. Drinkwater and his son, of Cedar Point, were down to Topeka, last week.

Mr. Emile Humbert and wife, of Matfield Green, were in town, last week.

Mr. T. H. Grisham went to Middle creek, last week, on a visit to her old home.

Miss Luella P. Pugh returned, last Thursday, from a two weeks' visit at Lawrence.

Mr. S. D. Breese, who was clerking for R. F. Talkington, at Matfield Teachers and others in charge of Teachers and others in the same will please speak for space immediately.

Bosworth is said to be one of our ablest and most efficient women. She is eminently qualified to entertain the most polished audience, and disseminate the most polis

children, of Anderson county, who are now visiting with that gentleman.

Teachers and others in charge of schools, that will attend the Fair, are requested to purchase tickets at J. P. Kuhl's harness shop, where they will be on sale until noon on September 5th.

The Rev. J. W. Wright will address the Historical Society of the Miller District, No. 19, on Saturday evening, September 14, 1889; subject: "Political History of the Country." Everybody is invited to attend.

Mr. S. Fred. Perrigo raturned from New York, last Friday, where he had been purchasing a stock of dry goods; German,-and now, they tell us, they represent fifteen different Companies, thus showing that they must have been very successful in managing the law business of Insurance Companies since they came here.

HARVEST EXCURSIONS.-LOW RATES

The Santa Fe Route will sell, on September 10 and 24, and October 8, Thursday as heretofore reported.

Messrs. J. R. Holmes & Son, of Elmdale, shipped four car loads of cattle to Kansas City, on Tuesday of last week, and they were bringing such a low price at Kansas City that Mr. Holmes took them on to Chicago.

The game of base ball played on the cattle to Kansas City that Mr. Holmes took them on to Chicago.

The game of base ball played on the cattle to Kansas City that Station. (Barton County), Larned. (Pawnee County), Macksville, (Stafford County), and Springvale, (Pratt County), and to all points in the Indian County). Mr. Holmes took them on to Unicago.

The game of base ball played on the Fair Grounds, last Friday, between Council Grove and Cottonwood Falls was a very interesting game, and resulted in a score of seventeen runs for the former and fourteen for the latter.

The game of base ball played on the Fair Grounds, last Friday, between Council Grove and Cottonwood two, 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 at pleasure on return trip. Parties desiring to make a thirty days' trip to left at this office, Tuesday evening, six of the largest bunches of Concord grapes that we ever saw, and out of which ye editor's wife made a quart of jelly, and for which he has our thanks.

Mr. Arthur Hinkle son of Capt. A. Hinkle, of Van Buren county, Iowa, and nephew of Mr. A. Hinkle, of this city, stopped off here, last Friday, to visit a few days with relatives here.

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

CHILDREN'S DAY. Thursday will be Children's Day t the Chase county agricultural fair'. The Society has offered the following inducements to each school in the county to organize and attend as a school by making the admission for the second day (Sept. 5) for all school children thus organized, Ten Cents, and the same ticket used the second day will admit each to the grounds on the third day by complying with the same rule as on the second day. Each school board is required to select one member of that body to act with the not deserve home patronage.

Mr. John B. Sanders having arrived at man's estate, 21 years of age. last Friday, the event was celebrated by a surprise party at his home, that evening, at which about 100 of his young friends were present and had a most enjoyable time playing ground to the board can organize and meet the teacher in Cotionwood Falls on the morning of the second day.

Each District will be designated by most enjoyable time playing ground.

The pupils of the Cottonwood Falls teachers at the school house, Thursday, September 5th, at 12:30 p. m.
J. C. DAVIS

Committee.

L. A. LOWTHER,

"The Good Old Way." At the request of a good many farm-Mr. J. G. Winne and daughter, of Saffordsville, started, last Tuesday, to Hornellsville, N. Y., for a visit to Mr. Winne's brother Dr. E. at low prices; also mill feed, etc.

Give us a trial. O. H. DRINKWATER.

NOTICE. breese s, one of the single-trees got loose and fell against the horse, frightening the team and causing them to run away, throwing Mr. Evans on to a rock and breaking his right collar bone in two place and one of his ribs, and breaking the buggy tongue and dash board. The team went to the stable.

While we are willing to admit that there are certain law-abiding (?) citizens living in this city, who should be arrested and fined for violating the game law, we will say that any one

A house of eight rooms and four lots, in southwest part of Cottonwood Falls, good barn and buggy house, coal

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

SEED WHEAT.-600 bushels of Fultz variety for sale, by J. G. Winne, Toedo, Kansas. Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

Four loaves of bread for 25 cents, or two for 15 cents, at E. F. Bauerle's.

THIS IS WHAT YOU HAVE

BEEN WAITING FOR.

OUR SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE

SALE

THIS SALE WILL SAVE YOU

MONEY.

Every article in our house will be offered at a reduced price. Not a piece of goods of any kind will escape the cut. We don't want to carry over any Summer goods and we must make room for Fall and Winter goods. We have already placed our orders with the Manufacturers, for a great many goods that will be delivered soon, and our buyer will start for the Eastern Market, this month, where he will buy an immense stock of Fall and Winter goods; so, we must have room. Our Dress goods will suffer the biggest cut this time.

Nice plaid suitings 36 inches wide, worth 40c, at 30c yd. One piece diagonal suiting, all wool, 38 inches wide, worth 50c, down to 35c yd. English Cashmere, 36 mehes wide worth 35c, at 25c yd. All wool serge, worth 60c, at 40c yd. Fine Henrietta suitings. 38 inches wide, worth 75c, at 55c. Black pland suitings, worth 65c, at 45c Camel's hair striped snitings, worth 75c, at 50c. All wool fancy suitings, summer weights, worth \$1.00, down to 75c. Alpacas in colors, all wool filling at 8 tc yd.

Ladie's fine shoes come in for a big share of the cut. All our \$5.50 shoes, at \$4.50. All \$5 00 shoes, at \$4,00. All \$450 shoes, at \$3.50. All \$4.00 shoes, at \$3.25.

Remember EVERY ARTICLE in our house will be REDUCED in price during this sale. We give you the above few prices only to give you an idea of what we are doing ALSO REMEM-BER THAT THIS SALE WILL NOT LAST MORE THAN 30 DAYS, AND, IF YOU WANT THE BEST BARGAINS, YOU MUST COME SOON.

YOURS, RESPECTFULLY,

CARSON & FRYE,

(Loose's Old Stand.) Cottonwood Falls.

STRONG CITY

HARDWARE :-: COMPANY,

--- DEALERS IN SHELF AND HEAVY---HARDWARE,

PINE LUMBER, GRAIN, AND ACRICULTURAL ::: 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. HILDE-BRAND. J. J. Vestering, the photographer at

Burns, Marion county, makes a speciality of enlargening pictures, and guarantees satisfaction. jy25-3m Brown & Roberts have the only hearse in the county. feb16-tf

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 smallerquantities. 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.

Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefertigte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezialiteat.



It has permanently cured Thousands of cases pronounced by doctors hopeless. If you have premonitory symptoms, such as Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, cc., don't delay, but use PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION immediately, By Druggists. 25 cents.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS. | 88. Chase County.

Office of County Clerk, April 13th, 1889
Notice is hereby given, that on the 13th
day of April, 1889, a petition, signed by
E. T. Baker and 19 others. Was presented to the board of county or ministion-

sented to the board of county or ministoners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the vacation of a crtain road described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the north west corner of the north cast quarter of the north east quarter of the north east quarter of section seven (7) township twenty, one (21) range eight (8) and running west on section line between six and seven (6 & 7) of above Township and range, and between sections one (1) and twelve (12) of Township twenty one (21); and range seven (7, to the quarter stone standing at the center of the secteon line between said sections one (1) and (12) Township twenty one (21) and range seven (7)

seven (7)
Whereupon, said Board of County
Commissioners appointed the following
named persons, viz: Wm. Noretn Cyrus
Wilson and John McCaskill as viewers

named persons, viz: Wm. Noroin, cyrus
Wilsot and John McCaskilli as viewers
with instructions to meet, at the point
of commencement in Bazaar Township, on Tuesday the 28th day of May A. D.
1889 and proceed to view said road, and
give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners, J. S. STANLEY.

[L. S.] County Gerk.

Whereas the above described vacution was not viewed on the day
appointed nor on the day thereafter;
therefore, on this lat day of July.
1889, the said Board of County Compoinsioners re-appointed the following named
persons. viz: Wm. Norton Cyrus Wilson and obn McCaskill as xlewers, with in
structions to meet at the point of commencement of said proposed foad, in Bazaar township on friday the lath day of
September, A. D. 1883, and proceed to
view said-road and give to all parties
a hearing.

By order of the Board of county Com-J. 8 STANLEY County Cierk. missioners.

THIS PAPER may be found on the at Geo. a retting Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertaing materiots may be made for it IN NEW YOR he.

A REMINISCENCE.

Memory View of the Little Brown School-House.



HE little schoolhouse that stood perched above the road, on the piny hillside, was brown with age, not paint, as long ago as I used to go plodding to-ward it in my brief home-made trousers and brass-toed shoes. No doubt it was orig-

inally a furious red, but long since every trace of paint had disappeared, and only the residuum, mixed with a thousand beating rains, and crumbling frosts and heat, remained to impregnate the ancient clap-boards, and give



them their sober, Quakerish hue. A great chimney rose sheer above the little building, like a stove-pipe hat on a callow college th. It summer it was always murmurous of the nesting chimney swallows, and in winter it belched great clouds of smoke through the somber pines, or waved with the storms that poured into its wide throat.

Here, about and within this little building, center most of the youthful reminiscences of one who is proud and thankful to confess himself an "unca'" bad boy. It is such a comfort, as one grows elder and better, and more hampered by an unfort-unate reputation for goodness, to remem-ber that he was not always so tamely comformable; that he committed his boyish faults, that he played his pranks, and kicked up his moral heels, and jumped his fences, just like the wisest Bishop or the gravest doctor of divinity, who was developed from a tow-headed scamp into a gray-haired, two-hundred-pound saint.

How well I remember the tricks we used to play on the worthy spinster who taught the little brown school-house, when] was a boy! Many a mouse have I carried hours together pinned in my trousers pocket awaiting the opportunity to let it loose about her skirts. For that such a terrible person should be afraid of a mouse was one of the most delightful mysteries and marvels of boyhood-a problem so full of fascination to me that I never wearied of provoking its solution. And then the wild cry we used to raise sometimes of 'snake, snake!" when a harmless, timid little creature of that kind would escape from a handkerchief that confined it; a cry which set every skirt in the room fluttering to the top of desk or chair, and evoked a chorus of screams that would have done

credit to an Indian war-dance.

A most excellent lady, this veteran teacher of ours was. She had the weakness of her sex. A tear disarmed her always. She was most easily imposed upon by imaginary bit of flattery sickness. A' well-timed earned many an undeserved kindness in class, or kept the dust undisturbed in many mother to a sad-hearted, troubled little fellow; but woo betide the impertinent ras-



SHE HAD A STRONG ARM.

cal who questioned her authority, or was caught out in subterfuges to escape the sting of the rod, whether by concealed things or a superfluity of under-garments.
With such a one it fared hard. She had a strong arm, combined with a practiced hand and six birch switches daily, and by no furious endeavor to tread upon her toes or tear her skirts was she ever known to be balked of her purpose. Tears and submission were the only terms of release and

forgiveness.

Many a time have I lain listening in fancy to the murmur of the wind in the pines around the little brown school-house of long ago. I can see the unfenced play ground divested of grass and torn into unseemly ruts by the feet of romping boys and girls. Under the roots of one of the great pines we had our hidden "post-office," where scraps of misspelled romance passed between youthful lovers. Oh! the rapture and the heartache of those scrawled pledges and farewells!

I can hear the shouts of my playmates as we 'snapped the whip" or played at leap-frog. tag or "pig-in-the-pen." And then, on win ter days, when the snow whirled madly without, we used to stack the benches back against the wall, at noon, and give ourselves over to the delights of blind-man's-buff, puss-in-the-corner, or that paragon of youth-ful games, dear old sugar-coated "copen-Those were the days when no one dreamed of asking is life worth living? As well ask a thirsty min is water worth

I have not seen the little brown schoolhouse as an actuality for twenty years. Perhaps it is not an actuality now. But I can see it as plainly among the pictures of memory as if I were standing where the road winds around the base of the hill, and were looking up at the great chimney pour-ing its smoke through the pines. And there is one now looking over my shoulder who can see the picture, too; for did she not once break my heart by dropping this tear-stained missive into the post-office in the

'Fairwel, Pol; it is al over beetween us." -Paul Pastnor, in Drake's Magazine.

A VISIT TO ZOAR.

Something About the Zoarites—A Singular Community — Historical Sketch of

Strange People.
In a little valley in Tuscarawas County, O., stands the town of Zoar, inhabited by quaint, interesting community. A placid stream flows through the valley almost encircling the houses which nestle together, their red tile roofs and rude examples of Dutch architecture loaning a sense of ro-mance to a spot embellished by the hand of nature. Surrounded by green hillsides, contented and industrious, the Zoarites live as one family with a "common father" and one object—peace. They originally came from Wurtemberg. At the beginning of the present century one Paul Baemler found it consistent with his religious ideas to take exceptions to some of the doctrines and practices of the Lutheran church in his native province. Of liberal views, and with a due regard for the rights of his fellow man, he set himself to the task of correct ing the abuses. At first the town-folk refused to give ear to his preaching, but at the end of eight years he had acquired s large following. So great did his power be come that the authorities took alarm and be gan a series of persecutions that ultimately led to his being exiled. Baemler's career, from 1810 to his advent in America, is under a cloud of civic and religious complications through which, at the critical moments, shines forth his love for those he ruled. Some two hundred had determined upon following him across the Atlantic, but, when the time for departure had arrived their hearts failed them and the number awindled down to seventeen. The members of this sturdy little band were prepared to endure all forms of privation in order to enjoy religious liberty. Their sufferings were far greater than they had anticipated, so severe, indeed, that five perished on their journey inland. They wandered through Northern Maryland and Virginia, crossed the Ohio river and faced north. On 8 bright autumnal afternoon, in 1815, they en tered the valley now entirely owned by them. Baemler was quick in noting the advantages offered by a settlement here and founded the "Community at Zoar."

For thirty-six years the Zoarites pros-pered. In 1851 the cholera almost exter minated them. The few that survived the epidemic set about to rebuild the power of Zoar and succeeded. Baemler died shortly



ZIMMERMAN, THE COMMON FATHER. after this, but no one has ever suo

ceeded him as king of the Zoarites. The Zoar of to-day is a town of four hundred inhabitants. It is governed by board of trustees, three in number, one being elected annually. A man named Zimmerman, being a direct descendant of nler, is looked upon as being the "common father." Imagine a huge family occupying ninety odd houses, with three thousand acres of land to till, huge stables that contain three hundred horses and as many head of cattle, farming implements of the most improved kind, and well clothed and fed, and you have Zoar. The houses are small, of substantial build and scrupulous ly clean. The hotel is an old-fashioned structure with a tower and broad veranda. It is furnished plainly; the victuals are solid, yet tempting. Every cent received

couple marry they are furnished with house, together with the assurance of a comfortable living. In return they must live as the others do and perform their

share of the work.
What will they have to do? There are flour and saw-mills to run; a tannery to operate and cloth to weave; schools to teach nd fields to till; carpenter shops and a brewery to care for; harness to make and a flower garden covering several acres to weed; German carp to raise in the river; wholesome reading, a brass band and or chestra to occupy their attention during the evening. Hats, butter and cheese to make, besides a thousand and one different things to prevent laziness. The men are shaved twice a week by a young man who works in the tannery and is leader of the orchestra. Even the tramp who happens to make a friendly call is greatly impressed with the habits of the Zoarites. The tramp is well treated. He is given a substantial supper, a good bed in the "Tramp's Home," a bath in the morning, followed by a hearty

breakfast before he is sent his way. Every thing is done in a methodical manner. Every cow has its particular stall and milker. The milk is taken directly to the public dairy and there, with the butter and cheese, is distributed. So it is with everything. No one handles money save the trustees and hotelkeeper. Many Zoarite has not had a dollar in his hand for

years and still they are happy. Every one works faithfully and jealousy is a stranger. The men are plain, business-looking individuals. They are not, as may be supposed ripe old age, wholly indifferent to the busy



THE HOTEL pleasant in conversation, liberal in their lealings, common sense and integrity being the two staples in their composition. The women differ but little from the men in character. Their features betray exposure and toil, yet there is not a suggestion of

With the growth of Ohio the tendency of the community has been to weaken, especially among the younger members. It is but natural that they should look to a more active life, yet desertions are remarkably few. Of late years communication has been opened with the outside world by rail. This move has led many to believe that the community will gradually give way to a new order of things. Yet this is doubtful, as all the property must be held intact so long as three members desire it to be. FRANK J. MARTIN.

A-FISHING.

In fancy I stand by the river Where we wandered in years long ago, Two light-hearted boys, with our fish lines Which we cast in the river below:

And I stoop 'neath the creaking mill's rafters.

Where the sunbeams affrighted would steal, And listened again to the music
Of the water that dripped from the wheel.

The sunlight falls bright on the water As it used in our boyhood's glad days, And the forest and meadows resound with The birds' hallelujahs of praise; And the soft, sweet spell of the summer

Fills my heart with the same calm delight As when on our youthful horizon

The fair bow of promise shone bright.

We rejoice in the strength of our manhood In the vict'ries that crown us as men, But we'd give all the fame that is ours For half a day's boyhood again;

Just to stand as we stood in those bright days By the river and old water-mill. Care-free and light-hearted, a-fishing, Two bare-footed boys, Walt and Will -W. W. Runyon, in Chicago News.

TRAVELS OF A TRAMP.

The Experience of a Tyro in the Art of Deadheading.

Amateur Tramping Is Somewhat Expensive, to Say Nothing of the Discomfort-Some Useful Pointers From an Eminent Professional.

The life of a professional tramp is not always strewn with sandwiches, and his happiness is such only by contrast with the misery that would result from manual labor.

This remark is brought forth by a two-weeks' trial trip as an amateur tramp. I was in Wichita, Kas., and sent my grip to Chicago by express and clothed myself in a pair of overalls and an old blouse, resolved to dead-head my way through and learn something of the great American

I left Wichita at two o'clock in the afternoon. A freight train was in the yards on the Santa Fe track, headed north. I discovered an empty car, crawled into it and closed the door. This made the inside of the car as dark as Egypt and several degrees warmer. I could do nothing but perspire and started I opened the two side doors and my condition one of comparative comfort. But when the train pulled into a all the way across Missouri. station I was compelled to close the doors, which gave me all the pleasure ing-room of a Turkish bath establishment.

When the train reached Newton I found that my car was going no farther, so I was put to the inconvenience of a change of cars.

sealed. I crawled into the car, which, one some of the comforts of an upper berth in a Pullman sleeper.

Here I was joined by two returning Oklahoma boomers. They divided as valuable, I was a few dollars ahead. their time between cursing that boom- Every mouthful I had eaten had cost ing country and asking me for tobacco. me cash, and the only way I could get

men came and closed the broken door vent and was paying my way. And by the landlord is turned over to the trus-and nailed it. Then I was scared. I then at times I was treated with humili-tees, while he in return receives his supplies at the general store.

So it is with every family. They perform their proportion of the general labor and are furnished all the necessaries and not a few of the luxuries of life. When a young few of the luxuries of life. When a young the store imagination was running toward earimagination was running toward cannibalism. I mentioned my fears to my two companions.

"You darned fool," said one of them. 'don't you see this car has end doors fastening inside so we can get out when we want to? They don't know we are Emporia."

At Emporia another change of cars became necessary. There were about a dozen bums there waiting to go East. the freight train.

Shortly after midnight a passenger train pulled out and five of us were on Chicago to New York, and asked him the "blind baggage." For the benefit which road to take out of Chicago. of the uninformed, I will say that the "I ll tell ye," he said. "You to "blind baggage" in the tramp's parlance is the platform on the end of the baggage-car nearest the engine. There night.

The five of us were "fired" at the miles. The brakeman who fired us swore with all the vigor of a mate on a steamboat and with the precision of the affidavit clerk of a daily news-

After the passenger train left we interviewed the telegraph operator and learned that freight trains did not stop there, so we concluded to walk to Reading, seven miles farther. We started to walk, although it was one o'clock in the morning.

The track was a rock oallast and hard walking and the tramps swore mightily. It was only under such circumstances as this that the self-respecting tramp consents to walk. He walks only from a town where there is no chance of catching a train. After stopping to take a nap under a strawstack toward Reading, which place we reach-

ed about six o'clock. I went to a restaurant and got a miscents. The others departed and begged breakfast at different houses in the vilsuccess I learned when we had all con- solved to call on my friend. gregated in a stock-car down by the

"I offered to cut wood at der ferst "but dey said dey didn't burn wood. Times.

Dern liars! Around on the udder side of der house I seed a nawful big woodpile. Queer, ain't it, how folks will lie? But on de udder side of der street I struck a ferst-class layout and no wood to cut. Betcher yer life I was in luck."

The others had been similarly fortunate and were now in a condition to sleep and wait for a train which I learned would not come along until night. It was only twelve miles to Osage City and I proposed that we walk, as we could get there in time to catch a freight-train that night. My proposition was scornfully rejected and ped at a farm-house about noon and pleased smile took the place of the stern of saving the new States. frown on the face of the lady. I got the dinner and she got a quarter.

Fifty cents paid to a brakeman secured me a ride to Topeka. I was now the old States in the last election can getting closer to Kansas City and the not be applied with advantage in the bums became more numerous, as did also the difficulties of deadheading.

Two days were consumed getting the train got out of the yards. I found to very effective use. The purchase some consolation in the fact that I was on "floaters" in "cocks of five" is not not alone in the misfortune. So many feasible, since very few if any of this deadheads were in town that it seemed to me Topeka's hospitalities were sein the new States; and, in any verely taxed. The conductor of a event, the experiment would be expassenger train fired me off the blind tremely hazardous among an impulbaggage out in the country with the pleasant assurance that he would kick my liver out if I got on the train again. I was careful to refrain from getting on his train any more.

At Lawrence my patience gave out, as did also the basement of my overalls, and I paid my way into Kansas City.

At 6:45 p. m. the "Eli" train on the Burlington route had me for a passenger with a ticket for Liberty, the county-seat of Clay County, Missouri.

Arriving at Liberty I walked up past the engine and when the train came past I swung onto the blind baggage. Another fellow was there ahead of me wish for the train to start. When it but he graciously welcomed me. He said he was bound for Quincy, Ill., and the breeze soon cooled me and made that he was a friend of the brakeman and thought he was all right for a ride

"The "Eli" is a fast train and makes few stops. When it did stop we two resulting from a sojourn in the sweat- dead-heads would drop off on the side opposite the depot so we could not be

After leaving Cameron Junction the run of almost two hundred miles was made with but few stops, and at two o'clock in the morning I was in Quincy. This time I found a car almost full of I stopped there two days to rest and lumber. One of the doors was broken to balance my books. It had cost me loose, so that it was not bolted and over \$10 to get from Wichita to Kansas City, although the regular fare is only as it was almost full of lumber, gave \$6. Thus it was plain that as a tramp I was simply an amateur. But from Kansas City to Quincy I had saved about \$7, so that, not counting my time remembered reading of a man who had ating contempt. It is plain that a man

I left Quincy again on the "Eli" and got as far as Macomb, when daylight enabled the conductor to see me and my ride was ended. There were several bums in Macomb that morning to welcome me. Two were from nowhere and were striving to reach Chicago, in here and we are safe for a ride to while several others were professionals and did not care where they were going so long as they were moving.

I engaged one of the latter in conversation. He proved to be a veritable Not one of them was able to leave on mine of information, as he had been on almost every road in the United States. I told him that I was going from

"Ill tell ye," he said. "You take the Fort Wayne road to Fort Wayne, and then take the Pittsburgh. You won't hev a bit of trouble. Why," he is no door in the end of the car and this continued, growing enthusiastic, "they is a favorite place to ride during the don't haul nothing but empties over that road goin' east, and ther are from fifty to one hundred bums on every first station, after a ride of only eight freight train. There are so many blamed bums thet the train men don't even try to take up a collection from them.

"I had been thinking of trying the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern," I said.

"Don't ye do it," was the answer. Why, that road actually seals up the empty cars and has a rock ballast on the road bed the whole way," and my informant shook his head gloomily over this outrageous action of the railroad company.

I was told that I would have no trouble going from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, and that from there to New York "there is a road running up past Scranton that ye want to take. On that road three out of five of the passenger conductors will carry ye through if ye near the railroad we continued our walk | give 'em a stiff about being hard up and havin' a job waitin' for ye in New York.

I arrived in Chicago Sunday mornerable meal, which cost me twenty-five ing. I was dirty and greasy and a twoweeks' beard did not enhance my beauty. I had an old friend here and lage, getting a better meal than I did as I could not get my grip out of the at no financial outlay whatever. Their express office until the next day, I re-

I started out for my friend's new lodgings feeling assured that my appearance was certainly trampish enough house fer some grub," said one of them, to justify unkind remarks. - Chicago

REFORM THE TARIFF. A Doctrine That Should Be Persistently

In this political off-year the Republican managers, when not ransacking the Government departments for spoils, are devoting their attention to the four new States of the Northwest. The campaign, which will close or October 1, promises to be of absoroing interest. If by a sudden and unexpected turn of the political wheel the new States should I set out for Osage City alone. I stop- minority in both houses of Congress. President Harrison has betrayed exasked if I could get some dinner. The treme solicitude in regard to the conand I think was on the point of telling into frequent consultation Clarkson, At the outstart it is felt by the Re-

publican managers that the methods cism that the white people feared the so successfully practiced in some of might be fried in considerable quantifreight train, but was bounced before other monopolies, it could not be put class of voters are to be found sive people, who frequently use young trees for executing speedy justice upon malefactors. Nor would "walking delegates" of labor organizations, supplied with the money of tariff-fed monopoly, be able to mislead or cor-

rupt many voters in the new States. In view of the ineffectiveness of the usual Republican campaign methods in this contest, it has been proposed to overrun the four new States with an army of Republican orators between this time and the election. Among the speakers already booked for this Western campaign are Joseph E. Cannon, J. C. Burrows, Benjamin Butterworth and other Republican members of Congress, who will make the welkin ring with their shouts for "Protection to American Industry."

This is a ground on which the Democrats are more than a match for their political opponents, and they should not delay to take possession of it. The ablest representatives of the Democratic doctrines of tariff reform should meet the champions of tariff spoliation in the New West and discuss the issue in the open field. John G. Carlisle, W. C. P. Breckenridge, George F. Hoadly, S. S. Cox, Senators Voorhees and Turpie of Indiana. Beck of Kentucky, Vest of Missouri, and others who know the West and the sentiments of its people, would no doubt cheerfully give their services to the cause. In the great debate in the last Congress the superior strength of the advocates of tariff reform was manifest, and it would be no less so in this Western campaign.

The Republican leaders in the new mortem campaign upon the achievements of a party from which they have inherited little but the name. But the fight for revenue reform should be forced upon them, in spite of their repugnance, in every district of North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington. There should be no repetition of the blunder that was committed in the Northwest last year, when the Republicans who fled in disgust from the tariff platform of Chicago were permitted to make their campaign upon the dead issues of slavery, sectionalism and civil war.

No portion of the country has a arger interest in this the burning question of American politics than he New West, the people of which must pay heavy tribute to the tariff spoilers for nearly all the commodities they buy, and sell their own products in the open markets of the world in accordance with the principle of free trade. For this reason the Republicans of that region should be held down to the issue, no matter how much they may attempt to wriggle away from it. The New West is a field that lies almost fallow; and the Democrats and adherents of the party of tariff reform would be utterly wanting in the courage of their opinions if they should neglect the opportunity that is offered them for its cultivation.- Philadelphia Record.

INCREDIBLE BARBARISM. Some Exceedingly Interesting Phases o

Our readers have been kept advised from time to time of the remarkable developments of barbarism that have been taking place among the negroes in Liberty County and other sections of the State.

These negroes are not less civilized

than the average negroes in the country districts of the South. The white people of Liberty County have long been noted for their piety, their refinement and their entertainments. They are descended from Puritan stock, and from the settlement at Mid way have sprung some of the most distinguished men of the country. Statesmen, soldiers, lawyers and literary men have come out of Liberty, and there is no reason to believe that the negroes there are any more ignorant than the average of their race in any part of the South. If they are, it is not because they were left to themselves as slaves, but it is because they have deliberately relapsed into barbarism.

Never were there more fortunate bondsmen than those that fell to the Herald.

care and keeping of fined Puritan families of Liberty. Their spiritual as well as their temporal welfare was looked after most assiduously, and, although the negroes then largely outnumbered the whites, as they outnumber them now, the missionary temper of the white people of Liberty did not permit the blacks to suffer for lack of religious teaching.

But what is the result? Not many weeks ago a white man from Ohio made his appearance in Liberty County, and choose Democratic Representatives and he was at once hailed as a Messiah by Democratic Legislatures the Repub- the blacks, who left their work and licans would find themselves in the followed him about the country. This man, who is as crazy as a loon, told the negroes that on the 16th of August he and his follow rs would ascend to lady looked at me from head to foot test, and Chairman Quay has called Heaven. On the strength of this the blacks left their work by the hundred me no when I stated that I could and Dudley and other manipulators of and followed him about the country. would pay for the accommodation. A elections to consider the best means Labor was demoralized, and the negroes were so wrought on by their superstition and their religious fanatiworst.

Finally the Ohio crank was captured and lodged in the lunatic asylum, but young and uncorrupted common-wealths of the Northwest. While fat his place was taken up by a negro no sooner had he disappeared than justice of the peace named Edward from Topeka to Lawrence. I got on a ties from the protected trusts and James. This negro went into a trance. and when he awoke he announced that the spirit of Dupont Bell had entered his body and that henceforth he was to be the leader. This statement was accepted as true by Bell's followers and they flocked after James, who, at last accounts, was going through Liberty County demoralizing the blacks and raising pandemonium.

No sooner had James announced that he was Christ than he stripped off his clothes and carried on his work unembarrassed by garments of any kind. To his principal disciples he gave the right to set up harems, and he himself has in his train a number of concubines. Children have been sacrificed by his orders, and a number of negroes have been beaten to death under the pretense that they were possessed of devils. Where this outburst of fanaticism will end no one knows.

These manifestations and developments are but a part of the negro problem with which our Republican friends deal so lightly and flippantly. They are only a few of the results that grow out of a situation bristling with dangers that are by no means of a political nature. - Atlanta Constitu-

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

--- The new-found Republican harnony in Virginia is of a character to be appropriately celebrated by a scalp dance. - Providence Journal.

---We are glad to see that the protectionists of the country begin to realize that the only way to successfully beat the trusts is to reduce the tariff. -New Haven Register.

-Query: Would it not be better for Corporal Tanner to make a bluff at attending to the business of his office than to expound pension theories at picnics. - Buffalo Express (Rep.).

---We fear brother Halstead's neither of which proceedings interested me or gave them much satisfaction.

Before the train pulled out the brake
Before the train pulled out the brake
The Republican leaders in the new chances of the Senatorship are not States would be only too glad to brilliant. There is a good deal of mean man
escape this issue and make a postmore than the statement that I was solmore the statement that I was solmore than the statement that I w chances of the Senatorship are not agement against him on both sides and he has poor prospects in his own party while it makes of Foraker an idol. - Boston Herald.

-The Republican press fondly hoped for a victory in Kentucky. Until the Republican party becomes a tariffreform party it need not look to Kentucky. The Kentuckian has no love of being robbed, and he feels some interest in the general welfare of the country. - Louisville Courier-Journal.

-Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, has written a letter explaining his article on prohibition in the Forum. From his explanation it would appear that Mr. Ingalls has been paid for the article, but is still in doubt himself as to what side of the prohibition question he wrote in favor of .- Chicago Times.

-There are very few woolen manufacturers in this neck of woods who are not now ready to admit that free wool has become a necessity. Without it the wool business will ultimately fall entirely into the hands of foreigners, who have the pick and choice of the world's wool supply. -- Philadelphia Record.

-From Columbus, Ind., comes the information that a catfish weighing one hundred and four pounds has been caught in the White river, and this is said to be the largest fish ever caught in Indiana waters. The smallest fish ever caught in Indiana is supposed to be holding public side at the National capital just now.—Chicago News.

--- A few weeks ago this paper published an article denouncing the appointment of James T. Morgan to the office of Indian Commissioner in place of that sterling Democrat, John H. Oberly. By mistake this article, an honest and able Democratic production, was credited to the Indianapolis Journal, Mr. Harrison's home organ. The comments, it is hardly necessary to state, first appeared in Consul-General New's esteemed contemporary, the Indianapolis Sentinel.

-- In the pig-iron, high-tax and free-whisky platform adopted by the Republicans of Pennsylvania the country is congratulated upon the great victory of 1888, which was "won with a Pennsylvania platform and a Pennsylvania leader." Probably it is near enough to the truth to claim that the ignorant and immoral platform fulminated in Chicago in 1888 was a Pennsylvania affair, but what have Dudley and Harrison to say to this brazen attempt to confer all of the bays upon Matt S. Quay?-Chicago

USES OF PHOTOGRAPHY. The Value of the Art to Scientists, Me-

chanics and Military Men.

The uses to which photography is being put in this year 1889 can hardly be told. Its value in illustration is well known to all. Here it has helped popularize artistic work, and cheapen the cost of its production to a surprising extent. Now but a few hours need pass before the thought of the artist is made the joy of the reader, drawing, photographic copy, relief plate, and printing following one another with nineteenthcentury speed. From the coarse outline of the newspaper "cut" to the wonderful reproduction of paintings by the photogravure process we mount on stepping-stones of victorious achievements in photography, made to serve with reliable accuracy the common and the elevated, the political cartoon and the edition de luxe. The reproductions in color of the works of aquarellistes are imitatively deceptive, and their educational influence of incalculable value.

The uses to which science has put photography are very numerous, from records of the infinitely little to the infinitely great, from microscopy, which deals with the invisible, to the vastness of astronomical wonders. The latest contribution to our knowledge of the sun, moon and stars made by photographs taken by the aid of the powerful telescope at the Lick Observatory strongly contrast with the researches into the invisible world of nature revealed through the microscope. Dr. Draper made the first daguerreotype of the moon in 1840; Foucault, of Paris, first succeeded in making a picture of the sun in 1845; and it was 1850 before Prof. Bond, of Harvard College, made the first daguerreotype of a star. In 1851 Dr. Busch, of Koenigsberg, photographed a solar eclipse. Two scientists, Prof. Schuster and Mr. Lockyer, in 1882 obtained a photograph of the spectrum of the eclipsed sun. In 1881 Dr. Henry Draper had successfully photographed a nebula, and later the spectrum of a star. Even the aurora borealis has been photographed this year.

In connection with the study of spectrum analysis, photography has played a most import part, for it has recorded lines not visible to the naked eyelines revealed only by the photograph in that part of the spectrum in the violet and lavender regions, and even beyond, where all is dark to us.

In the study of stars by this procedure we learn how some are like our sun, others glowing masses of matter just beginning to burn, and still others nearly burnt out, like Arcturus and Aldebaran. We marvel, when we think how feeble seems the light of the stars, to learn that only as much light can come through a slit 1-350 of an inch as is permitted to affect the sensitive plate. Again, the movement of the earth would in the two hours required to form an image soon carry the light off the plate were there not ingenious mechanical apparatus by which the image is always kept at the same place on the plate.

used for mapping out the known heavens, but the camera reveals to us the presence of stars which the human eye has not seen. For many years Miss Maria Mitchell and her assistants have photographed the ever-changing sunspots. Astronomers from all over the world have met in Paris and arranged a plan for using photography to obtain a picture of the entire heavens. Cameras will be set up in numbers of observatories in many countries, and many negatives made of the entire contents of the universe. It is proposed to catalogue two millions of the brightest stars and note their position with great precision, as until such maps exist many other astronomical problems can not be solved. We know, for instance, that our sun with its planetary system is voyaging through space. These charts will help determine the route and circumstances of the journey.

In war photography has been used out the lines.

make studies in photography of birds in had recovered himself in the bank. He flight; and very instructive results are anticipated.

the experiment at Willett's Point when Journal. the donkey's head was blown off by the use of dynamite, but the picture was taken before the body fell.

Both in our army and navy photographic outfits are furnished, and some of our officers have become very expert. Photography may be applied to surveying, as Lieutenant Reed, of the United States army, has described. It may also serve for studies in meteorology. Photographing rifle-bullets and cannonballs in motion has become an everyday matter, but a novel experiment is said to have been made not long since in Berlin by Prof. Treeson, who arranged within a cannon-ball a sort of camera which recorded the character of its flight. A tiny pin-hole admitted light, and a sensitive plate within the ball recorded the twists and

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more away from the sun a spiral line was formed and marked upon the plate. -J. Wells Champney, in Harper's Magazine.

RATIONAL TRAINING.

Proper Way of Developing the In-tellects of School Children.

The development of the mind of the child must be determined. In some, the reflective faculties develop quite early; in others quite late. Some are very imaginative and love poetry; others are not at all imaginative and can not bear to read poetry. Some children develop a mathematical faculty and delight in arithmetic, and can very soon study the elements of geometry and algebra. Others are almost dunces in mathematics. In older times it was supposed that a child should be made to study that which he most disliked, in order to promote his equable development. For example, if his memory was poor, his memory should be trained directly. This is wrong. The mind must proceed along the lines of greatest activities, not along the lines of the least activities. Let us see what this means. If a child delights to read and write, but has poor technical memory, let that child read and write to her heart's content. Let the memory alone, but give exercises in reproducing what is written or read, also in comparison and association. The memory will be thus trained without giving words or dates to be committed to memory. Much is said now concerning the training of the retentive faculty, and the best conclusion of those who have studied the matter is that memory is strong in proportion as the observation, association and imagination are strong. Careful habits of observation and the forming of habits of associating similar things will always strengthen the memory. In no other way can this work be accomplished.

Then wisdom shows us that we should give such children as have poor memories a great deal of observation work and association work, and it will be seen very soon that the memory will assert its power. For example, if a child dislikes to memorize dates in history, at first, give no dates in history for the child to remember. But what shall we do? Take this course: Tell a story to-day, to-morrow tell another one; let it follow in the order of time after the preceding one; the next day tell another one-let this follow in the order of time. Now, after several stories are told and reproduced, ask which one came first, which second, which than a century every detail of the prothird. Now, what relation has the second to the third and so on. After the order of relationship has been established, then the date can come in; but score or more of families in Barcs are not until this order of relationship has ready to give him food, clothing and been established should the date be shelter. He takes all his meals with given. If this course be pursued, the seven families, whom he has known for children will have no difficulty in remembering dates and names also.

The reason that some children do not like numbers is because the faculty with all the men and children whom he of relation is not developed; the child meets. He rarely talks with women, puzzles over his examples in arithmetic for he has not forgotten that one young because he does not see the relation woman who jilted him one century ago between their parts. He reads: "A this month. After each meal he smokes man bought a piece of ground for \$500, a pipeful of strong tobacco. He has and sold one-half it for \$300, and one- been smoking three pipefuls of strong fourth of the remainder for \$200. What tobacco every day for the last 104 did he make by the transaction?' Many are entirely unable to solve such an occasional beer. The friends with an example as this-not because it is whom he dines give him every day 10 difficult, but because the relations be- cents with which to buy tobacco and tween the parts are not clearly seen. liquor. Do not urge children on in mathematics faster than they can understand; urge them on as fast as possible in the direction they like to go, and every clear. He has plenty of friends and all month reclassify the school in refer, the money he wants for smoking and ence to attainments. Very much more drinking. He looks as well and happy could be said under this head, but as he is. He has clear, dark eyes, enough has been written to show in clean-cut, regular features, and a what directions children should receive impulses, and in what directions they should not. -Jerome Allen, in School Journal.

Mesmerized Into Wealth.

An Augusta bank cashier recently since the English made pictures in the told me about a queer experience. Crimea. Balloon photography has be- There came into his bank a seedy man come quite an art. Balloons are said with a wild look in his eyes, who said: to be perfectly safe from rifle or artillery "I guess I'll take that money." "What fire if seven hundred yards above the money?" "There's five hundred thouground. Electricity is made to play its sand to my credit here, ain't there?" part in exposing the plate in the camera The cashier thought he was talking attached to the balloon. During the with an escaped inmate of the institu-Franco-Prussian war and the siege tion across the river. "I guess you've of Paris small photographic copies made a mistake," said he. Then his of valuable documents and daily papers visitor's eyes began to roll strangely; were made and rolled up into quills, he rubbed them with his hand, and a which were fastened to carrier-pigeons, sheepish expression came over his face. and thas taken to their destination with- "What-what's the matter?" he asked. A moment later it came out that the The Eiffel Tower in Paris has been man had been mesmerized, had been offered to Prof. Marey to enable him to made to believe that he was rich, and

On Dangerous Ground.

was as poor as poverty, but had all the

sensations of being a millionaire for

They were getting a kidergarten lesson. The teacher took them as very simple subjects. She touched a table.

"What is this?" "Wood."

"Glass."

"What is this?" she asked, as she touched the fender. "Iron."

"What is this?" and she took up an acid bottle.

"What is this?" and she touched her vatch chain.

"Brass," said one small boy, and she changed the subject.—San Francisco Chronicle.

-A wonderful ice cave, according to turns of the projectile in as passage the Yakima Herald, was discovered rethrough the air. The gun was fired cently near Trout Lake, Klickitat with machinery. It is a rare thing to through the air. The gun was fired cently near Trout Lake, Klickitat point-blank at the sun, which sent a County, Washington Territory. It is find a woman who really grasps the idea of a mechanical contrivance so as but it can not be expected by the point but as the ball aways of great size, but it can not be expected by the point but as the ball aways of great size, but it can not be expected by the point of the interest cold and the point of as a point, but as the ball swerved plored on account of the intense cold to set it to rights if it goes wrong.

OLDEST MAN ALIVE.

An Hungarian Peasant Who Was Born in the Year 1768.

The oldest man in the civilized world, it may be said with reasonable safety, is Nagy Ferencz, a peasant in Barcs, Hungary. He was born in Hedrahely, 121 years ago. He passed his boyhood on the little farm of his parents. He was not an especially robust child. He could not haul and split wood, pitch hay, and tame colts, as could his three strapping brothers, who died half a century ago. His father regarded him with disfavor because he was too weak to do more than a peasant woman's work, and did not earn enough to pay for his food. At the age of nineteen, however, Nagy suddenly developed into a phenomenally muscular man. His chest widened, his arms and legs hardened, and his girth increased. He became a famous local wrestler, and did more work in a day than most peasants near Hedrahely did in two.

Just one hundred years ago last May he fell in love with the daughter of an inn-keeper. She promised to marry him on July 31, 1789. Two days before the wedding day she jilted him for his best friend. Since then Nagy has been a woman-hater. He never loved an-

other woman. Four years later he went to the war of the first coalition. For the twenty succeeding years he was almost constantly under arms, in camp or on the battle-field. He was one of the victors under Archduke Carl of Austria at Wetzlar, and one of the vanquished at Marengo and Hohenlinden. He helped the Archduke win the victory of Aspern, and he did his best to save the Austrians from defeat at Wagram. On the second day of the battle at Leipsic he got a bullet in his leg and three more in his hat. He saw the Archduke Carl many times. He saw Napoleon once and Blucher once.

Nagy's boyhood was lived long before the days of compulsory education, so he never learned to keep a diary or write memoirs. He has an immense fund of anecdote, however, which is at the service of any one with a half hour to spare at Barcs. The children of the town have heard from him every week for many years the stories of the famous charges, retreats, sieges and campaigns in which he has participated. The great event of his life, he thinks, was his attendance of the funeral of his dead Queen, Maria Theresa, 109 years ago. Although but twelve years old then, he has treasured up for more cession and burial.

Nagy Ferencz is penniless, but he is not a beggar nor a public charge. A fifty years. Each one entertains him one day in the week. Between meals he walks from house to house, chatting years. He is fond of his wine and

Altogether Nagy Ferencz is a sturdy, contented, amiable old man. His health is good. His mind is fairly smooth bronze skin. He has a bushy head of white hair and a heavy white mustache. He is erect and quick in his movements. He is scrupulously neat in his person. He looks to be 70 or 75 years old. -N. Y. Herald.

What Might Have Been.

In the village of Bedford, only twelve miles distant from Cleveland, there lived, some thirty years ago, two charming and attractive girls. To one of these President Hayes had been an ardent suitor, but the parents of the young lady had vigorously opposed their courtship on the ground that Hayes was poor, and gave evidence of hardly sufficient ability to warrant risking their daughter's future. The match was broken off, and the lady, is to-day married and well known to Cleveland people. The other young lady had received some attentions from young Garfield, and was well disposed to reciprocate them. Her parents, however, objected to the intimacy, giving as the reason of their opposition the poverty Many will remember the picture of about five minutes .- Lewistown (Me.) of Garfield, and the any thing but bright prospects for his future. The most remarkable coincidences of the courtship were that both young ladies lived in a village of not more than five hundred inhabitants, and both refused two future Presidents of the United States because of his poverty. -N. Y. Mail and Express.

The Latest and Worst.

"Why," asked the railway traveler, in a spirit of jest, "do so many people visit Chicago?"

And then, when his companion had said he would have "to give it up," the punster gayly exclaimed: "For divorce reasons!"-Chicago

Globe.

-One of the most serious defects in the feminine mind, remarks the Rochester Union, is the inability to deal

Confidence Begot of Success.

So confident are the manufacturers of that world-famed remedy, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, that it will do all that they represent, in the cure of liver, blood and lung diseases, that, after witnessing its thousands of cures for many years past, they now feel warranted in selling it (as they are doing, through druggists) under a positive guarantee of its giving satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it will be refunded. No medicine of ordinary merit could be sold under such severe conditions with profit to its proprietors, and no other could be sold under such severe conditions with profit to its proprietors, and no other medicine for the diseases for which it is recommended was ever before sold under a guarantee of a cure or no pay. In all blood taints and impurities of whatever name or nature, it is most positive in its curative effects. Pimples, blotches, cruptions and all skin and scalp diseases are radically cured by this wonderful medicine. Scrofulous diseases may affect the glands, causing swellings or tumors; the bones, causing "fever-sores," "white swellings" or "hipjoint disease;" or the tissues of the lungs, causing pulmonary consumption. No matter in which one of its myriad forms it crops out, or manifests itself, "Golden Medical Discovery" will cure it if used perseveringly Discovery' will cure it if used perseveringly

Its thousands of cures are the best advertisements for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy

In the higher realms of Turkish society it is considered quite the handsome thing to give a friend as a birthday present a plump young Georgian or a pretty, fair-skinned Circassian.

DURING the last year 3,960,615 cotton handkerchiefs, besides many linen and silk ones. were imported into Japan.

An Abominable Legacy.

A tendency to rheumatism is undoubtedly inherited. Unlike many other legacies, it remains in the family. The most effectual means of checking this tendency, or of removing incipient rheumatism, whether premoving incipient rneumatism, whether pre-existent in the blood or not, is to resort to Hostetter's stomach bitters as soon as the premonitory twinges are felt. Nullifying the influences of cold, exposure and fatigue, the Bitters not only fortifies the system against their hurtful consequences, but sub-jugates malaria, liver and kidney complaint, dyspepsia and nerve disquietude.

The Japanese keep their bric-a-brac in fireproof buildings, to be taken out one at a time and admired, and then replaced by an-

TIBBEE, MISS., Oct. 16, 1886.
Messrs. A. T. Shallenerger & Co.
Rochester, Pa. Gents.—The bottle of
Shallenberger's Pills sent me in February
jast I gave to W. G. Anderson, of this place;
a long standing case of chills and fever. He
had tried every thing known without any
permanent good. In less than ten days after
taking your Antidote he was sound and well,
and has gone through the entire season
without any return. It seems to have effectually driven the Malarious poison from
his system. Yours truly, TIBBEE, MISS., Oct. 16, 1886. fectually driven the truly, his system. Yours truly, V. A. Anderson.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, the Standard Oil millionaire, is the head of a syndicate which is said to have bought up all the Detroit brick monufactories. brick manufactories.

"STICK to your business" is very good ad-"Stick to your business" is very good advice, but still there are a great many people in the world who have no regular and profitable business to stick to; and there are others who are following a line of business which is manifestly unsuited to them. Now, when such is the case you had better write to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., and see if they can not give you a pointer. They have helped a great many men and women along the way to fortune and low stand ready to assist you, too.

A CHEERFUL employment is indicated by the advertisement in a London paper: "Lady wanted to draw at home original de-signs for coffin furniture."

Ever since 1864 there have been women who claim that there is no soap half as good, or as economical as Dobbins Electric. Phere must be some truth in their claim. Fry it, see how much. Your grocer has it.

fer public lectures than any other speaker, although he does not now lecture as he WHY don't you try Carter's Little Liver

MARK TWAIN is said to be more in demand

Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose. BETTER to let your wife have a fit of hysterics than to run into debt for nice, 1 ew furniture, or clothes, or jewelry.

FLANNEL next the skin often produces

rash, removable with Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Bill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents. A BEAUTIFUL monument in honor of the

Pilgrim Fathers, which has cost \$200,000, was recently dedicated at Plymouth. A POCKET match-safe free to smokers of "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar.

THE proposed ocean cable connecting San Francisco with the Sandwich Islands will

be 2,080 miles long and cost \$1,500,000. 1r afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c

THE board of inquiry into the Johnstown flood estimates the total loss of property at \$3 655,114.

DR NANSEN, the explorer, says that the ice in Greenland is 6,000 feet thick.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

9						
1	KANSAS					
t	CATTLE-Shipping steers			0		52
-	Butcher steers		00	0		20
f	Native cows	-	00	0		10
	HOGS-Good to choice heavy.	4	00	@	4	85
1	WHEAT-No. 2 red			10		65
7.1	No. 2 soft		17	0		671/
7	CORN-No. 2			10		26
1	OATS-No. 2		17	@		18
	RYE-No. 2		33	@		34
•	FLOUR-Patents, per sack		00			10
3	HAY-Baled	3	00		@4	
	BUTTER-Choice creamery		10	0		14
	CHEESE-Full cream		6	0		7
•	EGGS-Choice			500		13
3	BACON Hams		10	0		104
7	Shoulders		5	0		61
t	Sides		7	0		8
Dk	LARD			400		63
8	POTATOES		20	0		80
9	ST. LOUIS.			9 <u>50</u>		
3	CATTLE-Shipping steers		00	0		60
	Butchers' steers	-	75	@		40
9	HOGS-Packing		00	0	100	30
1	SHEEP-Fair to choice	-	60	0		60
1	FLOUR-Choice	3	50	0	4	35
	WHEAT-No. 2 red			20		74%
	CORN-No.2			200		825
99	OATS-No. 2			0		185
	RYE-No. 2			4.0		39
	BUTTER-Creamery			(0)		15
	PORK	10	20	0	10	25
	CHICAGO.					
•	CATTLE-Shipping steers	3	75	0	4	85
9	HOGS-Packing and shinning	4	00	On	4	65

HOGS-Packing and shipping. 4 00 @ 4 6 1 SHEEP-Fair to choice. 4 00 @ 4 90 FLOUR-Winter wheat. 4 40 @ 4 50 WHEAT-No. 2 red. 77 1/2 77 3 CORN-No. 2 35 1/4 @ 35 1 OATS-No. 2 40 @ 20 PYE-No. 2 42 42 43 43 35 1/4 @ 20 @ 42 1/4 @ OATS-No. 2

RYE-No. 2

RYE-No. 2

15 @ 16

PORK 9 61½@ 9 65

NEW YORK

CATTLE-Common to prime .. HOGS-Good to choice..... WHEAT-No. 2 red.....

The Vanderbilt System of Railways.

Few persons have any conception of the magnitude of the interests covered by the above title, and very few even among the railway fraternity are aware of how fully this vast system occupies the field in which it is located; but if you will take a map and trace out, first, the New York Central & Hudson River; second, the Boston & Albany; third, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; fourth, the Michigan Central; fifth, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (formerly the "Bee Line" and "Big Four") railroads, you will be impressed with the wonderful foresight of the men who designed and executed the plan to operate under a uniform policy, and practically a common control, a system of railways that should furnish unsurpassed transportation facilities to the great The Vanderbilt System of Railways. passed transportation facilities to the great commercial empire outlined above, and a trip over this grand aggregation will a trip over this grand aggregation will convince the most skeptical that the Vanderbilt System of Railways, of which the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad is the main stem, traverses the very heart of the business portion of this continent, touching, either directly or through its immediate connections, all the important commercial centers of the country, and offering to health, pleasure and business travel facilities that are not equalled by any similar institution in the world.

An edition of one hundred thousand copies of a very neat little pamphlet bearing the

An ention of one undered another copies of a very neat little pamphlet bearing the title at the head of this article has just been issued by the American Bank Note Company of New York, which contains much interesting information concerning this

A WEAK solution of carbolic acid and water, says an exchange, applied to cows with a brush will protect them from flies. The odor repels, and a little carbolic acid for odor goes a great way.

For any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, relief is sure in Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Two HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE ladies are clergymen in the United States and occupy pulpits.

Weak and Weary

Describes the condition of many people debilitated by the warm weather, by disease, or overwork. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine needed to overcome that tired feeling to purify and quicken the sluggish blood, and restore the lost appetite. If you need a good medicine be sure to try Hood's Sarsaparilla

arsaparilla.
"My appetite was poor, I could not sleep, had headache a great deal, pains in my back, my bowels did not move regularly. Hood's Sarsaparilla in a shorttime did me so much good that I feel like a new man. My pains and aches are relieved, my appetite improved." GEORGE F. JACKSON, ROXbury Station, Conn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

Is an invaluable remedy for SICK HEADACHE, TORPID LIVER, DYSPEPSIA, PILES, MALARIA. COSTIVENESS. AND ALL BILIOUS DISEASES.

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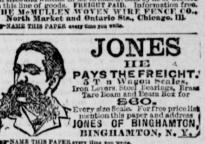
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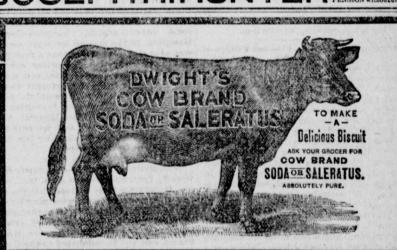
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Plenic at Plattsburg, Mo.
PLATTSBURG, Mo., Aug. 22.—The tariff reform picnic held at this place yesterday was in all respects the grandest gathering ever held in the West. The woods back of the grand amphitheater, which was packed, were black with vehicles of every description. The camp grounds were about half a mile from town, and as early as five o'clock vehicles began to pour in from every direction. At nine o'clock a procession such as Clinton County never saw before, and which would have done credit to any city, formed on Maple street and began moving towards the grounds. Every one was in gala attire and the town had put on a holiday dress for the visitors.

At the head of the parade was the Cam-eron band and behind it the speakers of the day and the reception committee in carriages. The St. Joseph military band, heading the Jefferson Club of St. Joseph, with more than 300 citizens of that place in line, followed. Then came the Lathrop band and club, the Platte City band and Platte County Democrats, Democratic delegations from Liberty, Kearney, Holt, Gower, Edgerton and every county with-in a radius of almost a hundred miles. There were scattering visitors from Kansas City, Atchison, Topeka and elsewhere. Dr. John W. Ellis called the meeting to

order and speeches were made by Senator Cockrell, Congressmen Tarsney, Dockery, Wilson and Mansur and others. The resolutions were denunciatory o the tariff and indorsive of the policy of

HARRISON AT CINCINNATI.

The President and Party Given a Cordial

ex-President Cleveland.

Reception By the People.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—The Presidential arty, consisting of President Harrison, his private secretary, E. W. Halford, Secretary Rusk, of the Department of Agriculture and Daniel Randall, marshal of the District of Columbia, arrived here yesterday morning via the Baltimore & Ohio road, and they were the guests of the Chamber of Commerce and Builders' Exchange. At the depot the party was met by Governor Foraker, who arrived in the city Tuesday night for the purpose, by Mayor Mosby, the joint committee of re-ception of representatives of the order of Cincinnatus and a detachment of police. bility incurred in the service and line of A large crowd thronged the depot and the streets and cheered the President over the line of march to the Burnett House, where the reception was held. Mayor Mosby read to President Harrison the address of welcome, to which he replied as follows: Gentlemen of the committee and citizens of Cincinnati: I beg to thank you for this cordial welcome. I will not undertake to follow out the line of reply suggested by your kind and fitting remarks. I will only say that of all cities of this class in the land Cincinnati is more of a

home city to me than any other. Following the reception at the Burnett House the party was driven to the Build- by Commissioner Black. ers' Exchange, where a reception was held and an address of welcome made Afterward the party again took carriages and proceeded to the Chamber of Commerce. The President and party dined at two o'clock and at five o'clock left on a special train by way of the Cincinnati Hamilton & Dayton road for Indianapolis.

A GUTHRIE CONVENTION.

The Woman Suffrage Question Results in

a Rumpus.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Aug. 22.—The Territorial convention broke up in a row yesterday afternoon. After having approved a mem orial to Congress-an able paper prepared by Mr. Horace Speed—the convention went into committee of the whole to hear reports of the standing committees. While hearing the committee on special rights and privileges a boomer delegate moved to insert a woman's suffrage provision. The motion was a bombshell. Mayor Stockslager of East Guthrie stated that in the election held in this city this country without hindrance. The ninety-five per cent of the demi-monde bad voted while but five per cent of the Pennsylvania glass blowers and the respectable women had used this privi- Texas granite workers, which have been lege. Rev. Mr. Monroe, who had been temporarily called to the chair, deemed the statement a reflection upon his Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and he attempted a scathing castigation of Stockslager. Delegates arose all over the house and yelled like mad. A boomer named Terrill, whom Monroe had given the gavel while he made a speech, endeavored to restore order by commanding the sergeantat-arms to put three recalcitrant delegates out of doors. Bedlam then reigned. A fight occurred at the door and the crowd went out pell mell through windows and all possible exits. Later, however, the convention is resuming work and is discussing the proposed Constitution.

Gloomy Outlook in the Flooded Valleys of West Virginia.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Aug. 22.—The victims of the recent disastrous floods in Tucker, Tigart, Little Sandy and other creek valleys are many of them in need of help. They are houseless and homeless and but for the charity of their poor neighbors the suffering would be terrible. As it is the drain upon the resources of the farming communities which escaped from the flood is too great to last long. The towns and villages are doing all in their power to relieve them, but their assistance is entirely inadequate. While the deprivations and sufferings are great at this time, they will probably be greater within a few weeks when the weather gets colder. There are miles of desolate country with scarcely a house left standing and not a vestige of crop. The homess women and children are scattered among the farmers, while the men are searching for work over the desolate Taken altogether the outlook for these poor people during the coming winter is a gloomy one.

Starving Miners.
GALESBURG. Ill., Aug. 22.—Five Spring Valley women, with infants in their arms, arrived here Tuesday night to beg provisions and clothing for the families of miners there. The mayor sent them to a boarding house. They will not be suffered to beg, but a committee of citizens will canvass the city for them. They represent the familles of Spring Valley strikers as in a very destitute con dition and say that the women have gone out in companies to the leading cities of the State to beg for their children.

Lowry's Son Elopes.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 22.—Dr. Robert Lowry, of Canton, Miss., and Miss Mary T. Foote, of Oakland, Cal., eloped to this city Monday night and were married by Rev. Frank Hallom, of St. Andrews' Episcopal Church. Miss Foote, who is a daughter of Henry S. Foote, one of the California State Supreme Court Commissioners and formerly a resident of Mississippi, was visiting in Canton, where she met young Lowry, a physician, son of Governor Lowry. Au attachment sprang up between the two, and it is supposed that on account of the youth of the lady her relatives objected, hence

CAPITAL CULLINGS.

An Important Pension Decision—Serious
Defect in the Contract Labor Law—The
State Department Puzzled—A Chinaman's Wife—An Old Consul Dead.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Assistant Secre-

tary Bussey has rendered a decision on the pension claim of Daniel B. Kaufman, fornerly of Company A, Fortieth regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, which was brought before him on a motion for reconsideration. In his decision he rescinds rule No. 135, made by Commissioner Black, September 4, 1885, and overruled the opinion of ex-Assistant Secretary Hawkins in the same case, that a "dishon-orable discharge" from the service operates as a "bar to pension." He also holds that rule No. 135 was an erroneous interpretation of the statutes granting pensions to the soldiers of the late war for disabilities incurred in the line of duty, and declares that the character of a soldier's discharge can not affect his claim for pension on account of such disabilities. He holds that a "dishonorable discharge" is a penalty for a specific offense against the service, for which the soldier may be punished, but that the penalty can not include or relate to a claim for pension based upon disability. The two things are held to be wholly distinct from each other, and are not governed by the same legal considerations.

The opinion discusses the history of the pension system and the practice of the department from the organization of the system in support of the pres-ent ruling. The decision rendered by ex-Secretary Delaney in the case of Croy, June, 1885, is quoted to the effect that "there is no statute which in terms imposes upon a dishonorably dis-charged soldier of the late rebellion a disability to receive a pension, provided he be disabled by disease contracted or wounds received while in the line of duty as a soldier. The act of July 4, 1862, grants a pension to any officer of the army who, since July 4, 1861, had been disabled while in the service and in the line of duty Neither act or any subsequent act amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto contains any provision whatever by which a pension is denied to a disabled soldier of the war of 1861 because he was dishonorably discharged. The allowance and payment of pension to such a soldier duty.

The Assistant Secretary holds that for the Department to impose upon a soldier the forfeiture of the right to even claim pension because of a dishonorable discharge which may have been inflicted by a court martial for an offense of which alent to punishing the soldier twice for the same offense. The opinion re-establishes the ruling of the department which prevailed through all administrations antedating the issuance of rule No. 135

A VITAL DEFECT. Washington, Aug. 21.—The Treasury Department has discovered a serious defect in the law to prevent the importation of contract labor. It was made while the case of the twenty-five glass blowers imported by Chambers & McKee, of Jeannette. Pa., was under consideration. The original law provided a punishment for those who imported laborers under contract, but made no disposition of the laorers. The Fiftieth Congress in the last days of the first session amended the law by inserting a provision for the return of the laborers at the expense of the steamship company which brought them over. However, it did not give jurisdiction in such cases to any court, and officials of the Treasury Department say that if arrests should be made under it, a writ of habeas corpus would lie in each case. This renders that portion of the law entirely inoperative, and laborers im-ported under contract can remain in before the department recently.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT PUZZLED. WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 .- Acting Secre tary Wharton expressed surprise when shown the London dispatch stating that the English Government had received a communication from the State Department asking England to co-operate in devising means to prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases from well known plague centers in Europe and the East. To his knowledge there had been no communication of this character sent abroad, and it is the opinion of the State Department that the English Government must have received it through some other source. Surgeon-General Hamilton, of the marine hospital service, was also seen. He stated that a resolutio was adopted by the quarantine convention held in Montgomery, Ala., last March requesting the State Department to take steps in this direction through its diplomatic channels. A similar resolution was adopted by the American Medical Association on June 28 last, but no action on the subject had been taken by the State

Department to his knowledge. A CHINAMAN'S WIFE. WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—In answer to an inquiry from a Galveston man, the Treasury Department has decided that the wife of a Chinese merchant, who may himself be entitled to exemption from the provisions of the Chinese Restriction acts by reason of his residence in the United States, can not be admitted to the United States when coming for the first time alone, or with a returning husband, otherwise than by the production of a return. ing certificate provided by the act of July

AN OLD CONSUL. WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The State De partment has received a cablegram from the United States Vice-Consul at Porto Rico, announcing the death of Consul Ed-ward Conroy. He was the oldest of United States Consuls, and in length of service, was the junior of but one man, the Consul at Gibraltar. He was appointed Consul at San Juan, Porto Rico, in 1869, and was fully eighty years old.

Government Letters Stolen. OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 21.-The losses of money from Government letters addressed to the Bank of Montreal continue. Every inspector in the postal service is searching for the thieves.

Johnstown Matters.
Johnstown, Pa., Aug. 21.—It is said shat the funds for repairing the flood damage are exhausted and that in a few days th State force will be withdrawn and Johnstown be left to shift for itself. The people are very much alarmed about the matter as it is evident that if the workmen are withdrawn now serious consequences may ensue. Two more dead bodies were taken out of a cellar yesterday, neither of whom were recognized. One was a man and the other a small child. Police officials have been scouring the country for the past few weeks notifying people who carried off things from the debris to rethe elopement. Governor Lowry has turn them. As a consequence many val-eleven children, nine of whom are married uables are returned and find their owners. apportionment per capita, 48 cents.

WEALTH OF KANSAS.

Assessed Valuation of the State for the Past Year Shows an Increase of Over Seven Million Dollars - Comparative Statement by Counties.

The State Board of Equalization has completed its work and the final summing up of results has been reached. Follow-

.. 360,813,908

owing purposes:

 16Wing purposes:
 \$1,226.771.24

 General revenue fund
 \$14,326.02

 State house fund
 144,326.02

 Interest fund
 72,163.00

 University fund
 72,163.01

1s \$7,577.750.20. Increase in railroad property, \$4,665,185.03. Increase in levy, \$67, This increase in levy is occasioned by the Legislature providing a special levy for current expenses of the State University.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Below is given a comparison of the total assessed valuation of the State by counties, as fixed by the State Board of Equalization, for the years 1888 and 1889:

Counties.	1888.	1889.				
Allen	\$ 3,014,507.68 3,414,751.19	\$ 3,02 ,747.47 3,412,949.14				
Atchison	3,414,751.19 6,670,292.92	6,676,700.77				
Barber	3,384,458,35	3,434,287.08 8,115,751.41				
Bourbon	3,144,439.56 5,9×4,299.×8	8,115,751.41 5,993,813.00 5,150,605.02				
Brown	5,045,659.04 5,918,108.56	5,152,605.07 5,629,482.25				
Chase	5,918,108.56 2,910,715 32 2,3:0,353.47	2,896,731.93 2,204,535.07				
Cherokee	4,190,738.65	4,183,476.60 876,399.08				
Cheyenne	1.954.858.79	876,399.08 1,888,091.84				
Clay	3,56 ,938.44 3,986,095.38	3,564,743.81				
Coffey Comanche	3,699,528 74	4,098,845.19 3,719,206.84				
Cowley	1,612,785.28 7,078,679.04	1,700,617.44 6,943,106.49				
Crawford	4,722,352.88 1,31 ⁻¹ ,172 36	4,950,837.13				
Dickinson	5,213,499,75	1,620,581.16 5,195,599.89				
Douglas	3 325,239.40 5,134,870.71	2,984,268.98 5,158,381.58				
Edwards	1.541.217.69	1 43 , 200.63				
Elk Ellis	2,697.160.97 2,010,222 29	2,665,858.72 1,917,464 67				
Ellis Ellsworth Finney	2,769,957.78 1,728,860.88	2,758,416.50 2,128,169.91				
Ford	2,756,189.9	2,858,629.46				
Franklin	4,642,9:3.71 369,669.15	4,796,194.95 631,501.00				
Geary	2,230,755.72 1,3-5,019.56	2,228,862.03 1.3 2,535.18				
Graham	1,034,914.44	1,238,521.06				
Grant	1,097,840.69	604,093.25 1,665,562.80				
Gray Greeley* Greenwood	125,178.29 4,7 2,8 3.59	871,063.40 4,420,061.81				
Hamilton	1,886 089. 0	1,890,429.92				
H rper Harvey	3,193,682.57 4,002,658.99	3,197,682.54 3,983,387.64				
Haskell Hodgeman	475,859.25 1,094,658.65	677, 339.50				
Jackson	3,955,969.06	3,956,720.42				
Jefferson	3,868,485.66 3,555,057.45	3,9(3,132.59 3,645, 81.31				
Johnson	4 364 762 67	4.423.822.01				
Kingman	93 ,160,20 3,282,698 12	3,271,851.12				
Kiowa Labette	1,876,204.76	4,570,632.03				
Labette Lane. Leavenworth	1.023.984.98	1.305.365.44				
Lincoln	2.604,757.10	9,444,203.08 2,611,701.86 3,918,365.17				
Linn Logan	9,747,453,41 2,604,757,10 3,849,172,32 1,296,204,54	1.344.394.94				
Lyon	7,039,086.76	7,322,917.05 4,241,952.47				
Marshall	4,617,660,47 4,478,816.00	4,405.842-62				
McPherson Meade	4,478,816.00 5,114,744.23 1,114,705.09	4,901,070.43 1,075 068.70				
Miami Mitchell	4,495, 44.52 3,511,827 24					
Montgomery	4.308,538.97	4,298,328.92				
Morton	2,976,050.28 5?6,513.75	600, 209.74				
Nemaha	4,429,848.66 3,360,569.82	4,478,151.78 8 444,383.09				
Ness	1,885,425.58	1,957,383.03				
Osage	4,688,667.01	2,053,900.30 4,776,£80 2				
Osborn	2,605,741.32 3,213,733 38	2,633,526.80				
Pawnee	3,091,562.33	2,883,558.86				
Phillips Pottawatomie	2,686,333.62 4,584,488.46	4,579,783.65				
Pratt Rawlins	2,700,096.01 1,008,030.22	2,569,822.77				
Reno	6,743,270.54	6,752,190.80				
Rice	3,518,174.65 4,342,405.78	4,088,560.99				
RileyRooks	3,536,517 30	3,561,3 7.87				
Rush	1,680,152 99	1,675,119.74				
Ru-sell	2,466,955 34 4,994,098.75	5,059,9 5.85				
Scott	1,150,689.83 15,841,983.49	1,184,683.64				
		1,061,892.96				
Shawnee Sheridan	15,100,464.14 1,018,738.60	16,4 5,509. 6 1,418,556 59				
Sherman	659,004.66	982,716 19				
Stafford	2,189.706.62	2,219,565.76				
Stafford	469,669.20 1,032,222.08	565,466 42				
Sumner	7,871,241.04	7,868,166.34				
Trego	1.440,359. 2	1,348,219.07				
Wallace	3,197,156.30	1,087,954.57				
Washington Wichita	4,285,324.84					
		3,306,222.70				
Woodson Wyandotte	2,609,445.6 9,343,957.99	10,280,425.96				
Wyandotte Unorganized	329,867.94					
Total		8 8360,815,073.49				
*Unorganized in 1	888.					

THE SCHOOL FUND. The Apportionment to the Several Coun-

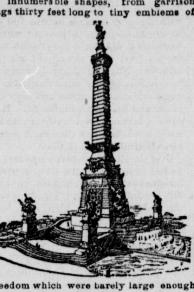
ties of the State. Following is the distribution of the school fund to the several counties of the State for the August apportionment, as made by the State Superintendent of Publie Instruction:

ı	Allen			
1	Anderson		Linn	3,111 84
1	Atchison		Logan	412.80
1	Barber	1,523.04	Lyon	4,176.48
1	Barton		Marion	6,515.36
1	Bourbon	4 863.26	Marshall	4,033.44
I	Brown	3.177.12	McPherson	3,901.92
١	Butler	4.471.20	Meade	817.92
ı	Chase	1,688.64	Miami	3,084.96
1	Chautauqua	2,450,52	Mitchell	2.884.80
1	Cherokee		Montgomery	4,471.20
1	Cheyenne		Morris	2,:89,60
١	Cark	843.84	Morton	301.44
1	Clay	9 870 40	Nemaha	3,240 00
1	Cloud	× 648 98	Neosho	3 399 36
1	Coffey	2,819.5	Ness	1.28 .64
1	Comanche	600 83	Norton	2,092.80
1		5 No. 16	Osage	4.4 4.88
1	Cowley	4 549 80	Osborne	2,655 36
1	Crawford	1 5119 00	Ottawa	2,472.00
1	Decatur	9 010 69	Detawa	
1	Dickinson	3,912.00	Pawnee	1,16 :08
1	Doniphan	2,321.02	Phillips	2,520.48
1	Douglas	4,1905,12	Pottawatomie	3,109.44
ı	Edwards	769.92	Pratt	1,50 .24
1	Elk	2,484.00	Rawlins	1,184.16
1	Ellis	1,466.88	Reno	4,280.64
1	Ellsworth	1,879 8	Republic	3,361.44
i	Finney	99 1.72	Rice	2,570.80
1	Ford		Riley	2 376 96
1	Franklin	3,380.61	Rooks	1,919.04
1	Garfield	370.56	Rush	1,045.92
	Geary	1,644.10	Russell	1,47 . 2
1	Gove	713.28	Sali e	3,100.32
1	Graham	1,113.60	Scott	503.04
1	Grant	493 92	Sedgwick	7,152.96
8	Gray	788.72	Seward	368.61
9	Greeley	32.16	Shawnee	8,275.69
9	Greenwood	3,019.20	Sheridan	706.08
a	Hamilton	310,56	Sherman	725.28
ì	Harper	2,285.76	Smith	3,110.40
	Harvey	2,971.20	Stanton	212.16
	Haskell	379,20	Stafford	1,688.16
3	Hodgeman	670.08	Stevens	4:4.80
8	Jackson	2.446.08	Sumner	5.231 84
9	Jefferson	3,060,96	Thomas	1,047.84
d	Jewell	3.608 64	Trego	621.12
ø	Johnson	2,885,66	Wabaunsee	2,013.60
	Kearney	169.08	Wallace	304 80
	Kingman	2 084 16	Washington	8,908.16
	Kiowa	845.44	Wichita	649.92
	Labette	4 825 44	Wilson	4,083,60
	Lane	544 9	Woodson	1,679.04
	Leavenworth	6.196 04	Wyandotte	5,772.50
	Leavenworth	0,140.14	, " Jandotte	9,110.00

HONORING THE HEROES.

imposing Ceremonies Attending the Lay-ing of a Corner Stone at Indianapolis— The President's Remarks.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 23.-The corner stone of the Indiana Soldiers' and and Sailors' Monument was faid yesterday afternoon with proper ceremony and in the presence of the President of the United States, many men of prominence of the United States and thousands of veteran soldiers and sailors from all parts of the State. The city was aflame with color in honor of the occasion, while on the scaffold of the monument in Circle Park, in every direction from the top, ropes stretched away to neighboring buildings or trees strung with pennants flags thirty feet long to tiny embiems of



freedom which were barely large enough to crowd three colors into. At the corners of the scaffold were 2,000 candle power electric lights.

The exercises of the day began at two

o'clock when the parade formed and be-gan its march through the principal It was made up of the various posts of the G. A. R. from throughout the State, the State militia and local civic organizations. Fully 8,000 men were in line. It was nearly three o'clock when the head of the procession reached the monument. After the ceremonies attending the laying of the corner stone Governor Hovey and others spoke briefly, when President Harrison was introduced and

spoke as follows: Mr. President and Fellow Citizens: I did not expect to make an address on this occasion. It would have been pleasant if I could have found leisure to make such p eparations to have accepted the invitation of the committee having these exercises in charge to deliver an oration. I would have felt it an honor to associate my name with an occasion so great as this. [Cheers.] Public duties, however, prevented the acceptance of the invitation and I could only promise to be present with you to-day. It seemed to me most appropriate that I should take next with my fellow all transports. take part with my fellow citizens of Indiana in

this great ceremony.

There have been few occasions in the history of our State so full of interest, so magnificent, so inspiring as that which we now witness. [Cheers.] The suggestion that a monument should be builded to commemorate the valor and heroism of these soldiers of Indiana, who gave their lives for the flag, attracted my interest from the beginning. [Cheers.] Five years ago last January, when the people assembled in the opera house yonder to unvail the statue which had been worthily set up to our great war Governor, [cheers] I ventured to express the hope that near by it as a twin expression of one great sentiment there might be builded a noble shaft, not to any man, not to bear on any of its majestic fasces the name of a man, but a monument about which the sons of veterans, the mothers of our dead, the widows that are yet with us, might gather and pointing to the stately shaft say: "There is his monument."

[Cheers.]
The hope expressed that day is realized now. Cries of "Thank God," and cheers.] I congratulate the people of Indiana that our Legislature has generously met the expectations of our patriotic people. [Cheers.] I congratuation of the people of t late the commission having this great work in charge that they have secured a design which will not suffer under the criticism of the best artists of the world. | Cheers. | I congratulate you that a monument so costly as to show that we value that which it commemorates, so artistic as to express the sentiment which evoked it, is to stand in the capital of Indiana. [Cheers.] Does any one say there is wastefulness here? [Cries of No, No!"] My country-men, \$200,000 has never passed and will never pass from the treasury of Indiana that will give a better return than the expenditure for the erection of this monument. [Cheers.]

As I have witnessed these ceremonies and listened to these patriotic hymns I have read in the faces of the men who stood about me that lifting up of the soul, that kindling of patriotic fire that has made me realize that on strong its future security. [Cheers.] This is a monument by Indiana to Indiana soldiers. But I beg you to remember that they were only soldiers of Indiana until the enlistment oath was taken, that from that hour until they came back to the generous State that had sent them forth they were soldiers of the Union. [Great applause.] So that it seemed to me not inappropriate that I should bring to you to-day the sympathy and cheer of the loyal people of all the States. [Applause and great cheering.] No American citizen need avoid it or pass it with unsympathetic eyes, for, my countrymen, it does not comemorate a war of subjugation.
There is not in the United States to-day a man who, if he realizes what has o curre since the time of the war and has opened his soul to the sight of that which is to come, who will not feel that it is good for all our people that victory crowned the cause which this monument commemorates. [Cries of "Amen" and applause.] I do serious-ly believe that if we can measure among the States the benefit r sulting from the preservation of the Union the rebellious States have the larger share. [Applause.] It opened the way for a commercial life that if they will only embrace it and face the light means to them a development that shall rival the best attainments

of the greatest of our States. [Applause.]
And now let me thank you for your pleasant
greeting [Applause] I have felt lifted up by
this occasion. It seems to me that our spirits have been borne up to meet those of the dead and glorifled, and that from this place we shall go to our homes more resolutely set in our pur pose as citizens to conserve the peace and welfare of our neighborhoods, to hold up the dignity and honor of our free institutions and to see that no harm shall come to our country, whether from internal dissensions or from the aggressions of a foreign foe. [Great and prolonged applause.1

General Rusk, Attorney-General Miller and others spoke briefly and the exercises closed amid cheers and the booming of cannon.

The monument will be built of light gray volitic limestone. It will be 268 feet high. The monument will be inscribed: "To Indiana's silent victors, by a grateful State. Nebraska Prohibitionists.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 23 -The Prohibitionists closed their State convention in this city last night, the session lasting two days. There were about four hundred delegates in attendance. The convention was of one mind in every thing but the adoption of a resolution in the platform relating to the non-partisan amendment league, which evoked considerable discussion and some sharp personalities. A plank expressing sympathy with the movement was at length adopted. Candidates for Supreme Judge and Re-gents for the State University were nomi-nated—L. P. Wigton, of Norfolk, for tha former position and Mrs. Jennie F. Holmes, of Tecumseh, and L. B. Palmer, of Hastings, for the latter. Whole amount apportioned, \$255,316 80; school population of the State, 531,910;

FOR DEEP WATER.

mportant Meeting at Topeka in the Interest of a Gulf Harbor-Speeches and Statistics.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 20. - Several hundred representative business men of this city attended a meeting at the Grand Opera House last night and listened to able speeches expressive of the great importance to the West of the coming Deep Water convention. Topeka has already subscribed liberally toward entertaining the many delegates, and it is believed that the convention will be the most successful of the series inaugurated at Dallas some time ago.

Judge John Martin called the asemblage to order at eight o'clock and in a brief speech outlined the movements for a deep water harbor and strove to impress upon the minds of all before him the great importance of the plan. He gave way to Judge Emery, of Lawrence, who gave Jim Lane the credit for having first brought up the subject of a deep water harbor on the coast of Texas. "The transportation question," said the judge, "is of more importance to the people of the States of Kansas and the Missouri river valley than that of the tariff. It overshadows all other questions. It is bigger than politics. What has deep bigger than politics. What has deep water to do with it? Every thing. It solves it. The farmer of the West is studying the proposition—where is the best market and how shall I get to it in the shortest possible time?

"The road from here to the gulf is 500 miles shorter than the road to any other navigable water. If there were a suitable harbor at the end of it wheat would be worth 71 to 75 cents instead of 60 and other products would show similar advances. We must have such a harbor to the south of us and the public sentiment of Kansas should be laid on Plumb and Ingalls and the Representatives in Congress so heavily that they will take up the ques-tion and make it the all-important one of the next session. The farmers of this region in order to compete with their Eastern brethren must be able to get their wheat and corn to Liverpool at a cost low enough to enable them to realize a handsome profit. This they can only do through the construction of a harbor at Galveston or some other point on the gulf."

Hon. Martin Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, submitted to the meeting a statement showing the estimated average number of bushels of wheat and corn and the number of carloads of cattle and hogs produced in Kansas and exported to foreign countries during the past ten years and the cost of transportation from Kansas City to New York. These are York. These are figures: Average number bushels of wheat produced for a period of ten years in Kansas, 24,292,424, of which 25 per cent. or 6,073,106 bushels, has been exported annually; average number of bushels of corn produced in Kansas for a period of ten years, 152,360,770, 4 per cent, of which—6,094 434 bushels—has been exported each year; bushels of wheat exported annually, 6.073, 106; cost of transportation to New York, \$1,518,276; bushels of corn exported annually, 6,094,434; cost of transportation to New York, \$1,218,-886; carloads of cattle exported annually, 706; cost of transportation to New York, \$98,840; carloads of hogs exported annually, 4,043; cost of transportation to New York, \$56,602; estimated cost of transportation of wheat, 25 cents per bushel; estimated cost of transportation of corn, 20 cents per bushel; estimated cost of transportation of cattle, \$140 per carload; estimated cost of transportation of hogs, \$140 per carload.

"The transportation of these products to a deep water harbor in Texas should not cost more than half as much as we are now paying," said Mr. Mohler, "and there would be only a small part of the ring on one of her fingers and pronounc-saving which would be effected by such a ing her his wife. It is believed that the Every farm fects of the change. The price of export wheat would not only be raised, but every bushel of wheat in the State would be worth more than under the old system. If we had a deep water harbor south of us to-day wheat would be worth 75 cents and corn from 32 to 35 cents.'

Captain J. B. Johnson, David Overmeyer, ex-Governor George T. Anthony and F. L. Dana, of Denver, secretary of the Inter-State deep water harbor committee, made speeches in behalf of the movement, which were well received.

INCENDIARY UTTERANCES.

A Negro Preacher in Alabama Stirs Up a

Great Commotion. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 20 .- An article in an independent paper at Salem, edited by a colored preacher named Bryan, has created a stir in Alabama. An editorial in the last issue abused the whites for various injustices against the colored race and concluded as follows: "Were you (the whites) to leave this south land, in twenty years it would be one of the grandest sections of the globe. We would show you mossback crackers how to run a country. You would never see convicts half starved, depriving honest workingmen of an honest living. It is only a matter of time when throughout this whole State affairs will changed and I hope to your sorrow. We were never destined always to be servants, but like all other races will and must have our day. You now have yours. You have predicted that at no distant day we will have our race war, and we hope, as God intends, that we will be strong enough to wipe you out fled to the hillsides for shelter. The reaof existence and hardly leave enough of son for their present comparative safety you to tell the story. It is bound to come, and just such hot-headed cranks as the editors of some of our Democratic journals are just the right set to hasten it. It is fate.

The whites in Selma are now taking steps to prevent Rev. Mr. Bryan, who is from the city, from ever coming back. The executive committee of the White Republican Protective Tariff League, with headquarters at Birmingham, met here yesterday and passed a resolution denouncing the editorial as incendiary and dangerous, and tendering their moral and if necessary their physical aid to stop such utterances.

Ex-Governor Dead.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 20.—Ex-Gov-ernor John C. Brown, late receiver of the Texas & Pacific railway and at the time of his death president of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company, died Saturday at Red Boiling Springs, this State, from the immediate effects of a hemorrhage of the stomach. He had been in failing health for some time, but was not thought to be in so critical a condition until the last few days. He was Governor of Tennessee for four years from 1870 and was for years one of the leading and most influential Democrats of the State, though he had never taken any active part in politics since his connection with the railroad the event of the barrier again giving way there would be no loss of life and property.

A QUEER ELOPEMENT.

The Wife of a Noted Chicago Politician Elopes With a French Catholic Priest-A Phenometal Clerical Ingrate.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Mrs. Michael Mc-Donald, wife of the famous ex-gambler, politician and three times millionairs, of this city, has eloped with a Catholic priest. July 24 Mrs. McDonald left her home ostensibly for the purpose of visiting her mother at Tiffin, O. She did not go to Tiffin, but joined Rev. Father Joseph Moysant, assistant pastor of the Church of Notre Dame, Vernon Park place and Sibley street. Since the day Mrs. McDonald left her home no one has seen her in the neighborhood except once, three days after her de-parture, when she returned to the house dressed in the garb of a nun. Her visit was so timed that her husband would not

Hugh Mullaney, the coachman, and Mrs. Johanna Goudy, the housekeeper, knew of Mrs. McDonald's intrigue, but neither said any thing to Mr. McDonald until his wife had been gone two weeks. Mullaney said Mrs. McDonald had sworn him to

Mrs. McDonald is forty-four years old. Her priestly paramour is not at all a man who would ordinarily fascinate or attract woman. She is the mother of four children and the grandmother of two.

Moysant had been established at Dixon, Ill., for the past three months. He was sent from Notre Dame into retreat at Bourbounai's grove, near Kankakee, for neglect of his duties in the church and because of his bibulous habits. He did not return to Notre Dame, but went from Bourbounai's grove to Dixon, where he remained until the elopement.

McDonald said last night: "This fat, greasy French priest has sat at my table countless times. He has blessed my food and has even had my little boys go down on their knees that he might bless them. He first came to my house two years ago last July. My wife, who had been to church, came home and told me she had met a poor priest whom she had invited to visit us. I made no objection. The fellow came. His shoes were filled with holes; his dress was slovenly, and his manners were very offensive. But in spite of all this my wife fell violently in love with the fellow. He seemed to have her charmed. He even put her up to rob me at night, not only of the money was in my clothes, but of shirts, hand-kerchiefs and stockings. He was a frequent visitor at the house. He would eat five and six meals a day and drink my beer by the bucketful. They drink my beer by the bucketful. had their meating places at the Grand Pacific Hotel, the Palmer House and the Sherman House. My wife kept all these clandestine engagements in the garb of a nun. The scoundrel, I am convinced, planned to poison me or get me out of the way in some manner, for he circulated a story that it would not be a great while before there would be a funeral at 'Papa Mac's' as he always called me."

Mrs. McDonald when she left home had about \$250 in money and between \$4,000 and \$5,000 worth of jewelry.

In 1875 Mrs. McDonald ran away with Billy Arlington, the minstrel, and married him in Cincinnati, although she was then the wife of McDonald. She was at this time an invalid and it was thought she was near the grave. When she returned to Chicago she said nothing about her escapade, but complained about her lungs. McDonald sent her to Denver for the mountain air. The next thing he knew she was in California with Arlington. McDonald lost no time in getting to the slope and reclaiming his wife, whom he brought back to

Chicago.
It was learned last night that Father Moysant led Mrs. McDonald to the altar of Notre Dame Church just before they left town and there performed the marriage ceremony by slipping a plain gold ring on one of her fingers and pronouncpriest and his victim have gone to Nev York.

BAD STATE OF AFFAIRS.

The Connellsville, Pa., Coke Regions Terrorized by Huns-Citizens Arming. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 21.—The Times publishes the result of an investigation by a staff correspondent of the deplorable condition of affairs in the Connellsville coke region. The reports that have been sent in from the coke country of the ravages of the Hungarians are bad enough to rouse the most phlegmatic citizen, but the actual condition of affairs is almost beyond description. Anarchy is upper-most in the minds of the Huns, who have been incited to acts of lawlessness and deeds of violence by the ringleaders, Jacob Otto and Christ Body, two confirmed red flag and blood Anarchists who were discharged from the mines because of Anarchistic tendencies. They have gone

through the region, joining with kindred spirits, planting the seeds of revolution and murder among the ignorant Huns. They are fully aware that they have won the late strike, but what they want is pillage and plunder and a general drunken lubilee. For over two weeks the country side has been in a state of terror, and the bamlet of Mutual is the only place that has not been visited with devastation. Valuable property has been wan-tonly destroyed, and peaceable citizens have been subjected to personal injury and abuse. Women have been threatened and men have been clubbed into insensibility, some killed outright and others disabled for life. The inhabitants of Mutual have been frequently threatened, and on several occasions lies in the fact, which has become known to the murderers, that every man in the village has sup-plied himself with Winchester rifles and revolvers and the streets are patrolled nightly. The citizens are determined to protect themselves and their families, saying that they would sooner part with their flour barrels than their guns, and they can not be blamed for taking the law into their own hand. Petitions are in circulation asking the Governor to provide help and relief. Every body is alive to the situation and all unite in demanding the removal of this lawless element

from the coke region. To Rebuild the Dam.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 21.-There is a strong probability that another fishing lake will be built at South Fork, to take the place of the big lake, the bursting of which caused the Johnstown disaster. A member of the South Fork Fishing Club said yesterday that the belief that the South Fork had been abandoned as a club resort was mistakan. The club, he said, could not afford to lose all the money it had invested in real estate in that locality. The intention, however, was not to build a dam of the size of the one destroyed, but one which would make the lake much less in size, so that in