

Chicago County Courier

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

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

VOLUME XV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1889.

NUMBER 46.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The President has accepted the resignation of Stephen A. Walker, district attorney for the Southern district of New York.

The President and party left Washington on the 6th for their trip to Bar Harbor, Me.

At the request of the Postmaster-General the Secretary of War has directed the Quartermaster-General to instruct his subordinates to pay no more Government telegraph bills until the rates to be paid are furnished by the Postmaster-General.

Much annoyance is experienced in Washington by swarms of fleas.

The report of Captain Shepard, commanding the revenue steamer Rush, in regard to the British sealer Black Diamond, which was mailed at San Francisco, has been received at the Treasury Department. Acting Secretary Batchelor refused positively to give it to the press, but admitted that it confirmed substantially the newspaper reports concerning the seizure.

Immigrant Inspector Allen, of Vermont, has entered protest with the Treasury Department against the enforcement of the Alien Contract law along the Canadian border.

The United States geodetic party sent out to establish the boundary of Alaska have begun work on the British Columbia boundary.

Secretary Noble has requested the War Department to take necessary steps to keep intruders from the Sioux reservation. This action was taken in anticipation of a rush of settlers now that the success of the Sioux Commission is assured.

Special agents of the Treasury Department are investigating a number of complaints that the Foreign Contract Labor law is being violated on the Mexican border. It is alleged that a large number of Cubans are illegally employed in the tobacco factories at Key West and that a cigar manufacturer in El Paso employs Mexicans, who come over the line in the morning and return in the evening.

A special meeting of the Naval Advisory Board has been called for Washington August 23.

THE EAST.

The United Brooklyn, N. Y., Brewing Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,200,000.

In making a trial trip off Newport, R. I., the United States war ship Atlanta broke part of her machinery and was sent to New York for repairs.

Five of the most extensive coal mines in Illinois have been consolidated under the name of the Illinois Coal & Coke Company. It is proposed to build a new city in connection with the company near Peoria, to be named Reed City. The company is capitalized at \$10,000,000.

E. B. WILDER has been expelled from the Buffalo (N. Y.) Merchants' Exchange on charges of appropriating grain after it had been sold.

The New York Sun has given \$10,000 toward the 1892 Exposition fund.

The National Electric Light Association, in session at Niagara, Pa., N. Y., passed a resolution calling upon the Governor and Legislature to repeal the law for the execution of murderers by electricity.

Mrs. EDMUND PENDLETON, of Bar Harbor, Me., a relative of Mrs. Pendleton Bowler, reported captured by Italian brigands, states that she has been in constant correspondence with Mrs. Bowler and has no information of the capture.

It is reported that the wool firm of Brown, Stees & Clark, of Boston, is financially embarrassed. The firm is Gideon F. Brown, who is treasurer of the Riverside & Oswego Mill Company, Edward Stees and Amasa Clark.

EBERT S. ALLEN, president of the Forty-second Street Car Company, New York, has been arrested for forging certificates of stock for about 700 shares. The amount of his defalcation is stated to be \$125,000 or \$150,000. The money was probably sunk in a worthless fire escape patent.

The Pennsylvania Republican State convention met at Harrisburg on the 7th and Senator Delamater was elected permanent president and J. K. Boyer was nominated for State Treasurer.

By the explosion of a naphtha engine on a pleasure boat at Buffalo, N. Y., on the afternoon of the 7th, the four children of Mr. Crocker, the owner, and a man named Rugenstein, lost their lives.

A DISPATCH has been received at New York police headquarters from Detective Phil Beilly, of Panama, announcing that he had given up all hope of recovering Bushnell, the defaulter, and that he was on his way home alone.

TWENTY-EIGHT United States soldiers recently deserted the barracks at David's Island, near Rochelle, N. Y.

The finding of bodies at Johnstown, Pa., is yet a daily occurrence. The body of a fifteen-year-old girl was found on Locust street, near the business part of the town. At a meeting of business men it was decided to heartily support Messrs. John Thomas & Sons in their suit against the South Fork Fishing Club.

The coke strike, according to a report from Everson, Pa., ended in favor of the men, who obtained an advance averaging about 20 per cent.

The Columbus Iron Company, of Lancaster, Pa., recently posted a notice of an increase from \$3.50 to \$3.85 for puddling and other wages in proportion, thus keeping the promise made four months ago that when trade grew better they would advance wages to the old standard.

While a caboose containing Conductor Otto Sanders, brakeman Mark Christman and William Garren, was lying on a siding of the Lehigh Valley railroad, at Penn Haven Junction, Pa., an engine dashed into it, wrecking the caboose to splinters, killing Garren and fatally injuring Christman.

The President and party arrived at Bar Harbor, Me., on the 8th. He was warmly welcomed and the recipient of much ovation while en route from Washington.

An explosion of natural gas occurred at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the afternoon of the 9th. Two men were killed and many severely injured. The accident was due to the bursting of a pipe by compressed air.

THE WEST.

An all-day debate took place in the Washington Constitutional convention over the clause to exempt church property from taxation. The question was finally settled by leaving the whole matter to the Legislature to settle.

DETECTIVE KILLER, in connection with the Cronin case, claims that Montreal has been the hotbed of the conspirators and the place where the plot to assassinate Cronin was arranged; he also says one of the suspects is in Montreal and will soon be arrested.

The committee to report on the books of E. H. Stedman, county treasurer, of Des Moines, Iowa, report a deficit of \$11,500.

The finding of the dead bodies of Ollie Jones, his wife and two other persons was reported from Corvallis, a small town in Butte county, in Western Montana. A young girl, who had been shot in the hip, was also found on Big Hole mountain. All of them had been shot in the back.

On the night of the 6th the Rio Grande Western train No. 3, known as the Modoc, was held up near Thompson's Springs by train robbers. Efforts to break into the express car failed, and they secured only about \$1,000 and some jewelry from the passengers.

A LOSS of about \$150,000 was caused by a fire which started the other night in A. C. Trentman's building on Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

The arbitration committee of business men, to whom was referred the wage dispute in the Streator (Ill.) coal fields, rendered a decision, fixing the price to be paid workmen at 72 1/2 cents a ton. The demand of the miners was for 80 cents.

The name of the young lawyer, charged with extensive forgeries on John S. Blaisell, a millionaire of Minneapolis, was J. Frank Collum, of the firm of Rockwood & Collum.

CHARLES FRANCIS SERVICE, of Springfield, Mass., has been appointed superintendent of the Haskell Institute, at Lawrence, Kan. Mr. Service is a graduate of Columbia University, Maine.

GREAT excitement prevails at Albany, Wis., from the finding of pearls in the Sugar river in clam shells. Some have been sold as high as \$100.

On the 10th the opposition of proprietor Warren F. Leland, of the Leland, House, Chicago, to the extension of the Chicago Exposition building along the lake front, the exhibition and fat stock show this fall will wind up the annual displays.

The Wisconsin Central passenger train was robbed by one man near Chippewa Falls early on the morning of the 8th.

The annual convention of the American Catholic Total Abstinence Society closed at Cleveland, O., on the 8th. Rev. J. M. Cleary, of Wisconsin, was elected president.

A DETERMINED effort is being made in Chicago to abolish the illustrated police newspapers.

CHRYSTER PRAXIS COLLUM, the forger, has been placed in jail at Minneapolis. It is said that 112 of the forged notes were afloat.

The book bindery of John Anderson & Co., in Chicago, was damaged by fire the other morning to the extent of \$25,000.

GEORGE DUNCAN BRYSON, a Montana murderer, was hanged at Boulder the other day. He had killed his mistress.

THE SOUTH.

On a two-mile circle track the startling speed of two miles a minute was maintained for about ten miles by the three-ton motor of the Electro-Automatic Transit Company, of Baltimore, at their grounds at Laurel, Md. This speed equals three miles per minute on a straight track. David G. Weems, the inventor, conducted the experiments.

BARNETT LANGSTON was shot and killed the other day at Landford's, near Charles-ton, S. C., by Captain J. W. Landford. Langston was unarmed. Landford accused him about reports he had circulated about the former's family. Langston offered no denial, whereupon Landford shot him. Both men were prominent in the county.

The new Kentucky Legislature will consist of 104 Democrats and 24 Republicans, a Democratic gain of 12.

A SPECIAL from Bonham, Tex., says: While a camp meeting was in progress on Willow Branch, north of here on the Red river, a party of men rode up on horseback and began firing into the congregation. A panic followed and some of the men in the congregation returned the fire. For a while a regular battle ensued. The cause of the attack was not known. The preacher finished the sermon strongly guarded.

The Galveston News has published the last of its crop reports. The reports were almost unanimous in chronicling the best corn crop for years, while the yield for other grain was fully up to an average. The cotton crop was a splendid one.

POSTMASTER LEWIS and the Republican leader, Colonel Beck, were burned in effigy at Atlanta, Ga., the other night in the presence of about 10,000 people. The action was the result of the appointment of a negro in the delivery department where a white lady was employed as clerk.

A SPECIAL from Laredo, Tex., gives a description of the Tascott suspect under arrest there, tallying more closely with that of the much-sought fugitive than has been the case in any previous capture.

The great tunnel at Cumberland Gap, which traverses sections of Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, has been formally opened.

GENERAL HENRY DUPONT, since 1850 head of the extensive gunpowder manufacturing firm of T. L. Dupont, De Nemours & Co., died at Wilmington, Del., on the 8th.

BENJAMIN F. SPANDAUER, who was the principal witness against Mrs. Suffragette in Washington in 1865 on the charge of conniving at the assassination of President Lincoln, died recently in the Maryland penitentiary.

PROF. W. K. PERRY, of the American Balloon Company, made an ascension at Mount Holly, N. C., twelve miles west of Charlotte, the other day. He was severely injured in descending.

GENERAL.

The prisoners confined in Fort San Juan de Ultra at Vera Cruz, Mexico, recently revolted against the officials. The troops on duty at the fort shot twenty of the prisoners and quelled the uprising.

The steamship Montreal, of the Dominion line, from Montreal to Liverpool, was wrecked recently on Belle Isle. The passengers and crew were saved.

ALL the inhabitants, numbering forty, of a small village in the Kursk province, Russia, are under arrest for burning the entire village to obtain the insurance money.

A. FRANK, owner of the schooner Black Diamond, recently seized for illegal sealing, proposes to prosecute a claim against the United States Government for the seizure.

Two mines of mercury and one of antimony have been discovered in Cuba, but are not being worked for lack of capital.

PETROLEUM has been discovered in Tabasco, Mexico, and valuable coal deposits in the State of Guerrero.

The American Consul at Ottawa, Ont., has again drawn the attention of the Dominion Government to a discrepancy in the customs tariff as regards the importation of certain articles of forest products, which, he believed, should not exist.

The trial of General Boulanger commenced in the High Court of the French Senate on the 8th.

HARRINGTON, James Ruler, made an attempt to assault Mr. Baileur in the British House of Commons recently. Much uproar occurred before the excited member was suppressed.

The wreck of the steamer Montreal in the straits of Belle Isle was due to an iceberg, which forced the steamer aground. Owing to the small supply of raw sugar obtainable the great refinery at Greenock, Scotland, has been shut down.

M. SPULLER, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to a communication from M. Delyannis, the Greek Minister to Paris, says the insurrection in Crete will undoubtedly give rise to a grave question. The French Government, he says, will give the matter such attention as it deserves.

KOITIME'S Government has delivered to the United States Minister \$7,500 as compensation for the seizure and detention of the steamer Ozama at Hayti. The money is on board of the Kearsage with view to safe keeping and at the request of the Minister, and it is subject to orders of the State Department.

BLODIS, the daring tight rope performer, has accepted a wager of £4,000 to walk on a cable stretched from the Eiffel tower to the dome of the main exhibition in less than five minutes.

On the 24th of July, Admiral Gherardi, in command of the Kearsage, at Port-au-Prince, participated in the celebration of the birthday of the Queen of Spain with a Spanish cruiser, and fired a national salute of twenty-one guns at noon.

LETTERS received from Crete tell of the terrible condition of affairs on that island. Massacres have been renewed and several villages have been burned.

ADMIRAL KIMBERLY reports great distress among the natives of Samoa, which he has partially relieved with ship stores.

THE Chinese are swarming in by every Hong Kong steamer bound for Mexico. No less than sixty came a week ago, all destined for Mazatlan and Panama. They have no difficulty in crossing the frontier.

A GIGANTIC syndicate having in view the control of the sugar markets of the world, is said to be in contemplation.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Russian and French press take no pains to conceal the annoyance which seems to be felt in both countries at the news that the Emperor William has been received in England. But great as is the annoyance, the surprise is greater yet at what they speak of as the veering of English opinion.

They evidently expected, if not that the young Emperor would be hooted at and reviled by John Bull, at least that the coldness of his reception would be sufficient to mark to leave its impress upon the future relations of the two Powers. Entirely disappointed in this expectation, the Russian press almost universally and the French press largely rush to the other extreme and proclaim their suspicions that England and Germany are on the point of concluding an alliance offensive and defensive.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 10.—No trace has yet been found of the Thompson Springs (Utah) train robbers. Both the Rio Grande railway and the express company have offered large rewards for the capture of the outlaws, and several organized posses have left Grand Junction and Green river in pursuit. It is the opinion of officers of the outlaws are the same gang who some months ago successfully held up the Telluride (Col.) National Bank for \$40,000.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 10.—Colonel J. Ham Davidson, administrator of the estate of the late Commodore Davidson, assigned last night. His liabilities are said to amount to \$100,000 and the assets, consisting largely of St. Paul real estate, will realize more than that amount. Colonel Davidson's failure is due to the collapse of the Prosper motor, it having proved impossible to operate it.

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 10.—Chief of Police McRae denies the report that Burke made any confession to him, but admits Chief Hubbard wants him in Chicago as a witness in the case. This indicates that Burke made damaging admissions while here. Chief Hubbard intimated that it was Alexander Sullivan who had sent Lawyer Kennedy to Winnipeg with a view of closing Burke's mouth.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—The Chronicle claims that Thomas E. Plunkett, who mysteriously disappeared from Hartford, Conn., August 15, 1888, and whose supposed death in Mexico was telegraphed from Hartford April 17 last, is to-day alive and is a resident of the City of Mexico. Plunkett was president of the Hartford Silk Manufacturing Company and was a defaulter in the sum of \$300,000.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Aug. 10.—Every thing was in readiness for the hanging yesterday of Jack Spaniard and Bill Walker. Thursday night the President granted Spaniard an additional respite to August 30, and Judge Parker at once telegraphed the President asking that Walker be respite to the same date. The respite was received at ten o'clock yesterday morning.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

FRANK MARTIN, aged thirty-five, employed at the desiccating and refining works at Armourdale, while working on a plank in the upper part of the building the other evening missed his footing and fell a distance of ten feet into a vat of boiling grease. Before any assistance reached him his flesh from his waist down was almost thoroughly cooked. He could not recover.

CONSIDERABLE flax has been grown in Douglas County this year.

THE fourth annual State Assembly, Knights of Labor, commenced in Leavenworth on the 5th. Mayor Hacker delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to by the master workman of the State.

POSTMASTERS recently appointed in Kansas: Squire Lane, Burlington, vice E. M. Lockwood, removed; William E. Hogueland, Yates Center, vice E. V. Watron, removed; John S. Eastwood, Eureka, vice W. W. McGrew, removed; Frank W. Allen, Oswego, vice John M. Landis, removed; Russell T. Stokes, Garnett, vice J. S. McCartney, resigned; W. C. Whitney, Cawker City, vice J. W. Hughes, removed.

J. W. BRACH was recently sentenced to Topeka to one year in the penitentiary for the killing of A. Stewart. The two men were prominent farmers in the north part of Shawnee County, and became engaged in a quarrel regarding their children. Brach is eighty years of age and in very feeble health, because of which the judge gave him a light sentence.

THE Topeka sugar works, located four miles west of that city, were almost entirely destroyed by fire the other morning. Loss, \$70,000; insurance, \$40,000. The entire plant, a year ago, cost \$114,000. Hundreds of acres of sorghum cane in the vicinity had been planted for this season's supply and is almost ready for the mill. The fire is supposed to have been incendiary.

THE total taxable value of property in Kansas, as shown by the compilations of the State Board of Equalization, is as follows: Total value of taxable land, \$173,801,010; total value of taxable personal property, \$58,187,371; total value of taxable railroad property, \$57,494,749; grand total \$289,483,130. Shawnee County leads with a total valuation of \$16,405,509.29. Sedgwick County is second, with a total of \$16,100,942.06.

ROBERT BUCKLEY, eighteen years old, was recently terribly torn by a vicious dog at Leavenworth, the brute tearing a large piece of flesh from the boy's leg and enlarging it.

W. A. CHURCH, a stranger, was killed by the west-bound Santa Fe passenger train in the Atchison yards the other night. He was walking on the track, and in trying to get out of the way of the train stumbled and before he could get up was crushed by the wheels.

He only lived long enough to tell his name and that he had a wife and family. Papers on his person indicated that he was a man of some prominence of Ozark, Mo.

COMMANDER BOOTH, of the department of Kansas, G. A. R., has issued a circular advising members of the State to attend the Milwaukee reunion.

One day recently the smelter company at a routine shipped bullion amounting to \$73,738.

A LATE Topeka special stated that an organized effort is being made to reduce the colored population of Kansas by colonizing negroes in Oklahoma. Within the past few months many thousands have been induced to locate there. An agent in Topeka has located over 900 colored men on Government land in the Territory, each taking 160 acres, making 144,000 acres through a single agency.

The three-year-old child of Joseph Hillon was recently horribly mangled by a street car at Wichita. There was a suspicion that a fourteen-year-old boy, who had been in the habit of abusing the child, had thrown it under the car, and the matter was being investigated.

W. S. ANDERSON, who died at his hotel in Topeka the other day from an overdose of morphine. He had been suffering from an abscess of the liver and took the drug to alleviate his pain, but got an overdose.

It was recently reported that Charles Francis Meserve, of Springfield, Mass., had been appointed superintendent of Haskell Institute (the Indian school) at Lawrence.

The eighth street school house at Topeka was struck by lightning during a late storm and damaged to the extent of \$500.

At the recent meeting of the State assembly of the Knights of Labor, held at Leavenworth, the following officers were elected: State master workman, R. J. St. Clair, of Atchison; worthy foreman, T. A. Grange, of Topeka; recording secretary, W. S. Anderson, of Atchison; treasurer, W. E. Henderson, of Topeka; steno-grapher, A. J. Callahan, of Junction City; auditor, Charles Meeker, of Atchison; executive board, W. H. Shouse, of Leavenworth, W. E. Henderson, of Topeka, P. O. Farrell, of Junction City, and W. A. Snow, Kinsley.

The body of John A. Iden, a wealthy Missouri farmer, was recently found in Sugar Lake, near Atchison. As he had quite a sum of money with him when he left home the supposition was that he had been murdered and robbed and the body thrown in the lake.

The report of the Adjutant-General of the Kansas department of the Grand Army of the Republic for the second quarter of 1889 shows a net increase of 667 members during the quarter. The report gives the following figures: In good standing last quarter, 423 posts, 17,050 members; mustered in during second quarter, 14 posts, 773 members; gained by transfers, 148; gained by reinstatement, 243; reinstatement of delinquents, 17 posts, 339 members; total department enrollment, 454 posts, 18,613 members.

The committee appointed by the Grant Monument Association of Leavenworth to make the necessary arrangements for the unveiling of the statue September 14 is making elaborate preparations for the occasion. Senator Ingalls, Major William Warner, George R. Peck and General C. W. Blair have agreed to be present and speak upon the life of the great soldier.

Efforts are to be made to secure special rates on all roads and a large attendance is expected.

DUN'S REPORT.

No Great Business Changes—Prospects Continue Favorable.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The changes in the business world during the week, though but slight, have all been in the right direction. There is a little better movement of products, some improvement in crop prospects, particularly in cotton, and with more confidence and strength in the stock market, less chance of disturbing withdrawals of specie for Europe, and manufacturers all energies are in the direction of improvement, and the reports from interior points indicate a volume of trade exceeding last year's, and on the whole steadily increasing. Of all cities reporting this week scarcely one notes dullness in trade, and though business is "rather inactive" at Kansas City, a better demand for money is seen. At Detroit, while general trade is fair, considerable building is in progress and collections, slow in some lines, are good in others. Omaha finds trade good, crops never better, and collections fair. Milwaukee notes excellent crop prospects, except for corn, and business good. Chicago rejoices in an assurance of abundant crops, and dealers in provisions expect those of the same week last year by 50 per cent.; in wool, by 25 per cent., and in livestock and hides, by one per cent. At Philadelphia there is seen general improvement. At Galveston, very favorable crop reports give strength, and at Boston there is a significant hardening of the money market.

The coke strike has ended and removes all apprehension of the closing of many iron works in the Pittsburgh district. On pig iron the price has advanced about 50 cents, and manufactured iron is strong. The glass trade is good. The copper producers have agreed to continue present prices. Tin is weaker abroad, but the American demand is larger than ever, and lead is dull at \$3 85.

In woolen and wools there is not much change. Sales have been light and spinners still buying sparingly. The market for cotton goods is more satisfactory, but the market for raw cotton does not yield, though the new crop is now expected to be large, and from two to three weeks early. In boots and shoes the severity of combination makes profits very narrow. Rubber is weak and declining.

The stock market has been strong and advancing. A rational explanation is that railroads are assured of a large fall business and so will be powerfully pressed to adjust differences, if only for a time. The average price of the more active stocks is about \$1 60 per share higher than a week ago, and foreign realizations no longer appear.

The tendency of capital toward industrial combinations may have naturally been checked of late and this would lessen the disposition to realize on good securities.

During the week the treasury has taken in \$1,000,000 more than it paid out, but the merchandise exports from New York for the week were nearly 30 per cent. above last year, with an increase of about 20 per cent. in imports.

The business failures number 201, as compared with a total of 210 last week and 216 the week previous. For the corresponding week last year the figures were 223.

WANDERED AWAY.

Disappearance of the Head of the Bankrupt Firm of Brown, Steese & Co., Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—The wife of G. P. Brown, of Brown, Steese & Clarke, wool dealers, lately failed, in an almost insupportable condition, resulting from suspension caused by the continued absence of her husband, who has not been heard of since last Tuesday. The brother of the missing man expresses the opinion that the business affairs of the firm have driven him crazy, while his friends say he has either committed suicide or has absconded to Europe or Canada or else is wandering about the country in a demoralized condition. Not a line of intelligence has been received from him by any one.

M. F. Dickinson, Jr., counsel for Brown, Steese & Clarke, said that a petition in insolvency would be filed to-day voluntarily as far as Messrs. Steese and Clark were concerned and involuntary in Brown's case. The affairs of the firm were in such a condition he considered that was the only course to take. He had ascertained that the firm's signature was on the notes of the Riverside Company for a certainty of \$800,000. He had no precise knowledge of wrong-doing on Brown's part and was ignorant of his whereabouts.

Dickinson went to Providence yesterday to recover \$125,000 worth of wool sold by Brown, Steese & Clarke to the Riverside mill, but the return of the goods was refused and he entered suit to recover them.

A dispatch from Providence says: The Massachusetts Loan and Trust Company placed an attachment for \$200,000 on the Riverside mill yesterday. This makes \$312,000 of attachments on the property here. Nothing is known of the whereabouts of Brown, the treasurer.

CAUSED ANOTHER FAILURE.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—George W. Hollis, of the Hollis Dressed Beef & Wool Company, made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of his creditors to Judge Asa French and N. E. Hollis. His embarrassment is caused by the failure of Brown, Steese & Clarke. It is stated at the office of the Hollis company that Mr. Hollis' embarrassment will not affect the company. The assignment causes considerable surprise, Mr. Hollis being considered quite well to do. The assignees state that this action has been taken because Mr. Hollis had consigned a large amount of wool to Brown, Steese & Clarke, on which he had received no advances and he did not know how much stock he would have to realize on immediately in order to meet notes on which he is liable.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Eben S. Allen, the alleged forger, has been held in \$100,000 bail. In default he was locked up. Allen's partner in an iron company, Ferdinand Hoeft, has been arrested, charged with complicity in the frauds.

ADVISED TO ATTEND.

Commander Booth Issues an Order Concerning the National Encampment.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 9.—The following circular letter, made public last evening, is to be sent out to the A. R. posts of this department, and the department headquarters in this city: HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC. (Circular letter No. 3.)

The twenty-third National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will assemble in the city of Milwaukee, Wis., on Tuesday, August 27, 1889. The grand parade will be held on the above date, and the Department Commander earnestly requests all comrades from Kansas attending the twenty-third National Encampment to participate in this parade, and thus show an appreciation of the efforts of our comrades and the patriotic citizens of Milwaukee to hospitably entertain us. The headquarters of this department will be located at No. 1 Grand avenue, where all Kansas comrades are requested to present themselves Tuesday morning August 27, 1889, at nine o'clock. Owing to the inability to make satisfactory rates with the railroad companies as referred to in circular letter No. 2 the comrades desiring to attend the encampment are left to select their own route and make such arrangements as they see fit. The rate has been fixed at one fare for the round trip. The fare from Kansas City to Milwaukee and return will be \$12.50, which will be added one fare from all Kansas points. Comrades should leave Kansas City or Missouri river points as early as Sunday evening, August 25, to enable them to reach Milwaukee in one rest and be able to take part in the parade on the 27th. Delegates and representatives desiring rooms will communicate at once with T. M. Lanham, Department Quartermaster, Topeka, Kan., giving the number of rooms wanted, etc. He will proceed to Milwaukee on the 21st and make arrangements for accommodations of such delegates and representatives as desire him to do so.

Headquarters at Topeka will be closed from Saturday, August 24 to September 2, inclusive, and no department business will be transacted between these dates. Comrade A. G. Stacy has been appointed official press reporter for this department for the year 1889, and will accompany these headquarters to Milwaukee to attend the National Encampment. Delegate and encampment badges can be procured of the Assistant Adjutant-General at headquarters in however. The department has on hand a number of grasshopper badges which the comrades can obtain by addressing the Assistant Adjutant-General or calling on him at headquarters in Milwaukee.

(Signed) HENRY BOOTH, Department Commander.

LAWRENCE WILSON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

JUSTICE FOR HOMESTEADERS.

They Are Not to Be Shoved Aside by Town-Site Schemes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Commissioner Stone, of the General Land-office, has addressed a letter to the register and receiver of the Guthrie land-office, in which, referring to his circular instructions of April 1, 1889, he says: "These instructions by their terms relate only to the applications that may be presented for vacant public lands. I am in receipt of complaints that homestead settlers who have made entry of the tracts settled upon by them are subjected to annoyance and expense by parties setting up speculative claims to the tract, undertaking to lay out pretended towns thereon, to dispose of interests in town lots to the public and endeavoring by various indirect means to compel the settlers to give up their rights to the tracts covered by these entries. I have now, therefore, to direct that you promptly reject all applications that may be presented to you for tracts shown by your records to be covered by existing homestead entries unless accompanied by satisfactory proof of a requirement by the circular of August 9, 1888, and that such tract was actually selected as the site of a city or town or settled and occupied for purposes of trade and business at a date prior to that of the existing entry. If any applications are now pending in your office not yet reported here which come under this rule, you will promptly reject the same, and notify the applicant or applicants of your action. You will allow the usual right to appeal to any parties feeling aggrieved by such rejection."

CHEROKEE CHECKERS.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

TOWERS OF SILENCE.

The Famous Parsee Burial Ground in the City of Bombay.

"How many people, I wonder, who have visited the fair city of Bombay have thought of inspecting the famous Parsee burial ground?" writes the celebrated novelist M. Petrockoko. "Few indeed have done so if report be correct, but those few, I am sure, have been amply repaid by the sight of these wonderful and awe-inspiring towers. In no cemetery, in no burning ghaut, have I ever felt the sensation I experienced on visiting this strange place. Words fail to express the awe and dread that seized me as I stood in the lovely grounds amid the waving palms and sweet-scented tropical plants out of which arise, bold and defiant, the white, circular walls of the Towers of Silence, some of which date back more than a century ago.

"In a few words, however, I will try to describe my visit to this burial ground. I arrived in Bombay with my friend Lord Tenderden. Being informed that a pass was necessary to allow strangers to visit these memorable towers, I at once applied for a pass, and after a little delay received a card entitling us to visit the grounds after four p. m. From what we gathered, the funeral rites were performed between the hours of ten and four p. m., during which time no stranger is allowed in the grounds. After a pretty and somewhat long drive our carriage drew up before a large iron gateway and descending we entered the grounds, which are prettily and artistically arranged on a steep slope. From the gateway nothing is visible to lead any one to suppose otherwise than that the place was a well-kept, pretty garden, but following the pathway up several small flights of stone steps, you find yourself on an eminence quite close to the white-walled towers on which are perched dozens of bald-headed vultures awaiting their prey.

"At the top of the steps you are met by an aged Parsee, the keeper of the place, who acts as your guide and points out the chief objects of interest. First of all you are taken to a spot where you enter your name in the visitors book and are shown a list of all the personages of royal and noble blood who have visited the spot. Then you are shown a little model of the Towers of Silence, as of course you are not allowed to approach the real towers nearer than a distance of thirty or forty feet.

"From the model you see that the interior formation of the towers is most curious. Running around the whole length of the well is a large iron grid, which extends with gentle slope till it nearly meets in center of the towers. This grid is divided into three parts or layers. The largest, next to the wall of the towers, is for the reception of men's bodies, the next layer, of smaller circumference is that for the women's bodies; the next layer, next to the center of the tower of still smaller circumference, is for the bodies of children. In the center is a large, deep well of water, mixed with chemicals, to kill any impurity that may arise from the incessant flow of blood, and for the destruction of osseous matter.

"There is a narrow pathway on the grids leading to each layer to allow the carriers to place the bodies of the dead in their last resting place. Once the body is laid down the thousands of vultures which are gathered round each of the towers or in the trees of the ground, swoop on their prey. In less than five minutes the corpse is bereft of every particle of flesh, and only the bare skeleton remains. The vultures again relapse into repose, standing on the tower walls basking in the sunlight or seeking cool and shade in the deep foliage of the trees. Not a sound breaks the silence. Your own voices, hushed, as it were, out of respect for the dead, alone and audible, and the palm trees creaking in the breeze is all that breaks the silence and peace. Slowly we retrace our steps to the spot where we first met the guide; here he presents us with a nosegay of flowers gathered from the grounds, and with a low salaam leaves us to descend the steps alone. As we drive off we look back and catch a glimpse of the white walls; a huge vulture rises slowly with a few flaps of his wings sails majestically from one tower to another. A shudder passes over us as we turn our heads toward the city of Bombay, which is bathed in golden sunset.

"A citizen of Elma, Cal., finished working up a fir tree which grew on his place. He received \$12 for the bark, built a frame house 14x20 feet, 8 feet high, with kitchen 8 feet wide and 20 feet long; built a woodshed 14x20 feet; made 330 fence rails 10 feet long; made 334 railroad ties and 500 boards six inches wide and two feet long and fifteen cords of wood, all from one tree, and has part of the tree left.

"Thomas Tupper in 1664 cleared and tilled a farm near Sangamore, Cape Cod. The Tupper family are still cultivating the same farm, it having been handed down from father to son for six generations, but several shoguns have been worn out in planting corn.

"A Salina (Mo) girl gave up marrying a young man who was objectionable to her parents upon the promise of her father to buy her a red-and-yellow hammock.

THE STORY TOLD ANEW.

In the dark and down a lane
Two walked, hand in hand, together;
Blew the wind and fell the rain;
Little heed'd they the weather.
Cold March winds might storm about;
Warmth within mocked cold without.

Had the road been paved with gold,
They had never seen a shimmer;
Had the stars left heaven's high fold,
Night to them had grown no dimmer,
Earth, unto its widest hem,
Consisted of four feet for them!

What said he to make her start,
Fiyah and glow with sudden pleasure?
What could cause the woman's heart
Then to beat a faster measure?
Why did eyelids, prone to rise,
Hide the light of glowing eyes?

'Twas the story told anew,
Old, yet never antiquated;
Just the same words—just as few—
Just the same case so often stated—
Just the same in every wise,
As once was told in Paradise.

—Cassell's Magazine.

UNCLE JOAB'S MISTAKE.

Who Interferes With Fate Must Abide the Consequences.

"Yes," said Uncle Joab, rubbing the palms of his hands together, "I really think it will be a match; and I'm very glad of it. A nice, straight cherry-cheeked girl, with eyes as black as jet; a girl that has a fair notion of a batch of bread, and can make soft soap with any body. I couldn't wish Frank a better wife."

"Some folks has all the luck," said Farmer Crabbe, whose son was married to a pretty slattern, who read novels all day, and had no more idea of house-keeping than the kittens that frisked on her hearth.

"It ain't luck," said Uncle Joab, "it's faculty—that's what it is."

And his wrinkled visage beamed with satisfaction as he stood there under the great feathery elm that shadowed the farmyard gate, thinking what a model wife Lydia Watts would make for his only son.

It had been the pride of Joab Fenn's life to make his farm the model farm of the neighborhood; and when his son came of age, he formally deeded it over to him.

"It's for Frank's sake I've been making it what it is," said he. "Let him go on with it now."

"But, father—"

Joab Fenn laid his hand softly on Frank's shoulder.

"My boy," said he, in a voice that faltered a little, "what object in life have I beyond your happiness? Bring home a nice, stirring little wife; carry on the farm as I have begun it, and I shall be happy."

"You are the best father in the world!" cried Frank, fervently.

Farmer Crabbe trudged home with a setting of Black Spanish eggs in a hand-basket, and Joab Fenn strolled leisurely along the lane, his hands behind his back, his eyes bent meditatively on the fresh grass, when suddenly the sound of voices behind the vine-draped stone wall at the left reached his ear—Frank's voice, and that of Myra Miller, the pretty little distant cousin who did the housework, and kept the family stockings darned.

"Don't, Frank!" said Myra. "There you've spilt all my blackberries!"

"Oh, bother the blackberries!" interjected Frank Fenn; "I can easily get some more. Here, Myra, let me carry the basket!"

"But—your father wouldn't like it!"

"Give it to me! I will have it! Why shouldn't he like it, Puss?"

"Because—you know, Frank—Lydia!"

"Oh, nonsense!" said Frank, cavalierly. "As if Lydia Watts were half as pretty as you. That's right—don't shrink away so. Aren't we cousins?"

And the cheery young voices died away among the berry bushes.

Uncle Joab stood quite motionless, his hands still clasped behind his back, his eyes still roamed on the grass, but the expression of his countenance had altered altogether.

"It won't do," muttered Uncle Joab to himself. "It will never do in the world. This little blue-eyed mite of a thing is going to spoil all my plans. At this rate I must send her to Cousin Peregrine Birtwhistle's."

And the very next day Myra Miller was ruthlessly given notice to quit.

"Have I done any thing wrong, Uncle Joab?" questioned Myra, looking wistfully up into her relative's face.

"No, my dear, no," said Uncle Joab, twisting himself about rather guiltily.

"But old Mrs. Birtwhistle has the rheumatism badly, and perhaps you can be made useful there. Frank will soon be married, you know, and—"

Myra's lip quivered; the tears sparkled into her eyes.

"Oh, Uncle Joab, are they really engaged?"

"Well, no, not quite. But the next thing to it," said Uncle Joab. "It's an understood thing between 'em."

Now this was trenching on the absolute truth of the question, but Uncle Joab had an idea that it would not do to mince matters just at present.

The girl's sweet, flower-like face fell instantaneously.

"I—I will go to Cousin Peregrine's," she said, in a low voice. "I'm only sorry I hadn't known before."

And Uncle Joab felt particularly guilty as he kissed her good-bye.

Lydia Fenn tossed her head again when she heard where her father-in-law had taken refuge.

"I'm satisfied, if it suits him," said she. "All I know is that I shouldn't have tolerated him around the place much more."

Frank came to see his father, however, at the old Birtwhistle farmhouse, where Myra, a blooming young matron, held out her hand to welcome

glibly. "They needed her there, and so she's gone."

"And left no word for me?"

"No," said Uncle Joab. But he knew that the monosyllable cut Frank to the heart.

They were married, of course. Pretty Lydia Watts was exactly the girl to comprehend the situation, and made the most of her advantages. And Frank, in his despondent mood, succumbed to fate, and "supposed it might as well be Lydia Watts as any one else."

"Talk about circumstances," said Uncle Joab. "Any man could mould circumstances to suit himself, if only he has a little tact."

"And Uncle Joab rubbed his hands more gleefully than ever.

But as the days rolled by Uncle Joab began to doubt the efficacy of his charm.

"I really think, Father Fenn," said the bride, with a toss of the head encircled by black, shining braids, "that you're making an unnecessary fuss over that toothache of yours."

"An—unnecessary fuss!" repeated Uncle Joab, in dismay.

"Old folks hadn't ought to be so fretful and exacting," went on Lydia. "It isn't Christian; and I, for one, won't bear it. If you can't sit quiet and pounce by the fire, I think you had better stay in your own room."

And Mrs. Lydia frowned into the kitchen to turn the batch of cake in the oven before it should burn.

Joab Fenn rose slowly and went up to his room. If he had been a familiar student of Shakespeare, he might have quoted to himself the old passage: "How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child!" But he was not a literary man, and kept his thoughts and troubles in his own bosom.

"Frank doesn't feel so," he told himself. "Frank has a little compassion on his old father yet."

But that very evening, when he came groping down into the kitchen to get some mustard for his aching face, he heard Lydia conferring with her husband in the adjoining sitting-room.

"It's no use talking," said Mrs. Fenn, junior, in an excited sort of way, "and I shan't stand it any longer, that's positive. There's a very good vacancy in the Home for Old Men, and it's the only place he's fit for."

"Perhaps you are right, my dear," said Frank, ruefully. For, big six-footer though he was, he stood in mortal fear of his slim, black-eyed wife.

"I dare say they'll make him very comfortable there, and I wouldn't mind paying a good weekly sum to secure peace at home."

Joab Fenn did not stop to find the mustard box. He crept slowly back to his own room and sat down on the side of the bed. A "Home for Old Men!" A sort of a living tomb in which he was to be interred at Lydia's capricious will, with his one afternoon out in the week, his daily allowance of tobacco, and his clean, desolate cell. He shuddered at the bare idea. But what was he to do? He remembered, with a shudder, that he had made over all his property to Frank and Lydia—that he had actually not one cent to call his own! And this was the return measure dealt out to him.

"Little Myra wouldn't have treated me so," said he, with one of the salt, stinging tears of old age burning its way down his cheek. "Little Myra would have been good to the old man."

Out into the night—the cold, sparkling, starry night—he made his way, with the vague, half-formed idea of going to Myra. Peregrine Birtwhistle lived twenty miles away, it is true, but he had walked twenty miles before, and he could again. Any thing to get away from Lydia's hard, sharp eyes, and put a distance between him and the "Home for Old Men."

"Oh, Peregrine, look here! An old man, asleep by the roadside. Or, is he asleep? Come, Peregrine, quick! It's Uncle Joab—dear, good old Uncle Joab!"

Myra had run out in the dewy calm of the early morning to get a few of the watercrosses that old Mrs. Birtwhistle liked for her breakfast; and to her surprise she found a prostrate figure stretched out beside the brook, where Joab Fenn had tried to drink, and fallen unconscious in the attempt.

"So it is," said Peregrine. "What- ever can have brought him here?"

And between them, they lifted him up, and carried him tenderly into the house.

"Will you keep me, Myra?" Joab Fenn faltered, when sense and reason returned once more to his clouded brain. "Will you give me a crust, and shelter, and keep me out of the 'Home for Old Men'?"

"Dear Uncle Joab," said Myra, bursting into tears, "you were good to me once, and all that I have is yours, and welcome! And oh, Uncle Joab, I shall be proud to have you come and live with me. And I'm married to Peregrine now, and we are so happy. Aren't we, Peregrine, dear?"

Joab Fenn looked sadly into her bright eyes. If she had married his boy, how different things would have been. If he could only have been content to let fate alone, how much wisdom he would have shown! But he had managed affairs to suit himself, and this was the way he was suited.

Lydia Fenn tossed her head again when she heard where her father-in-law had taken refuge.

"I'm satisfied, if it suits him," said she. "All I know is that I shouldn't have tolerated him around the place much more."

Frank came to see his father, however, at the old Birtwhistle farmhouse, where Myra, a blooming young matron, held out her hand to welcome

him, without a vestige of the constraint that was so visible in his face and manner.

"Father," said he, "I'm sorry you and Lydia don't get on together."

"It's the old story, my boy," said Uncle Joab. "The young birds crowd the old ones out of the nest. But I never could have stayed there to be sent to the 'Home for Old Men.'"

Frank colored scarlet under the contemptuous lightning of Myra's eyes, and got away as best he could.

"There he goes," said Joab Fenn, with a sigh; "and I have lost my boy forever!"

But it was all his own fault, and he knew it.—Amy Randolph, in N. Y. Ledger.

NATURAL PAVILIONS.

Mammoth Trees with Many Trunks.—The Banian Described by Nearchus.

The banian tree of India grows to a marvelous size, sometimes covering a circumference of five acres, and capable of sheltering ten thousand men under its branches. Banian trees are continually increasing in size, and, contrary to most other animal and vegetable productions, seem to be exempted from decay; for every branch from the main body throws out its own roots, at first in small, tender fibers, several yards from the ground, which continually grow thicker, until, by a gradual descent, they reach the ground, where, striking in, they increase to a large trunk, and become a parent tree, throwing out new branches from the top. These in time suspend their roots, and, receiving nourishment from the earth, swell into new trunks.

A banian tree, with many trunks, forms the most beautiful walks, vistas and cool recesses that can be imagined. I have spent many delightful days, with large parties on rural excursions, under one tree supposed by some persons to be that described by Nearchus, the Admiral of Alexander the Great. High floods have at various times swept away a considerable part of this extraordinary tree; but what still remains is nearly two thousand feet in circumference, measured round the principal stems; the overhanging branches, not yet struck down, covered a much larger space; and under it grew a number of custard-apple and other fruit trees. The large trunks of this single tree amount to three hundred and fifty, and the smaller ones exceed three thousand; each of these is constantly sending forth branches and hanging roots, to form other trunks, and become the parents of a future progeny.

This magnificent pavilion affords a shelter to all travelers, particularly to the religious tribes of Hindoos, and is generally filled with a variety of birds, snakes and monkeys; the latter have often diverted me with their antic tricks, especially in their paternal affect on for their young offspring, by teaching them to select their food, and to leap from bough to bough. On a shooting party under this tree, one of my friends killed a female monkey, and carried it to his tent, which was soon surrounded by forty or fifty of the tribe, who, making a great noise, advanced to it in a menacing posture. On presenting his fowling-piece, they retreated, and appeared irresolute; but one, who, from his age and station in the van, seemed the head of the troop, stood his ground, chattering and menacing in a furious manner; nor could any effort less cruel than firing drive him off. He at length approached the tent door, when, finding his threats were of no avail, he began a lamentable moaning, and, by every token of grief and supplication, seemed to beg the body of the deceased. On this, it was given him. With tender sorrow he took it up in his arms, embraced it with conjugal affection, and carried it off with a sort of triumph to his expecting comrades. The artless behavior of this poor animal wrought so powerfully on the sportsmen that they resolved never again to level a gun at one of the monkey race.—N. Y. Ledger.

Birds and Telegraph Wires.

It has been supposed that birds become accustomed to the presence of telegraph wires, and are careful to avoid them in flying, but it would seem either that this is a mistake or that the birds on the Scotch and English moors are less intelligent than their fellows. Systematic observation there along a line of telegraph wires has shown that great destruction of bird-life goes on throughout the year, and that at certain seasons the roadside is literally strewn with the remains of unfortunate grouse, black game, partridge, snipe and other birds. Every morning at dawn marauding bands of rooks come from the lowland woods to feast on the dead and dying, and the farmers and shepherds in the region declare that more grouse are killed annually by the telegraph wires than by all the sportsmen.—Sportsman.

Must Have Been Falls.

Little Roger—Uncle John, I heard papa say you got pretty well soaked last night. Did it rain very hard?

Uncle John (with a sickly smile)—I don't exactly remember, Roger; I know I was dry enough early in the evening—Puck.

Savannah, Ga., claims the oldest wine in America. Some of the oldest inhabitants have Madeira nearly a century old. One gentleman has several lots of the famous All Saint Madeira, imported in 1791 and 1793, the year of the great fire in Savannah. Then there is the famous Hunter wine, imported about the same time. Some of it is still in the hands of friends of the family.

ALL ABOUT BONBONS.

Abominable Expense of Fancy Baskets for High Priced Candies.

There was never a time when it cost more money to keep a girl in candy than it does to-day. It is not enough to pay \$1.25 a pound for bonbons, but the sweetmeats must be put up in a five-dollar box or a nine-dollar basket, so as to provide a souvenir, which at the end of the season is counted among the trophies of Cupid's warfare. The boxes are legion and their beauty endureth forever. In the small designs there are powder-boxes, soap-boxes, sponge-boxes and pin-boxes, fit for a bride's toilet table; those in translucent crystal, which sell at \$3 and \$5; Derby silver, worth \$4, and quadruple white plate worth \$7, to which \$1.25 must be added for the chocolates, maroon glass or crystallized fruits with which the dainty receptacle is filled. Jewel cases, handkerchief-boxes, glove-holders and lace receivers, all of silver, variously decorated, have a capacity for something less than two pounds, and cost the unfortunate admirer the best part of \$25. Willow baskets, lined with tufted satin and strapped with leather, brass or bell-metal, have an immense sale the first time, but a man rarely gets caught twice.

The fair damsel who waits on the gullest customer and says: "Only \$2.50 for this," holding up a basket of twisted willow with an interior decoration of sapphire satin, doesn't intimate the extra cost of the ten pounds of choice mixed it will take to fill it.

There is no economy in the candy hampers, for the saving in willow means treble the outlay in bonbons. Little baskets for lace work, hairpins or toilet articles are elaborated with a satin bow secured with an ornamental pin, a spray of French flowers or a cluster of fruit made of rubber. They do not hold over twelve ounces and cost \$7 each. There is nothing to compare with the forever-and-ever box in price or sentiment, which is one of those favors that a woman never parts with.

In it she preserves her love-letters and the roses and lilies that play such an important part in the history of her society life. The casket has generally a secret drawer, a tiny key, and holds about two pounds of bonbons, which cost the purchaser some \$20. A few sterling boxes are to be had at \$60 and are never known to go to any address outside of Newport.

For the buyer who is satisfied to have his order filled in a moire paper box there is an array of little silvers which it is impossible to resist. These souvenirs, intended as a surprise are buried among the creams and almonds and wrapped in oiled paper. Fancy your delight, dear girl, while digging your way down with a pair of gilded tongs, to find a couple of days after the receipt of the box, a solid silver stamp box, a glove buttoner, a lace pin, a two inch paper knife, a bonbon fork or a bonbon tray not much greater in surface than a silver dollar.

Trinkets of this sort average \$3 exclusive of the candies, and constitute the novelty of the hour.

The very French bonbonnières made of jewel crystals, cameo and coral have taken the place of the silver boxes for the nonce, the fair nibblers of perfumed sweets finding the metal ruinous to light gloves. It is not possible to handle one of these silver bonbonnières during one turn of a ballroom or piazza without finding the fingers of an almond-glove a rich walnut.

The ladies who send bonbons to one another are even more extravagant in their favors than the men, but their gifts are more profitable, combining the useful with the sweet. For instance, a small sewing basket of manilla grass or rice rods for holding spool cotton, bodkin and scissors, is purchased for \$1 or less. As a lining a handkerchief is used, which may cost \$5 or \$50, protected by a sheet of paraffine paper. Into this bed of sheersst Lunon or finest lace an odd \$2 worth of assorted chocolates and fruit creams is dropped; a bow of satin ribbon covers the opening in the top, and, wrapped in white paper and tied with pink and gold cord, the offering is fit for a bride, and is as pretty a compliment as a guest can well pay her hostess.

Appropos of complimenting an entertainer, there are bonbon plates which rightly belong to the novel in silver goods. Bonbon baskets of shell form, with gold trimmings and fancy tongs, sell at \$29 in light weight. A service, including a shallow bowl, with twelve individual cups, is worth from \$90 to \$300, according to the work and weight. The cups are of petal or shell pattern and may be used in other courses than the last, for almonds, mushrooms, olives, small onions or to hold frozen tulips and roses.—N. Y. World.

A Redeeming Feature After All.

Proud Father (to scapegrace son)—You are a disgrace, sir, to the name of McSquillops. In fact, you have not a single McSquillops characteristic about you, sir, unless (scanning his features closely) unless it be your nose.

Scapgrace Son—And yet the boys all say my nose is what gives me dead away.

Proud Father—By its redness? Yes, sir. It wears a permanent blush of shame on account of its location on such a face.—Chicago Tribune.

A Mitigated Retraction.

First Doctor—You have been spreading the report that I have poisoned several people in this town. I want you to take it back.

Second Doctor—Certainly. I don't hesitate to say that there are several people in this town whom you have not yet poisoned. Hope you are satisfied now.—Texas Siftings.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—The 30,000 Christian nations of the Friendly Islands give \$15,000 a year for religious objects.

—Hawaii, one of the Sandwich islands, is said to have a Christian congregation of 4,500 members.

—On the diffusion of education among the people rests the preservation and perpetuation of our free institutions.

—Father O Connor, the converted priest, is said to have led 800 Catholics into Protestantism in five years in New York City.

—In the city of Omaha, Neb., there are over twenty Societies of Christian Endeavor, and the number is constantly growing.

—The latest educational report issued in Russia shows that only about one-tenth of the children in the Empire attend school.

A new Illinois law provides that no person who can not read and write the English language shall be eligible for the office of school-director.

—The American Baptist Education Society is now an incorporated body under the laws of the State of New York. The charter was drawn by Dr. H. L. Morehouse and Secretary Gates.

—The Buddhists have established a missionary magazine in Kyoto. It is published in English, and its object is to recommend Buddhism to all the world for adoption in the place of Christianity.

—It is calculated that out of 3,000,000 converts in all the foreign mission fields, 30,000 have gone as missionaries, being one out of every hundred, while Protestant Christendom has sent forth but one out of every 500.

—Religious jealousy in India between Hindoos and Mohammedans is said to be fit to involve the entire country in war the moment the British authority should be withdrawn. Lately a Mussulman procession to celebrate a convert was attacked with great fury, and some fatalities were the result.

—In regard to popular education in France statistics show that the competition between municipal or secular and Catholic or monastic schools has had the effect of sensibly increasing the aggregate attendance. In 1882 there were 5,341,000 children at the elementary schools. In 1887 there were 5,526,000. The private lay schools, however, have 43,000 pupils less than in 1882, while the private Catholic schools have 143,000 pupils more.

—According to recent statistics there are in Cuba 720 public and 537 private schools, with an average attendance of 40,352 children of both sexes. The annual cost of maintaining the public schools is \$560,225, which amount is furnished by the 135 municipalities on the island. The proportion of schools to inhabitants is one to every 1,205, and one child attends school for every thirty-eight inhabitants.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—Were every one to sweep before his own house, every street would be clean.

—Man, with all his wisdom, never knows who is his best friend as well as a baby.

—He who puts a bad construction on a good act, reveals his own wickedness of heart.

—The multitude is like the sea—it either bears you up or swallows you, according to the wind.

—As the mind must govern the hands, so in every society the man of intelligence must direct the man of labor.

—It is not possible to make a silk purse from the ear of a swine. Take a hog from a pen to a mansion and he will still be a hog.—N. O. Picayune.

—If a man does not make new acquaintances as he advances in life, he will soon find himself alone. A man should keep his friendship in constant repair.—Johnson.

—Implicit trust in the ultimate integrity of human nature is all very well in a prayer-meeting, but it won't work for a cent in an ordinary grocery store. Somerville Journal.

—The man who lives mainly within the limits of his physical senses certainly lives on a small scale, and at a low level, as compared with his possibilities.—N. Y. Independent.

—Our service in life should not be constrained, yet it is necessary sometimes that we compel ourselves to do our duty. When the flesh is weak, the spirit must drive it to its place and performances.—United Presbyterian.

—Great talents for conversation should be attended with great politeness. He who eclipses others owes them great civilities; and whatever a mistaken vanity may tell us, it is better to please in conversation than to shine in it.—Swift.

—Cato, being scurrilously treated by a low and vicious fellow, quietly said to him: "A contest between us is very unequal, for thou canst bear ill language with ease, and return it with pleasure; and to me it is unusual to heart and disagreeable to speak it."

—One of the secrets of successful living is the steadiness of aim and the resolution of will by which one bends circumstances or events to the working out of his own purpose; the other great secret of life is hearty, intelligent, and complete submission to its conditions and to all that it brings.—Rural New Yorker.

—"Doctor," said the patient, "I believe there is something wrong with my stomach." "Not a bit of it," replied the doctor, promptly, "God made your stomach and He knows how to make them. There's something wrong with the stuff you put in it, may be, and something wrong with the way you stuff it in and tramp it down, but your stomach is all right."

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

MUTUAL CONFIDENCES.

Said Miss Malvina Trotter to her neighbor Mrs. Potter:
"Together sitting on the porch one pleasant summer day:
"There's quite a startling story about young Mrs. Corey—
"Don't tell that I repeated it—or that's what people say."
"They quarreled with each other over one thing and another
"Till her husband threw a cup of tea full in her face one day:
"And vowing she would grieve him she now declares she'll leave him,
"Intends to sue for a divorce—or that's what people say."
"Do tell!" cried Mrs. Potter. "But I'm not surprised, Miss Trotter.
"I've thought they weren't quite happy. Now don't you breathe a word
"From me; but Deacon Draskitt stole a neighbor's bushel basket,
"And sold it for a quarter—or that's what I've heard."
"And his wife she is so cruel to that poor Peeta Buel!
"Whom she took from out the orphan's home! It actually occurred
"That she called her 'lazy sinner,' made her go without her dinner,
"And whipped her, whipped dreadfully—or that's what I have heard."
"Thus Miss Malvina Trotter and her neighbor Mrs. Potter
"That living summer afternoon with converse sweet beguiled,
"Till no matter what their station not a shred of reputation
"Was left in all that goodly town to woman, man or child."
"Dear me," mused Mrs. Potter when Miss Malvina Trotter
"With many a lingering last 'good-night' had homeward turned her way,
"It's positively inhuman for any decent woman to be forever talking about 'what people say.'"
Thought Miss Malvina Trotter as she left the house of Potter,
"It's sad how many dreadful things have in this town occurred;
"But worse than all together it puts in such high feather
"That gossip, Mrs. Potter, to tell 'what she has heard.'"
—Mary C. Huntington, in N. Y. Independent.

QUEER OLD DOBBLES.

Events Proved That He Was Not So Queer as He Seemed.

It was back in '58 and '59 that Dobbles made his first appearance in Red Star gulch. Rich seams had been struck, and the boys were making money pretty rapidly. As a natural consequence the influx of settlers was great, but the newcomers were all young or middle-aged men—all except Dobbles.

How he came by such a name, or whether he had any real right to it, were questions that did not bother the miners much, for inherited names and generally good antecedents were not often required in the mushroom cities and camps of the Wild West in those wild days. Even how he reached the gulch, from where or just when he came, were points upon which nobody appeared to be positive.

But what his business was there was a subject that more generally interested the men of the Red Star, for he did not seem to have any regular occupation; neither did he seem to want for any of the necessities of life, and he was never known to beg. The chief of regulators especially tried to satisfy himself as to the old man's means of subsistence, but the store-keeper only knew that Dobbles bought sparingly, and always paid for his purchases either in coin or "dust."

To be sure the old man might have been called up before the temporary authorities of the Red Star and made to account for himself; but the mode of questioning was seldom resorted to in mining communities in those days. When such an impromptu trial was held it almost invariably resulted in the expulsion from the camp of the man suspected or under surveillance; and such proceedings were taken only in desperate exigencies.

But "Queer Old Dobbles," as he came to be called almost from the day of his appearance in the gulch, excited only curiosity at first. He seemed hard of comprehension, in fact, very simple minded, and never spoke except when directly addressed. He appeared about camp at all hours of the day and night, until it became a mooted question if he ever slept at all. Though he was continually wandering or "prowling," as the boys termed it, nothing of value was ever missed in connection with his visits to different portions of the camp, and he soon came to be regarded as a harmless and mild type of lunatic.

The winter came, and one of the coldest winters for many years it was too, but for a wonder, old Dobbles survived it all right, when not less than half a score of men gave up the ghost through freezing during those long cold months. The old man lived, when at home—which he rarely was—in a cosy little affair that was half cabin and half tent. The most of the time he shared the somewhat superior accommodations of the miners, and by the unwritten law of such communities he was always tolerated, though perhaps he was seldom really welcome.

When the spring had come again the gulch was once more a most delightful spot to dwell in. The climate was dry and healthy, and there seemed to be vigor and new life in the very air. Every one appeared to feel the revivifying effect of spring's advent except old Dobbles.

"How did ye come through the winter, old man?" the miners would ask him, and the queer old fellow, almost as much of a stranger as when he first came to the Red Star, would shake his head mournfully and say:

"Poorly, sir, poorly! my cough is getting worse and worse every day. And, as if in verification, his words were followed invariably by a tremendous fit of coughing.

"Consumption," the boys would say as they turned away from old Dobbles; "poor old fellow, he won't see another whole winter here! He'll pack his dust and go beyond the Eternal when cold weather comes again."

The old man seemed in a fair way to realize these predictions concerning himself. Indeed he appeared to be gradually melting away into another world through the hot summer that followed the spring.

"You must sleep more, my boy," said the storekeeper, compassionately, one day; "don't prowl 'round so much by night. It don't look jest honest-like, and it ain't healthy, nuther."

"It's the only way I can rest," said Dobbles, brokenly; "it seems to do me more good than sleeping."

This was followed by another spasm of coughing. The old man tottered away, his legs trembling under the weight of his body and his head shaking as if palsied.

A syndicate of Eastern capitalists bought five or six adjoining claims that gave promise of great production, and by summer time the new company had over one hundred men hard at work. Improved machinery brought vast amounts of precious ore out of the soil of the Red Star gulch and every claim that promised gold in abundance was speedily staked out by fresh arrivals, who came in hundreds.

Maurice Telson, a dashing black whiskered, athletic-looking fellow, who stood over six feet in his long boots, had been selected as the superintendent of the "Marjorie," as the big claim of the Eastern speculators was styled. Telson had come to the gulch a few weeks previous to Dobbles' first appearance. He was not particularly well liked, for he was distant and inclined to be overbearing; but he was a fluent talker when he wanted to be, a dead shot and thoroughly "game," qualities which ensured him respect if not esteem.

Wages were paid to workers on the Marjorie on the first day of every month, and Telson personally supervised the paying off. Gold and silver coin were the only forms of money ever seen in the Red Star region in those days, and even that would not have been available were it not for a little bank which had been started about two years earlier at Payson City, forty miles distant from the gulch. Naturally enough, the work of bringing the coin on from the bank was also personally superintended by Telson, who devoted three days to the round trip, always accompanied by an ample guard, for the "rustlers" were notoriously active in the vicinity of prosperous frontier communities in those days.

The reason why the company preferred to pay in currency rather than "dust" was that payment in the latter commodity involved more or less waste or overpayment. The miners would unquestionably have preferred the dust, but were forced to content themselves with Telson's way of doing business. But during the summer complaints came in faster and thicker that much of the coin was "queer"—in other words, spurious and counterfeit.

"That's curious," said Telson, when one of the men brought this grievance to the superintendent; "the bank wouldn't play such a trick on me, and I'll swear the 'queer' stuff wasn't substituted for good on the way home. If the money was changed—and it certainly appears to have been—it happened after we got here with it, and without my knowledge."

A few days later a delegation of the miners waited upon the superintendent in his cabin office and made a general protest that they were being paid in counterfeit money. Telson repeated what he had said on the former occasion, and added, impressively:

"Boys, this thing has gone far enough to require investigation. There is undoubtedly some one 'showing the queer' right and left. He may be some one who is shrewd enough, and has facilities for robbing me and replacing it with his own bad coin. Keep your eyes open, and if the second is caught he will get swift justice!"

The men departed, growling and dissatisfied, but determined to keep on the alert and capture the counterfeit if possible. One look at their faces would have satisfied any one of the horrible fate in store for the unknown rascal when he should be detected. Another pay-day came around, and several thousand dollars more of the worthless currency got into circulation, despite the great vigilance exercised by every one concerned.

Excitement and indignation grew to feverish proportions, and on the following morning strange stories got afloat about the gulch. It was said that a solitary horseman had galloped into the camp late at night, that he had gone straight to bid Dobbles' cabin, had remained there for upwards of an hour, and had then galloped off again at a break-neck pace. The visits of the mysterious stranger, coupled with the circulation of spurious money, assumed a dark import in the minds of the miners when these rumors became generally known.

About four o'clock in the afternoon old Dobbles, apparently feebler than ever, strolled into the vicinity of the Marjorie. The men regarded him with the blackest of looks, which he did not seem to notice. He tarried for several minutes, speaking to no one, and spoken to by none. At last he turned to go, when, as if by common impulse, the miners roughly seized him and threw him to the ground.

Old Dobbles lay there as if dazed, and asked no explanation. Twenty or thirty men bounded off to his cabin, and came back a few minutes later with several small bags of specie. The storekeeper, who had been attracted to the scene by the unusual proceedings, examined the bags one after another, and pronounced the coin as all bad and spurious.

"Up with him! Short life and speedy journey for the rascal!" shouted the infuriated miners.

More dead than alive, old Dobbles was dragged for the distance of a half mile, out upon the Payson City road, where there was a convenient tree for hanging. The storekeeper brought an empty barrel upon his shoulder, and on the head of this the old man was made to stand. In a few moments a halter was tied around his neck, and the other end swung over a low projecting limb of the tree.

The proportions of the crowd had steadily increased until there were hundreds of men upon the scene. Maurice Telson was there, and evidently relished the summary justice to be dealt out to this poor, infirm wretch. "I hope they'll make a quick job of it," he said to those around him.

The scene that followed was a wild, indescribable one. Cheers went up from hundreds of throats as it became evident that their victim had only a few minutes to live. Old Dobbles was seen wildly gesticulating for silence, and gradually the noise subsided sufficiently for him to make himself heard.

"Men," he began, in a tone that was weak at first, but strengthened and became clearer as he went on, "I have a little story to tell you before I go to that place above. I had a daughter once, as good and pure a woman as any that can be found outside of Heaven. She was dutiful to me, and my one ambition was to see her happy in life. There never was a cloud upon our little horizon until a man came into our home one day whom I have cursed ever since."

"Men, it was the old story of betrayal and desertion. My poor darling, once innocent in the eyes of all men, and still innocent in the honesty of misguided love, left my roof and followed that man. Sometimes she would overtake him, only to be repulsed, only to follow him again and again, in the blind hope that sooner or later he would relent and take her to his heart once more."

Old Dobbles paused and looked around him. Only his eye saw a cloud of dust up the Payson City road, a cloud that dimly enveloped the forms of approaching horsemen.

"Well," demanded a burly miner, "what's this to do with us?" "Let me finish, answered the old man, "and then do your will with me. As my daughter became an outcast and a wanderer, so I too left my lonely home and followed in her footsteps as best I could. Never once did I overtake her, but many times I nearly found her only to be eluded. Her two ruling ideas were to join the man she loved in spite of her wrongs and to escape the presence of the parent on whom she had visited so much sorrow."

"I followed her west into the mining camps, but never succeeded in exactly locating her. I came to Red Star gulch and discovered, not her, but the villain who had brought all this wretchedness upon me and mine. He had found prosperity here, where here his past is unknown to you. To-day he received a letter from my Jennie, and crumbled it in his hands. I was following him and picked it up. My poor little girl is in Payson City now, pleading that she may join him."

Dobbles paused again, his voice choked by sobs, and cast a covert glance up the road. The cloud of dust was coming nearer. A few minutes would suffice to bring the horsemen to the tree. But none except the old man saw this, so absorbed were the rest in his words.

It was plain that he was carrying his heart with him, when Maurice Telson broke in, impatiently:

"Who is this man you accuse? Come, out with it, old man."

"It is you!" shouted old Dobbles, and immediately subsided into a fit of coughing.

"You lie!" yelled Telson. "Come, boys, up with the old rascal!" But there was a division of opinion whether the hanging should take place. Pistols were drawn, and it looked as if sides would be formed. Dobbles, alone of all the crowd, seemed perfectly calm as he stood upon the barrel, awaiting the decision of his fate.

"Hang him!" shouted the superintendent again. "Then as many of you as like may go to Payson City with me, and if the old man's words are true, use me as you are about to use him."

This brought back to the miners the real issue at stake, and several of them reached forward to seize the rope and swing the alleged counterfeit into space. But the horsemen had arrived, they wore blue coats, and at their head rode a sergeant; beside him a man in plain clothes.

"Stop!" thundered the officer. "We want that man," and the troops drove straight through the astonished crowd.

"Why, it's McCausland himself!" exclaimed the man in plain clothes who had borne the sergeant company. "What in the world are you doing up there, Mac?"

And to the astonishment of everybody except the new-comers, old Dobbles straightened up and looked wonderfully energetic and supremely happy. Those near enough heard him say:

"They had me up as the counterfeit, and I am afraid they would have hanged me if I hadn't known you were coming before sundown, and so endeavored to hold their interest until you got here. You see, they went to my hut

and found that coin which I had seized in Telson's cabin unknown to him. Really did look like a clear case against me, didn't it?"

"It certainly did," assented the man in plain clothes, "and I'm mighty glad we got here when we did. You wouldn't look nice, Mac, dangling from a tree in this wild West country."

"See here, Dobbles, Mac, or What's-your-name, how about that darter of your'n in Payson City?" demanded one of the miners who had listened to the above dialogue with a great deal of curiosity, but not with very much clearness of perception.

"Old Dobbles laughed heartily in a way he had never been heard to laugh before in the camp, as he answered:

"My name is McCausland—Captain McCausland of the United States secret service. I've been here the greater part of a year, trying to make out a case against Telson for passing counterfeit here and elsewhere; but he is one of the shrewdest fellows I ever came across, and it's been a long hunt. A little while ago I got into Telson's place on the quiet, and seized several bags of the 'queer.' Then I wrote to my friend here, Joe Barker, also of the secret service, who was waiting to hear from me in Payson City, and he was the man who came to the gulch to see me last night. When he left he promised to bring the troops' to assist me to-day, and he has saved my life by doing so."

"But what about yer darter in Payson City?" persisted three or four of the men, who did not even then comprehend the situation.

"My daughter, gentlemen," responded the Captain, who seemed suddenly to have grown twenty years younger, "was simply the creature of my own fancy, and I think I owe my life to a clever little piece of acting, I never had a daughter and yet she saved my life. Strange, isn't it?"

But while the Captain was talking Barker had not been idle. Telson was making off across country as fast as he could go on foot, but the younger detective, with the assistance of some of the miners, overtook him and brought him back.

The ex-superintendent and counterfeit hadn't a word to say; he was tied into a saddle, and the detectives and the troops started back to Payson City with their prisoner by sundown.

"Don't forget your poor old Dobbles, boys," cried McCausland, as he galloped out of the camp that evening amid cheers from hundreds of throats.

And they never did. The tale of "Queer Old Dobbles," and his long and patient hunt for the counterfeit is one that the new generation of miners there are never tired of hearing.—Harrie Irving Hancock in Boston Globe.

THE COLOR OF BIRDS.

How It May Be Affected by the Use of Cayenne Pepper.

Dr. Saueremann, whose high reputation among the physiological societies of the world gives great weight to his conclusions, has lately made a series of investigations into the effect that cayenne pepper has upon birds, fowls, pigeons, and other species of the feathered family. These investigations were undertaken in connection with the observed fact that canaries fed with cayenne pepper acquired a ruddy plumage. This diet was found only to produce the effect stated upon young birds when given to them before they moulted. The color of the feathers of the old birds was not affected at all, although a considerable amount of the pepper was given at different times, extending over an interval of several weeks. Moisture was found to facilitate the change of color to a ruddy hue, which was again discharged under the influence of sunlight or of a cold, dry atmosphere. The whole of the pepper is not required to produce the change, a portion of it being quite inactive, as for example the piperin and several extractives; similarly the red coloring matter alone had no effect on the color of the feathers. It is rather the triolein, which occurs in the pepper in large quantities, together with the characteristic pigment, which brings about the change of color by holding the red pigment of the pepper in solution. Glycerine may be used instead of triolein to bring about the same result.

The same statement holds good with regard to the feeding of birds with anti-line colors. The red pigment of the pepper is also stored up in the egg yolk as well as in the feathers. The first appearance of this colored pigment in the yolk can be observed as a colored ring four days after the commencement of feeding with the pigment dissolved in fat. Continuing this diet for forty-eight hours will result in the coloring of the entire yolk. As these experiments have proved so instructive and interesting they are to be continued throughout the present season, when the results will be embodied in a report to the Berlin Physiological Society.—N. Y. Times.

"When your man's asleep is the time to tell how he stands work," says William Muldoon, speaking of the amount of training an athlete should have.

"So long as he sleeps well he's all right, but when he begins to be restless and to have night sweats, and shows similar evidences that his nervous system is strained, then let up a little on the work. You've heard men say they were so tired they couldn't sleep; well, that's literally true when a man has had too much exercise. But you need never worry so long as your man sleeps soundly."

—Artificial ice is cheaper in southern cities than the natural ice is in the north.

ENGLISH INFLUENCE.

How It Is Making Itself Felt Under Republican Patronage.

It will be remembered that during the Presidential campaign last year the Republican party made liberal use of John Bull as a scare-crow for wage-earners. He was represented as the controlling influence over the Democratic administration and as preparing to gobble up all American industries in the event of the re-election of Mr. Cleveland. The working-men were repeatedly warned against the schemes of the British manufacturers to secure control of our trade and industries through the co-operation of the wicked Democrats. Forged extracts from English newspapers were circulated freely by Mr. Herbert Radclyffe, and other Republican agents, to show that England was particularly interested in the success of the Democratic party. The forgeries were exposed, but they were circulated all the same until election day. The party which was to save American working-men from the clutches of John Bull regained power, and now we find that the British manufacturer has a stronger hold on American industries than he ever dreamed of before. English capitalists are buying up mills, factories and furnaces and the "pauper labor" we are warned against is being imported in large quantities despite all laws to the contrary. An Englishman is in a confidential position at the White House, and another representative of John Bull is to make out the eleventh census and report on the condition and progress of American industry. The American markets are fast passing into the hands of British capitalists, and that vaunted palladium of our liberties, the sacred tariff, enables those foreigners to effect an easy conquest of our country.

With Englishmen running our mills, iron works and other industries, and imported laborers replacing American working-men, the feelings of those who allowed themselves to be deceived last year by the most transparent cheats, must be of a very unpleasant kind. They received ample warning that the so-called protective tariff was calculated to leave them the prey of syndicates and foreign speculators, who had only to place themselves under its protection in order to fleece labor and to secure the control of our markets. That infallible panacea so eloquently recommended to American working-men last year turns out to be a protective tariff for British capitalists, who are enabled to keep out all competition after gaining control of our markets. In one respect the Republican organs and orators were right. John Bull wanted our markets and was prepared to bid high for them. But it was hardly to be expected by the most rabid protectionist that within four months after the party warned the country against the schemes of John Bull, assumed the reins of government, British capital should have such a foothold here and British manufacturers should be enjoying the benefits of our war tariff.

When American working-men in every branch of industry find their wages reduced, or the "pauper labor of Europe" taking their places, they may realize, perhaps, what little dependence may be placed on Republican promises and assertions during a Presidential campaign.—Albany (N. Y.) Argus.

POVERTY OF FARMERS.

A Condition of Things Due to Oppressive Tariff Taxation.

Why are farmers poor? This question is exciting much discussion in the special agricultural journals. It seems to be agreed that farmers are poor, and all the communications published that are written by leading farmers all over the States and Territories unite in this admission. The reason for the prevailing poverty among half the population is not so much a cause of dispute as might be expected. Burdens that fall unequally and that lie like an incubus upon the agricultural interests are recognized by all as the chief cause of this distress among the farmers. Increasing taxes, chief among which is that which comes like a thief in the night under cover of a false theory and pretense, but which cuts into the farmer's pocket at every turn and mauls him ruinously every time he makes a purchase of any thing needful in household business. The onerous tariff presses upon the farmer like those exactions levied upon agriculture in such misgoverned countries as Turkey, Egypt and India, and which take every thing from the cultivator of the soil except a bare living, which is left to him that he may continue to live and work and be taxed.

One example of how the farmer is taxed may be given as it comes to the knowledge of the writer. A manufacturer of woolen goods in Scotland advertised in an English farmers' journal that he would sell his cloths at retail to farmers or exchange them for wool. The writer wrote for samples and prices of the goods. They were of excellent quality; Scotch tweeds, chevots and such cloths as make the best clothing for farmers, and were of pure wool and free from "shoddy," "mungo" and the waste trash that is so largely mixed with wool in ordinary home-made goods. The prices were so low as to astonish an American purchaser; 50 cents, 62 cents, 75 cents and less than one dollar a yard for the best grades. For \$3.50 cloth for a full suit of such goods as cost \$20 here could be purchased. But on looking up the list of import duties it is found that our supposed paternal Government exacts a tax upon these cloths of 50 cents per

pound, and in addition thereto of 35 per cent ad valorem, thus increasing the cost more than 100 per cent; on the cheapest of the goods it is 170 per cent. And this tax is said to be for the farmers' interest and for their protection.

Let us see how this tax protects the farmer. It is supposed that the import duty on foreign wool makes up for this loss to the farmers. In England the wool of which these goods is made is worth 22 cents per pound. In New York it is worth 30 cents. Supposing the difference is the measure of advantage gained by the American farmer, it benefits only those who grow wool, and every other farmer pays the tax without even this small and questionable benefit. This is only one example of hundreds which might be mentioned, all of which bear heavily upon the farmers. No doubt every thoughtful farmer will be able to give an answer to the question just now so widely discussed: Why are farmers poor? If he will turn his thoughts this way.—N. Y. Times.

THE SUGAR EXTORTION.

The Only Way to Relieve the People is to Put Sugar on the Free List.

Sugar raw and refined should go on the free list. The tax paid last year directly into the Treasury amounted to over three-fourths of the actual value of the enormous quantity of 2,621,098,473 pounds (two thousand five hundred and twenty-one million pounds). In addition to this tax a combination of "Captains of Industry" known as the Sugar Trust is this year taking advantage of the restrictions imposed on this market by the tariff laws to extort an enormous amount in private taxation for their own benefit. The estimated net profits of the refiners' tariff ring last year was \$19,000,000. This year the robbery will be much heavier. The trust claims that the advance is due to a decreased supply of raw sugar—to natural laws of supply and demand. It is not worth while to argue on that point while a tax of three-fourths of the value of all sugar used in the American market is paid by the consumer. Such a tax so interferes with the laws of supply and demand that while it exists it is absurd to talk of high price being due to natural causes. If with all sugar, refined and raw, on the free list, the Refiners' Trust can then control the market, it will be fair trade and no robbery.

As a matter of fact no trust can long control an open market on any staple article. Abolish the sugar tax and the refiners' ring will be abolished with it. The Republic is heartily in favor of the abolition of both the tax and the trust created by the tax. The Republican party is urged by certain Republican papers to pursue this course and Republican speakers have frequently attacked the tax as a tribute paid to Louisiana. This is untrue, as the Louisiana industry is already virtually ruined under the tax, but even if the Louisiana planters were highly prosperous, it would be grossly unjust to the people to keep them so. The tariff question has assumed a shape where the fight, if made at all, must be made for impartial justice. It is plainly impossible to scale down the present tariff horizontally. The only method by which reform is possible is through abolishing or cutting the tax on one article at a time, and this is the time for sugar.

The Republican party has control of both houses of Congress and the Presidency. It will be obliged to show its relations to the sugar trust which now "has its fingers in every sugar bowl in the land." Without Government assistance and connivance, the trust could not practice this extortion. The tax should be abolished outright. Put all grades of sugar on the free list, and if the trust can survive by a fair trade in an open market, let it survive.—St. Louis Republic.

DRIFT OF OPINION.

—Uncle Sam's four new baby girls are said to be doing finely. They will doubtless grow rapidly and be a credit to their sire, as they will naturally inherit a good constitution from the old man.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

—"Re-rating" is the name politely given to the plan of reducing the surplus pursued by Mr. Harrison's Pension Commissioner. It would be more accurate to call it by a simpler name—it is theft.—St. Louis Republic.

—No President before Harrison ever so cynically disregarded the pledges of his party, broke his own promises and repudiated the public service as has the pious Mr. Harrison during the four months of his incumbency.—N. Y. World.

—"An uncalled-for insult" is the way Orator Horr characterizes the tender of the Consulship to Valparaiso to him. There seems to be a wide discrepancy between Orator Horr's estimate of himself and other people's estimate of him.—Boston Herald.

—Roswell G. Horr explains his declination of the Valparaiso Consulship by saying: "If I can't be tablecloth, I won't be dish-rag." Fortunately, the waiting throng of office-seekers includes an ample number of patriots who are not so fastidious.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Ind.).

—But the trouble with Tanner is that he has not sense enough to keep his looting within reasonable limits, and this illustration of the outrageous selfishness and dishonesty to which the generous pension system of the United States has been prostituted must make an impression that will not be effaced even by Tanner's removal.—Philadelphia Times.

The Kansas City Evening News has put on a new head and been otherwise improved.

Atchison Patriot.—The PATRIOT is pleased to welcome to its exchange table that sterling Democratic sheet, the Chase County COURANT.

Mr. L. Vincent of the Winfield Non-conformist, was in Atchison yesterday. Vincent is one of the Vincent brothers, who have been working so hard to clear up the Coffeyville bomb mystery.

It is against the law to shoot prairie chickens, but they are being slain all the same.—Strook City Republican.

Yes; and we have been told of a certain Republican, "law-abiding" (?) editor, having been seen, a few days ago, taking one of these same "prohibited" birds, feathers and all, to a sick lady and making her a present of it; and no arrests have yet been made either; still, were we giving a guess on where that prairie chicken came from, we would say it was "slain" on Peyton creek, by a Republican editor and by him given to the other one who made it a present to the sick lady, to be eaten by her, feathers and all, we suppose, as it was not cooked.

GRAND ARMY REUNION, MILWAUKEE.

The Twenty-third National encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, August 28 to 31, 1889, inclusive.

For ticket rates and information regarding train service, etc., call on nearest Santa Fe Route Agent, or address GEO. T. NICHOLSON, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

SPECIAL SCHOOL MEETING.

Pursuant to call, the people of Cottonwood Falls school district met in special session, in the school-house, at 2 o'clock, p. m., last Thursday.

On motion, the school year was reduced from nine to eight months, and the Board was authorized to employ seven teachers for the coming year.

On motion, it was decided not to build this year, and the Board was authorized to rent additional room for the school year.

The meeting then adjourned.

Subscribe for the COURANT.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The Knights of Pythias Lodge, under the name of Twin City Lodge No. 60, was instituted in this city, Thursday evening, August 8, 1889, by Grand Chancellor Morgan Caraway, of Great Bend, Kansas, assisted by Past Grand Chancellor G. W. Holmes, of Newton, and the following visiting Sir Knights: O. N. Eberle, Otto Wester, B. F. Denton, T. M. Coleman and E. Berggren, of Newton Lodge No. 69; J. P. Polk, J. M. Parker, Matt. S. Gilfoy, C. H. Shaffer, J. D. Gripper, F. R. Kiglorly, P. E. Kanber and M. F. Wooster, of Council Grove Lodge No. 106; and C. M. Clark, T. A. Haymaker, A. P. Hoover, J. L. House and W. H. Herbert, of Minerva Lodge No. 166, of Peabody, Kas., and E. C. Kendig, John Hoffer, M. E. Gibson, John G. Worthington, J. H. Davis, J. P. Martin, M. Fahney, N. B. Ireland, John Patterson, John Harrison and last, but not least, the genial sheriff of Lyon county, Waldo Worster, of Damascus Dodge No. 11, of Emporia, Kas.

The Grand Lodge of Emergency was organized as follows: Grand Chancellor, G. W. Holmes; Past Grand Chancellor, N. B. Ireland; Grand Vice Chancellor, W. F. Rightmire; Grand Prelate, O. N. Eberle; Grand Master at Arms, B. F. Denton; Grand Inner Guard, Otto Wester; Grand Outer Guard, E. Berggren.

While Grand Lodge of Emergency was being formed a hallot was had among those who had signed the application for a dispensation to organize a Lodge here, and thirty-three persons were elected to membership in the Lodge. The work of conferring the secret work of the order was then begun and continued until 11:45, when a recess was had, and a raid was made on the Commissary Department, presided over by the Ladies of the M. E. C. Social Circle.

The work of Twin City Lodge was completed at 4:40 o'clock, Friday morning, August 9, 1889. The following named persons being installed as officers to rule this Castle Hall of Pythian Knights for the first official term of six months: Past Chancellor, W. F. Rightmire; Chancellor, Commander, H. J. Radcliff; Vice Chancellor, R. D. Rees; Master of Finance, C. M. Frye; Keeper of Records and Seals, W. Y. Morgan; Master at Arms, F. P. Cochran; Inner Guard, W. C. Gruwell; Outer Guard, J. G. Atkinson.

KANSAS PATENTS.

The following patents were granted for three weeks ending Aug. 6, 1889, reported expressly for this paper by Joseph H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and foreign patents, Washington, D. C.

SUPREME JUDGE.

Col. Thomas S. Jones was appointed and confirmed judge of the appellate court of Guthrie, last evening, by the mayor and council.

I am now making cabinets for \$2.00 per dozen, and warrant all work to give satisfaction. Am prepared to do copying, unlearning and everything pertaining to the art.

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

WANTED, A man and wife to work on ranch, 11 miles southeast of Florence. For particulars, apply on ranch.

Wanted, GEO. TOPPING.

Delinquent Tax List of 888.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. L. A. M. Reese, Treasurer of the County and State aforesaid, hereby give notice that I will on the first Tuesday in September, A. D. 1889, and the succeeding days thereafter, sell at public auction at my office, at the county seat of Chase county, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, so much of each tract of land and town lot heretofore sold as may be necessary to pay the taxes, penalties and charges thereon for the year 1888.

Done at my office in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, this 26th day of July, 1889. A. M. BRESSE, County Treasurer.

BAZAAR TOWNSHIP.

Table with columns: Description, S T R, Description, S T R. Lists various land parcels with acreage and owner names.

CEDAR TOWNSHIP.

Table with columns: Description, S T R, Description, S T R. Lists various land parcels with acreage and owner names.

COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP.

Table with columns: Description, S T R, Description, S T R. Lists various land parcels with acreage and owner names.

DIAMOND CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Table with columns: Description, S T R, Description, S T R. Lists various land parcels with acreage and owner names.

FALLS TOWNSHIP.

Table with columns: Description, S T R, Description, S T R. Lists various land parcels with acreage and owner names.

TOLEDO TOWNSHIP.

Table with columns: Description, S T R, Description, S T R. Lists various land parcels with acreage and owner names.

CRAWFORD'S ADDITION TO CLEMENTS.

Table with columns: Lots, Block, Lots, Block. Lists land parcels.

NORTH COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Table with columns: Lots, Block, Lots, Block. Lists land parcels.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Table with columns: Lots, Block, Lots, Block. Lists land parcels.

GRAND VIEW ADDITION.

Table with columns: Lots, Block, Lots, Block. Lists land parcels.

ENSLIE'S ADDITION TO STRONG CITY.

Table with columns: Lots, Block, Lots, Block. Lists land parcels.

CARTER'S ADDITION TO STRONG CITY.

Table with columns: Lots, Block, Lots, Block. Lists land parcels.

NORTH ADDITION TO STRONG CITY.

Table with columns: Lots, Block, Lots, Block. Lists land parcels.

LONG DESCRIPTION IN STRONG CITY.

Commencing at the cor of ne 1/4 of ne 1/4 of s 20 T 19 S, R 20 E, thence west 305 ft then S 5 chains and 3/4 links; thence N 50 ft for beginning; thence W to point on line on a side of Chestnut St of Strong City, thence N on said line of Chestnut St to a point on a line of Water St of Strong City; thence east on said line of said St to base line; thence S to beginning.

ELMDALE.

Table with columns: Lots, Block, Lots, Block. Lists land parcels.

MATFIELD GREEN.

Table with columns: Lots, Block, Lots, Block. Lists land parcels.

REED'S ADDITION.

Table with columns: Lots, Block, Lots, Block. Lists land parcels.

REED'S SECOND ADDITION.

Table with columns: Lots, Block, Lots, Block. Lists land parcels.

MITCHELL'S ADDITION.

Table with columns: Lots, Block, Lots, Block. Lists land parcels.

RICHARD'S.

Table with columns: Lots, Block, Lots, Block. Lists land parcels.

BAZAAR.

Table with columns: Lots, Block, Lots, Block. Lists land parcels.

CEDAR POINT.

Table with columns: Lots, Block, Lots, Block. Lists land parcels.

CLEMENTS.

Table with columns: Lots, Block, Lots, Block. Lists land parcels.

TOLEDO.

Table with columns: Lots, Block, Lots, Block. Lists land parcels.

WONSLAU.

Table with columns: Lots, Block, Lots, Block. Lists land parcels.

HUMPHREYS'

Advertisement for HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS, listing various ailments treated and the location of the office in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

H. F. GILLETT,

SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & GILLETT, DEALER IN

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.

SHOP WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY.



B. U. SCHLAUDECKER, ROLAND ROBERTS

ERIE MEAT MARKET.

SCHLAUDECKER & ROBERTS, Proprietors. Dealers in—

All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash paid for HIDES.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

JNO. F. TAYLOR, W. H. TAYLOR, DAVID SMITH

TAYLOR, TAYLOR & CO.,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OFFICE, 80 EXCHANGE BUILDING.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

SALESMEN: JNO. F. TAYLOR AND W. H. TAYLOR, Cattle Salesmen.

DAVID SMITH, Hog Salesman, and E. S. POSTON, Office.

J. P. STROCK, Yardman and Assistant Salesman.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wm. H. HOLSINGER, Hardware, Stoves and Tinware,

FARM MACHINERY & WIND MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps,

PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS,

W. H. HOLSINGER,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

460 Acres of Land for Sale.

The Fisher estate, consisting of 460 acres of good, bottom land, all under fence, in Falls township, on the Cottonwood river, east of Cottonwood Falls is offered for sale.

One 40 acre tract has a good house and well on it, and the old homestead (200 acres) has a good house and well on it. It will be sold in whole or in part. For price and terms apply to

RICHARD CUTBERT, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

B. Birkett, J. Verner, J. C. Scroggin.

Birkett, Verner & Co.,

LIVE STOCK Commission - Merchants,

ROOM 19, LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE,

Kansas - City, - Mo.

CATTLE SALESMEN. M. J. VERNER, J. C. SCROGGIN.

HOG SALESMEN. S. BIRKETT, DAN. BROWN.

FEED BUYER. C. H. HILL, Solicitor and Feed Buyer.

W. H. WIGGINS, Office, J. A. LOGAN, Yardman

767-77

Advertisement for ATTORNEYS AT LAW, listing Joseph G. Waters, Thos. H. Crisham, C. N. Sterry, A. M. Conaway, and Wm. J. Allison, with their respective offices and services.

THE SKINNERS.

Their Essay to Enter Society and What Came of It.



ANDY, it kinder seems as if we'd ought to go to this here charity ball. We don't want to besting with our money now we've got it, and besides, I've got a hankering to go.

"Well, we're a pretty couple to think of going to a ball. How old was your last birthday?"

"Mandy, you needn't be throwing it up to a feller that he's getting on to the shady side of life. I'm willing to admit that I ain't quite so young as I was once, but you ain't so old as I be. It's on your account I was thinking of it."

"Well, Nathan, don't think of it any more. It's foolish."

Nathan slept very poorly that night. He was thinking of the ball. Poor, foolish fellow, he wanted Mandy to have one more chance to shine. He said to himself: "Why, they couldn't none of the girls compare with her. I'd like to know what's been the good of our coming to town if we ain't a-goin' to git inter sassety. I've allers wanted to move in the best circles and here she's a chance to git acquainted with the Hallams and McDonalds and all the rest, what must Mandy do but turn stubborn."

At breakfast the next morning while Mandy baked griddles full of crisp, brown cakes, and Nathan heroically devoured them as they floated in rich amber sirup, he spoke: "Mandy, I've been thinking it's our duty to go."

"To go to what, Nathan?" said Mrs. Skinner, absently. She was thinking she must get something to tempt Nathan's appetite.

"He never stopped off with four griddles full when we was up home. It must be the air ain't quite so good here in the city," she thought.

"Why, the charity ball," said Nathan, impatiently interrupting her reverie.

"O, yes," answered Mrs. Skinner, recalling herself; "Remember you did speak of it."

"Speak of it! I say we must go! He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord," you know. Our money may be took away from us if we don't use it right."

"Well, I can't help it. I'd like to help some of them awful poor folks, but I can't go to that ball, and Nathan, I wouldn't quote Bible to git me to go."

"You've got to go, Mandy. I've set my boot down that we'll go, and I won't be disputed."

If I were to tell you that Mandy never intended in the least to go, you would wonder why she meekly answered: "Very well, Nathan, if you're so set on goin', I suppose we'll go."

Mandy was a wise woman, and she had not lived with Nathan Skinner all his years without learning to let him have his own way, apparently.

"Good. Now, Mandy, that sounds right. You know you'll have to have a new dress and some other fixin's."

"Nathan Skinner, you're extravagant. Such things is sinful. I s'nd just wear my black silk."

"No, you won't do no such thing. I ain't been a reading the papers lately for nothin'. If you'd noticed you'd a seen me studyin' them new fashions. What was I lookin' fer, a new gown for my Mandy?"

Nathan leaned back in his chair, shut his eyes and said, meditatively: "I see ye a standin' on that ball-room floor a wavin' a ostrich feather fan, yer back hair put up on the top of yer head, yer front hair cut rather short and wavy like, and a dress—let's see, what'll yer dress be? I think a purty red velvet, and you'll wear gloves, Mandy, long ones, to reach plum to yer shoulder."

He opened his eyes and said, briskly: "I'll go with you and help you git things; you see I know yer taste is pretty sober and I ain't a-goin' to have you look gaudy. We'll have to git it to-day, Mandy. After you git the dishes done up, we'll go down and see what we can find."

That day they were seen to enter every dry-goods store in the city. Nathan invariably took the lead.

"Trot down yer best velvet," he would say, "I don't care how much it costs."

The shade of velvet which he wanted was not to be found. He had an exaggerated notion in his mind, gleaned from some very flashy novel, as to the wonderful richness which velvet might possess. A disappointed couple they started home that night.

"Let's give it up, Nathan."

"Well, I rather think I won't. They keep more variety in them big stores down to New York, don't they? I'm a-goin' to send there."

He composed a letter beginning "Dear Sirs," and then there was a long pause. The letter when finished did not satisfy

ing off between "promenade all," "John hands," "sachet to partners," "al-o-mas left."

Mandy's dancing was something pleasant to see. Her plump, pretty figure, with the lines of youthful grace still in it, showed to great advantage as she took the steps with Nathan, proving she had not forgotten.

The dress came. Nathan was a little disappointed, but Mandy was pleased and almost wished she could go to the ball.

Nathan, having ideas of his own on the subject, they searched the whole city over before they found the right person to undertake the making of the dress. Then Nathan said to her: "Now, I want it to fit amazing! You can cut it a little low, for Mandy's got such a pretty neck. Make it stylish. Money don't need to hinder."

He stopped every day to see how the making progressed.

Just four days before the ball the dress came home in a large box. Mandy was looking at it and wondering if she should not wait and let Nathan open it, when a city ambulance drove up to the house, and as Mandy with an agonized face opened the door, they brought Nathan in to her.

"O, Nathan! what's the matter?" she cried, when she knew he was not killed.

"I fell on a piece of ice and broke my leg, they say. Oh, Mandy, I'm afraid you can't go to the ball," and he groaned.

"Do you suppose I care for that when you're hurt?" said Mandy.

When the doctors had set the leg and told him it meant three months in bed, and when he felt a little easier, they talked it all over.

"I'm sorry on your account, Mandy. I did so want you to go, but you're never owing to getting so easily sun-burned."

Always carry with you into the country a liberal supply of baby powder. When going out into the sun apply the powder thickly over the face and neck, and there is little danger of your suffering from this painful affection. The powder protects the pores of the skin, which are generally very sensitive to the sun. If the powder is not convenient, corn-starch or powder will answer the same purpose. When going out or the water sailing or fishing, powdering the face will save much pain and annoyance, for there are few places in which a person burns so quickly as on the water.

When sun-burned baths the afflicted parts in cream, but if obtainable, buttermilk is much more cooling and healing. Tan can be removed by applying lemon juice to the face just before retiring for the night, letting it remain over night, and washing it off with soft warm water in the morning. A few drops of the spirits of camphor in the wash water two or three times a week will help to keep the skin clear.

A good wash for the skin during the summer is made as follows: To one quart of rose water add, drop by drop, stirring all the time, one ounce of tincture of benzoin. Remember that it is benzoin, and not benzene. Bottle for use. Add a few drops of this to the wash-water each day, until the water is like skim-milk, and the skin may be kept soft and nice, even though you are out in all sorts of weather.

To protect the backs of the hands, which are generally the first to freckle or tan, take your old lisle-thread gloves that are worn in the fingers, cut off the tops, turn and hem on the inside each finger. These can be worn in the fields, and are more comfortable than the whole gloves, besides protecting the hands.—Boston Budget.

FACTS ABOUT INSOMNIA. Frequently It Is Caused by Utter Lack of Domestic Recreation.

Are you afflicted with insomnia? Perhaps you have too much time for sleep. Perhaps you depend too much on sleep for rest and recuperation. For sleep is not the sole rest of the used-up nerves. Sociability, congeniality and the enjoyment of good company rest the body quite as much as sleep. The dreary monotony of life in many a household, involving this tumbling into bed with the mechanical regularity of a machine at nine or ten o'clock in the evening, does not always rest weary bodies. "Early to bed and early to rise" does not always make a man healthy, wealthy or wise. Numbers of organizations are only capable of five or six hours sleep at a time, and their early lying down to rest is often succeeded by an early waking up and a consequent restless tossing for hours preceding daybreak. The practitioners of punctuality are often surprised after breaking their own cast-iron rules and passing two or three later hours of mirth or jollity past their usual bedtime, to find themselves even more refreshed in the morning than usual. The relaxation of sociability has rested them more than sleep would or an attempt to sleep. But these are conditions not so easily reached in the average family. In fashionable life we have a formal, exhausting, mechanical evening of more or less dissipation. In great numbers of families are monotonous humdrum. They involve the assemblage of the same people, the same surroundings, the same paterfamilias yawning over his paper, and the same querulous mamma overlaid with family cares. Fresh people with fresh thought, fresh atmosphere, any thing to stir up and agitate the pool of domestic stagnation, are sadly needed and sadly scarce. There needs to be also a constant succession of such fresh people to bring about these results. The world is full of men and women, and in a better regulated life it would be their business after the day's work was done to entertain each other and give each other fresh life. As it is now, hundreds if not thousands of our households are little better than cells for the incarceration of each family. Thousands are thus worn out prematurely from utter lack of domestic recreation. There might be written over the graves of hundreds of thousands: "Bored to death by the stagnation of domestic life."—Christain at Work

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"I'm provoked at myself for telling my troubles here when you have so much to bear, but I did so want to go," the sobbing said.

"Nathan," said Mrs. Skinner, laying down her knitting, "don't you think Ruth and me's about the same size? Just wait a moment," and Mandy left the room.

She returned with the big white box. When it was uncovered Ruth opened her eyes wide with wonder. "Oh! oh!" she cried; "you beautiful thing!"

Yes; it was beautiful. Even Nathan was satisfied.

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So the wine-colored velvet went to the ball in spite of fate. Frank Mitchell had been counting on that opportunity for so long, and there was a question asked and answered there that night that made two people happy.

Ruth still persists in saying: "I owe it all to the Skinnners and the velvet dress Nathan got for his wife to wear to the ball." A. E. HERRICK.

MODERN PROVERBS. If we do not know how to waste time, we may be assured that time knows how to waste us. SWEARING can be nothing more than the wit of a fool who deems it honorable to have such a strong dialect of the devil's language. Some men go to the country to cultivate their virtues; but it often turns out a mere recreation to give new vigor to their vices. TEMPTATION comes like a river; we need power to go against its tide, but we can float along with it and arrive at the transgressor's destination without the moving of a muscle. BROODING. The Jones Family. "Jephtha," said Mrs. Jones as her husband sat reading his paper, "I wish you would buy some of that lovely Cheddar cheese in the market." "How much is it?" snarled Jones. "Only fifty cents a pound, dear!" "Well, I should Cheddar!" said the reckless man as he returned to his reading.

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SUMMER COMPLEXION.

How Pale, Delicate Women Can Easily Beautify Themselves.

To be fashionable in these days it is necessary to be healthy, and the pale, delicate girl that has reigned for so many years must give place to her more robust sister. The complexion most admired is the one having the most healthful glow, and in no other way can this be obtained than by frequent physical exercise in the open air. Indeed, many girls when away for the summer almost live in the open air, returning in the fall with complexions the envy of more conservative maids, who are afraid of the least bit of sun.

The sun is a wonderful beautifier of the complexion, but, like many good tonics, ought not to be taken in too large doses at first. Going from the city, where, even when walking out, we take the shady side of a street, directly into the glare of a noonday sun in the country is of all things to be avoided. In fact, the noonday sun is penetrating even to very healthy country people, and it is not advisable to seek it too often, even for the sake of the complexion. The morning and afternoon sun will do all that is desired in this respect.

Some fair-skinned people are prevented from enjoying the country, owing to getting so easily sun-burned. Always carry with you into the country a liberal supply of baby powder. When going out into the sun apply the powder thickly over the face and neck, and there is little danger of your suffering from this painful affection. The powder protects the pores of the skin, which are generally very sensitive to the sun. If the powder is not convenient, corn-starch or powder will answer the same purpose. When going out or the water sailing or fishing, powdering the face will save much pain and annoyance, for there are few places in which a person burns so quickly as on the water.

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AN AWFUL TORTURE.

Some of the Horrors of Killing Criminals by Electricity.

"The enforcement of the death penalty by means of electric currents would not only be agonizing beyond conception, but would also be barbarous in the extreme." This is the deliberate opinion of Myron Law, superintendent of the electrical department of the Brush Electric Company of this city.

Mr. Law proceeded to give some interesting facts to demonstrate the truth of the conclusion at which he had arrived. "Any person," said he, "who is thoroughly acquainted with an electric current could not possibly have any other idea than this. It is absurd to claim that execution by electricity is less painful than hanging, that it would be instantaneous in its effects, or that it would do away with any repugnant feature of our public executions."

"In the first place death by electricity is not painless. Hanging, throat-cutting, the guillotine, shooting, burning to death in molten lead or in furnaces are painless executions when compared with that by electricity. Let me cite a few instances of the pain felt by those who have received severe electric shocks. Six weeks ago one of my men, named John Smith, cut an electric wire which he thought to be 'dead.' This was on Eighth street between Sanson and Walnut. Standing on the ladder, with one hand he grasped the ruptured wire, which fed forty-eight lamps and had a current of 2,200 volts passing through it. With the other hand he held by means of pliers the other end of the wire. Immediately he made the most heartrending screams for help. His hands were riveted fast and his whole body was undergoing most terrible contortions.

"The electric current of 2,200 volts strength was passing through his body and pinned him to the spot. We threw a rope over his hands and jerked him from his perilous position. Both of his hands were burned terribly, and his whole system was shattered. When he had sufficiently recovered a few days later to be able to talk intelligently he said that his sufferings were terrible beyond description.

"Another man in our employ once received the full force of a current of several hundred volts. In removing his hands from the wire one of his fingers dropped off, having been burned almost to a crisp by the current. During the accident his face showed in a frightful manner intense pain, and his body was in a constant tremor.

"Of course, electricity can instantaneously kill a person, but in that infinitesimally small space of time of the transition from life to death the person will suffer inconceivable pain. Although the speed of electricity is at the rate of 286,000 miles per second, the killing can not be so instantaneous as to preclude all pain. Every particle of the nervous tissue is polarized, and polarization causes each particle of matter to revolve on its axis, which means the stretching of the nerves out of all proportion, and consequently the most intense pain. But the great fault with execution by electricity is that it is almost impossible to ascertain just how strong a current will kill a man instantaneously and yet not be a barbarous mode of killing. If the current be but a few volts stronger than that required to instantly execute a certain person the consequences would be terrible. It would disfigure the body beyond recognition, and would disintegrate every portion of the corpse.

"Should the current be just a trifle too weak to execute a person it would throw him into a trance so death-like that it is probable that the body would be buried alive. So, in order to reduce this new mode of execution to a practical scientific working, the amount of resistance in each body would have to be previously tested before any approximate idea could be reached as to how strong a current would surely kill without disfiguring or disintegrating the body, or throwing the subject into a trance. But even if this desideratum is found there might be some hitch or slight fault in the electrical apparatus which would spoil every thing."—Philadelphia Record.

Revival of an Old Trick. "I'm scouring this country for good horses," said a well-dressed man who drove up to a Bucks County farmer the other day. "Have you any to sell?" The farmer brought his best, a big sorrel with a good eye and full of spirit. The stranger kneeled horses, and, after a deal of parleying, \$150 was fixed as the price, and he paid \$10 to bind the bargain, promising to return in a week to consummate the purchase. Two or three days afterward another stranger reached the farm.

"I want to find a horse to match one in my stables in New York," he said. A look over the stable caused the stranger to fix upon the sorrel. "That's just the horse," he said.

"Another man has bargained for him," replied the farmer. "I'll give you \$260," added the visitor. "Can't be done." "Well, I'll come back in a day or so, and if you have not sold him I will take him."

Next day the first visitor returned and, after haggling a good deal, consented to take \$25 for his bargain. The farmer is still waiting for the man who wants to match a horse in New York.—Philadelphia Record.

If all of the Indians in the United States were congregated in one village it would not be as large as St. Louis. Total Indian population in United States, 247,761.

RIGHTS IN WATER.

General Principles Governing the Use of Creeks and Streams.

The Legal Adviser gives to his readers some information respecting water rights, which have been a source of great trouble and litigation. It is a general principle, says the writer, that every owner of land upon a natural stream of water has a right to use the water for any reasonable purpose not inconsistent with a similar right in the owners of the land above, below and opposite to him. He may take the water to supply his dwelling, to irrigate his land or to quench the thirst of his cattle; to use it for manufacturing purposes, such as the supplying of steam boilers or the running of water-wheels or other hydraulic works so long as such use does not affect its volume. But this is a mere privilege running with the land, not a property in the water itself.

Where the stream is small and does not supply the wants of the different proprietors living on the stream, none of the proprietors can use the water for either irrigation or manufacturing, but for domestic purposes and watering stock one proprietor will be justified in consuming all the water.

Twenty years' use adverse to the right of another will give the person so using the stream the right to continue use, regardless of the other's rights.

And as to the division of water, every one who owns land situated upon a stream has the following rights: To the natural flow of the stream. That it shall continue to run in its accustomed channels.

That it shall flow upon his land in its usual quantity, natural place and usual height.

That it shall flow off his land upon the land of his neighbor below in accustomed place and at its usual level.

These rights he has as an incident to his property in the land, and he can not be deprived of it by grant or prescription.

If any one shall make any change in the natural flow of a stream, to the material injury of any owner situated upon it, or by any interference shall prevent the stream from flowing as it was wont flow, he is responsible for the damage he may occasion. These rights are subject to the privilege of each one to make a reasonable use of the water upon his own land while it is passing along the same. It matters not what the source of the water may be, whether it be backward or the flowage of the same, or the water of another stream. Still the division of a stream may be made by any one if it be returned to its natural channel before it leaves his premises.

VICES OF POULTRY. How to Cure Hens of Egg Eating and Feather Pulling.

Two difficulties—egg eating and feather pulling—are met with, and being the result of habit, which is acquired, can not easily be remedied. As soon as a hen learns to eat eggs she teaches the vice to the others. To prevent the vice is difficult, unless specially contrived nests are arranged, or unless the hen is so situated that she can not well reach the eggs. To prevent the vice, make the nests dark, or put them in a dark place. The nest should have a top, so as to compel the hen to walk in, instead of jumping on it. It should be high enough off the floor to prevent the hen from standing on the floor and eating out of the box, and the opening of the box should face the wall, instead of the light, so as to have the nest dark. To make such a nest, take a soap-box and knock off the front, leaving the boards on the top, bottom, sides and back end. At the opening of the nest, nail on a strip (at the bottom) three inches high, to prevent the hen from rolling the eggs out. The floor of the box should be seven inches off the floor, which (with the strip in front) will bring the opening to the nest ten inches from the floor of the room. The hen will fly up to the opening, lay her egg and come off, as she will not have room to eat the egg while she is on the nest, and must come off, in which case she can not reach it from the floor. The nest-box should be only large enough to accommodate the hen.—Farm and Fireside.

How to Feed the Ducks. The duck egg is very large and rich, and it naturally follows that there must be a variety and sufficient quantity of the best food. Let the morning meal be a thoroughly cooked mixture of bran, ground oats, corn-meal and some kind of vegetables, like boiled potatoes, turnips, beets and carrots. Give the mash in the proportion of four parts bran, two parts ground oats and one part corn-meal. Occasionally add a handful of ground oyster shells and ground bone, with three or four handfuls of ground beef scraps or desiccated fish. A pint of gluten meal, cottonseed meal or linseed meal, mixed with the other feed, to twenty-five ducks, will be found very beneficial. At noon feed whole oats and wheat, and at night whole corn in cold weather, and give an abundance of pure water at all times. Laths tacked over the feeding and drinking troughs will prevent wast of grain and water. Buttermilk is also excellent for laying ducks. When this plan of feeding is followed, you may expect the number of eggs will nearly equal the total number of layers, and you will get eggs that will hatch.—Farm and Home.

To make a ham, veal or lobster omelet, have the meat finely chopped and spread over the top before beginning to roll. An herb omelet is made by chopping parsley, thyme and sweet marjoram in any desired quantity, and stirring in the mixture before it is put in the pan.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Crisp lettuce with cream and vinegar is very fine. Pure cream does not curdle in the vinegar. Creamy milk may do very well for tea and coffee, but does not fill the bill to mix with acids.

—To cure corns apply acetic acid night and morning until they disappear, which should generally be in about a week. Bunions may be relieved by rubbing them with caustic balsam every evening.

—When a peddler or solicitor of any kind comes along and wants to give something for nothing, you ought to know that he is a fraud. None of these sharpers sells you a dollar's worth of goods for ten cents.

—Iced currants make a beautiful dessert, especially the red and white varieties, mixed. Take the clean, whole bunches, and dip them, holding by the stem, into beaten white of egg, then into finely powdered sugar, dry for an hour, and then repeat.

—Old potatoes are wonderfully improved in flavor and appearance by having them pared and thrown into cold water several hours before cooking. Then, if they are put into boiling water and kept boiling till just "done," and then drained immediately, they will be as white and "mealy" as when first dug in the autumn.—Rural New Yorker.

—A physician says that the best breakfast to prepare for a day's work is that of "steak or chops, with good coffee, hot roll and eggs." He declares that recent experiments have shown that to digest oatmeal properly, hard outdoor labor seems to be necessary, and he believes that the only nutritive value it has is found in the cream which it is eaten with.—Western Plowman.

—Small fruits, such as currants, raspberries and blackberries, are best made into jam. A combination of these fruits is good. Raspberries are improved by adding currants or currant juice. Currant jam is very nice with chopped lemon or orange peel cooked with it. Plums need not be stoned, but the skins should be pricked with a needle; they will then burst and the sugar can penetrate them.

—Strawberry Acid.—Dissolve four ounces of citric acid in half a gallon of water and pour it over two gallons of ripe strawberries; let stand 24 hours and drain the liquor off; to every pint of juice add a pound and a half of loaf sugar, boil it ten minutes; let stand three days and bottle; put a tablespoonful of the acid in a tumbler of the ice water. It is a very refreshing drink. Raspberries can be used as well as strawberries.

FASHIONABLE DRESSES. Notes and Suggestions in Which the Fair Sex Is Interested.

Lovely toilets are evolved from frounces and bands of muslin emboldered every seam with the scalloped edge overlapping a plain edge. Bodies have the embroidery running lengthwise, as do the sleeves. Again, alternate rows of batiste and patent Valenciennes lace, or muslin and lace, the bands of batiste or muslin being in soft, delicate shades, form cool summerlike costumes fit for the tropics.

The accordion-plaited skirt is pronounced the most satisfactory undraped skirt yet devised. Machine-fluted and well-pressed, certain fabrics will stay in place as long as they are worn. It is a mistake, however, to try to plait heavy twilled fabrics, and again success rarely attends the attempt to make up cashmere or surah silk after this fashion. The best materials for the fluting machine are thin foulards, tafetas, and silk muslin. Chantilly lace among the meshed fabrics keeps the plaits tenaciously, but nets of cotton or thread absolutely refuse to lend themselves to any such manipulation. Gathering these accordion plaited skirts closely two or three inches from the belt helps to regulate the fullness and keeps the flutes in place. If the bodice has a basque this gathering is readily concealed. If a jacket bodice accompanies it the blouse must be cut long enough to cover it up. With the Figure vest, which is cut above the waist line all around, a broad, soft sash is wound low about the hips, the ends falling in scarf-fashion to the hem of the skirt behind. The addition of a sash is always desirable with these skirts, as it hides the disarrangement of the plaits at the back, which inevitably follows two or three sittings of the wearer.

Among fresh morning costumes accordion-plaited skirts of gray checked or striped foulards with loose blouse of the same are extremely stylish. A broad, handsome belt of leather confines the blouse at the waist and a tie of bright silk is at the low-cut neck. Simple walking-dresses of fine wool delaine have these accordion skirts, too, and the basques and vest that go with them are elaborately braided in various patterns with the narrowest soutache braid. A chocolate-brown costume of this description has the braiding in gold, and a pure Fesic gray sprigged with moss-green has

A SKITTISH HOOSIER.

Characteristic Sketch of Every-Day Life in the Indiana Hoosier.

I was once riding through the slashes of Tipton County, down in the Hoosier State, when I lost my way. I rode along until I came to a "clearing," on the edge of which and facing the road, stood a small pole cabin, built in the most primitive style. It had but one small window; a dirty quilt hung up did duty as a door; the roof was of un-dressed clapboards, while a rude stick chimney, daubed with mud, took up nearly one entire end of the structure.

I stopped my horse at the low rail fence and, after the fashion of the country, hailed the occupants of the cabin. In answer to my halloo, a long, gaunt-looking Hoosier came from behind the house with a bride, which he had evidently been mending in his hands. At the same time, too, I noticed a pale, salow-faced woman lift the quilt to one side and peer cautiously out at me.

"Can you tell me the way to the Night Owl school-house?" I inquired, as the man came closer.

"Why, what's goin' on over that?" was the answer, in a tone which plainly showed his interest in the idea which my question had evidently suggested to his mind.

"Nothing that I know of," I replied, "but I have a little business in that neighborhood and somehow I seem to have lost my way."

"Say, hain't got any store terbacker, hev you?"

I noticed the hungry, eager look in his eyes, as he asked the question, so I drew a good-sized plug from his pocket and handed it to him and waited patiently while he slowly filled his capacious mouth, and then, cutting the plug in two in the middle, handed me back one piece and coolly put the other into his pocket.

"Gosh, stranger," he said, as he spit at a bumble-bee sitting on an iron-wood ten feet away, "that's the fast taste of good store terbacker I've had for a coon's age. Say, light and look at your saddle. We'll hev some supper dereckly."

"No," I replied, "I am in a hurry to get to my destination. If you can tell me which road to take to reach the Night Owl school-house, I'll be much obliged to you."

"Well, you air a boetle out o' yo' reck'nin', but I kin set you right in a jiffy. When I first seed you I thought mebbe you wuz that magic lantern show feller what showed last week over to Lick Skillet, an' Silo Ramsey said he hearn he 'lowed ter give a show one night this week down in the 'Possum Ridge settlement."

"No, I am not in the show business," I answered, "but I am in considerable of a hurry."

"Well, I didn't know," he replied, ignoring my hint that he would give me the information I desired, "but you wuz him. I reckon, then," he continued, "you must be a canvasser fer a county atlas or suthin'."

I signed for one of the blamed things once; cost me 'leven dollars, an' I had ter sell the only calf I had ter pay fer it. Purty peart-lookin' chap like yourse'f cum erlong here and talked me plun inter talkin' it afore I hardly knowed who I wuz. Why, say, he didn't give me a chance ter git a word in edgeways.

"Nother time a feller cum erlong sellin' wind-mills; an' I signed a note for twenty-five dollars ter pay fer a mill afore I got my wheat thrashed. That note turned up in ole Shurk's bank down ter Tipton ter two hundred an' fifty dollars, an' I had ter mawgawe the farm ter pay it. Oh, I tell yer—"

"Say, Bill," screamed the old woman, from her place behind the quilt, "what does that blame fool want? Yunnerstan, now, you hain't goin' ter sign fer nothin'." We don't want nothin', an' we hain't got nothin' ter buy it with of we did."

"Don't get skittish afore yer hurt, Mandy," said Bill, slowly, "the only wants ter know the way over to the Night Owl settlement. He ain't got nothin' ter sell."

"Well, I kin tell him that blame quick," said the woman, stepping from the door. "Just keep right on this road till you cross Taylor's run, 'bout er half er mile below here, an' then take the first road that forks ter the south; keep that road for two miles an' yo' wuz where you want to go."

I thanked her and rode off, but before I was out of hearing the Hoosier called after me: "Say, stranger, of you cum this way erbin bring erlong a right smart chance o' that store terbacker. I've got a fust-rate coon pup I'll swap you fer it."—Ed. R. Pritchard, in Arkansas Traveler.

Give the Fly a Chance.

"Good many flies in here," he said to a shoemaker on Champlain street as he sat down to have a lift put on the heel of his shoe.

"Yes."

"Never tried to drive 'em out, did you?"

"No."

"Don't want to keep 'em on the outside, I suppose?"

"No."

"Wouldn't put up a screen door, then, if any one should give you one?"

"No."

"You must be a housefly's friend?"

HOARDING IN EUROPE.

How Millions of Money Are Withdrawn from Circulation.

It has been remarked generally that thrifty people like the French, Swiss, Belgians and Dutch hoard coin more than the Scotch and English. The Irish were addicted to hoarding bank notes, but the practice prevailed in former years more than now. In Italy large quantities of gold and silver were hoarded from 1802 to 1865, because paper money was then declared legal tender, or forced on the country. In 1881-3 the gold standard was established in Italy, and the gold necessary to effect this change was drawn to a great extent from hoards. In France a great deal of hoarding has existed for a long time, especially among the peasantry, who are the most parsimonious in Europe. Many causes have contributed to the creation of this habit, not the least being the insecurity arising from the unsettled forms of government in France. Lately, however, these hoards have been extensively drawn on in connection with the payment, at the close of the Franco-German war, of the French indemnity of £80,000,000. Of this amount one-half was paid out of French hoards. An ex-Governor of the Bank of England, in his evidence before the Bimetallism Commission, estimates the contribution from hoards as equal to two-thirds of the amount of the indemnity. In illustration of peasant hoarding he related how one of the leading French bankers told him that at the time of the siege of Paris he left Paris to go and look at his estate in the neighborhood. He went up to one of the peasants and told him that he had just come out to look after his affairs, and that he was very anxious to pay his people their wages, but that under the circumstances, he had no money. The peasant said: "If 40,000 francs (£1,600) are any good to you, I have got them in a stocking under my bed, and I will go and fetch them." They were in gold coin. These hoards the French Government wisely attracted by offering inducements to the peasant classes in the way of preferential allotment of the rents, or through premium on the price paid. Hoards are not common in Germany; but there is a large war hoard lying at Juliusburg, in Spandau, belonging to the Government, of 120,000,000 marks, of £6,000,000, which goes under the name of the German Empire War Treasure.—Chambers' Journal.

GREAT WASTE SPOTS.

Large Areas That Are Entirely Destitute of Vegetation.

The Sahara Desert, according to Mr. Joseph H. James, is a diversified area 3,100 miles long by 600 wide. Summer is its only season, its days scorching, its nights cold. Its soil is chiefly gravel and coarse sand. Its oases enable caravans to cross it, although much of the area is otherwise waterless and destitute of all vegetation and animal life. The desert of Gobi, the Asiatic Sahara, is more than 1,800 miles long and 500 wide. It is a plateau 5,000 feet high, a waste of sand and rock, with few oases, and only five trees in a distance of 500 miles. Ice forms nearly every night, and the temperature often falls to thirty or forty degrees below zero. The interior of Australia rivals these two great deserts, and is the most terrible of all to travelers on account of its heat and the lack of water. It contains about a half-million square miles; and the northern part is almost entirely destitute of vegetation. The Arabian desert is a sandy waste of about 50,000 square miles, dotted here and there with a few stunted bushes or dwarfed palms. A characteristic of this and other Asiatic deserts is the suffocating simoom. A large part of Persia is a desert tract, in which vegetation is so rare that one may travel 300 miles and see only one tree. Here the salt desert, with a porous crusted surface, often extends 100 miles in length by half as much in width. In South America the Puna extends for 350 Spanish miles in length at an elevation of 12,000 feet. A brown grass covers the ground, there are but few trees, and a single tuberous plant alone can be cultivated. Animal life is comparatively abundant. Another desert of Peru—now partially subdued by man and crossed by a railroad—stretches 1,200 miles along the Pacific, from 8 to 50 miles wide. The Great American desert of the United States is a basin region of many hundreds of square miles of rock, sand and alkali, with a scanty growth of sage brush and a little animal life.—Pioneer.

A Stupid English Superstition.

The following instance of a curious belief held by country folk may interest some of your readers. An old man in his parish (in East Kent), who is in full possession of his faculties, and, moreover, has a considerable stock of knowledge of things connected with the farm and garden, informed me the other day of the following remarkable fact (?) in natural history. He told me, quite seriously, that if a hair be taken during summer from the tail of a horse and placed in a running stream, it would before long become a "water snake or an eel," the result depending, it appeared, upon the "bread of the horse." The root of the hair becomes the head of the new creature! This experiment he had tried, and though, somehow, he had not seen these hairy grow to full maturity, he had undoubtedly seen life developed in them. I feel sure my old friend thoroughly believed all this—he is too old to have studied biology at a board school or he might be wiser. Perhaps this belief is held elsewhere, but I do not remember ever meeting with it before.—Spec-tator.

MARRIAGE CEREMONIES.

The Forms Observed in England, Scotland and the United States.

The early marriage ceremony among the Anglo-Saxons was of a very primitive character. It consisted merely of hand fastening, or taking each other by the hand, and pledging each other love and affection in the presence of friends and relatives. The bridegroom paid the father a sum of money, called a foster-lean, or payment for nourishment. At a later period the early custom of espousals was reduced to a regular system, and the lover was required to give a wed, or security, for the performance of his contract; hence our word wedding.

In England, until the time of Cromwell, which extended from the year 1650 to his death in 1658, marriage was a religious institution, having been so held since the earliest times of Christianity. Under the Roman empire it was simply a civil contract; hence we read of men "putting away" their wives, as if they were pieces of furniture whose old fashion or bad finish did not exactly please the fancy. When the English Republic fell to pieces and the Stuarts were restored in 1660 marriage again was legally regarded as a religious ordinance. Fifty years ago it was enacted that, at the will of the participant parties, it might be a civil contract or a religious rite. The Roman Catholics, considering it as a sacrament, do not recognize its merely civil character.

In the United States "the union of hand and the union of hearts" may be legally celebrated by a clergyman or a magistrate—in most cases the clergyman's good offices are preferred. According to the laws of Scotland, if a lady should call herself "Mrs. Charles Burns" in the presence of Mr. Burns, without his challenging the inference, the local laws consider them husband and wife. Of course, if the male party addresses or introduces the lady as Mrs. Charles Burns, she is as much his wife as if they had been married with full choral service in Westminster Abbey, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, with the assistance of half a dozen of the inferior clergy. In a word, if a man in Scotland allows it to be understood by word or deed that such a lady, young or old, is his wife, she is that by the strong law of the land.

An old adage thus lays down the proper days for wedlock: "On Monday for wealth, Tuesday for health, Wednesday the best day of all; Thursday for crosses, Friday for losses, Saturday no luck at all." A polite champion of the fair sex accounted for their superiority by saying that Adam was created outside of Paradise, while Eve was created within its sacred limits; no wonder, therefore, if a man retains something of the earth from which he came, while woman still exhibits the more refined elements among which she first drew the breath of life. Poets have fancifully designated her "the precious porcelain of human clay."—Philadelphia Record.

Little Bits of Philosophy.

Riches are never out of style; poverty is never in.

One man's charity for another's faults is sometimes a cloak for his own.

All men have peculiarities, but they are worse in some men than in others. Heaven is a place where a man gets credit for the good he intended to do. As a man gets older he knows more, but he does not get any more attractive in learning it.

In finding one man who can be depended upon, you will become acquainted with a thousand that can not be.

Some men pay their debts only with the intention of deceiving their creditors into trusting them for larger ones.—Detroit Free Press.

—There is nobody living to-day, with possibly a few exceptions, who will see another year in which the figure "9" does not appear.—Arkansas Traveler.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 8.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	3 30 @ 4 00
Butcher steers	3 00 @ 3 50
Native cows	2 00 @ 3 00
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	4 00 @ 4 20
WHEAT—No. 3 red	67 @ 69
CORN—No. 3	35 1/2 @ 37
OATS—No. 3	19 @ 20
RYE—Patent	54 @ 55
FLOUR—No. 2	2 00 @ 2 10
HAY—Haled	5 00 @ 6 00
BUTTER—Choice creamery	10 @ 14
CHEESE—Full cream	6 @ 7
EGGS—Choice	9 1/2 @ 10
BACON Hams	10 @ 10 1/2
Shoulders	5 @ 6 1/2
Sides	7 @ 8
LARD	6 1/2 @ 6 5/8
POTATOES	25 @ 40
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 00 @ 4 45
Butcher steers	3 75 @ 4 40
HOGS—Packing	4 00 @ 4 40
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 50 @ 4 25
FLOUR—Choice	3 50 @ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 3 red	73 1/2 @ 75 1/2
CORN—No. 3	33 1/2 @ 35 1/2
OATS—No. 3	19 1/2 @ 20 1/2
RYE—No. 2	39 @ 40
BUTTER—Creamery	14 @ 15
PORK	11 20 @ 11 25
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	3 75 @ 4 40
HOGS—Packing and shipping	4 00 @ 4 55
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 00 @ 4 25
FLOUR—Winter wheat	4 40 @ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 3 red	75 1/2 @ 78 1/2
CORN—No. 3	36 @ 38 1/2
OATS—No. 3	30 1/2 @ 32 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	15 @ 16
PORK	10 70 @ 10 75
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Common to prime	4 00 @ 4 50
HOGS—Good to choice	4 00 @ 4 20
FLOUR—Good to choice	4 40 @ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 3 red	86 @ 88 1/2
CORN—No. 3	43 1/2 @ 45 1/2
OATS—Western mixed	30 @ 32
BUTTER—Creamery	11 @ 12 1/2
PORK	10 00 @ 10 50

THE ROCK ISLAND'S POSITION.

General Manager St. John's Reply to the Statement of Alton Officials.

[From the Chicago Times.]
General Manager St. John, of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific road, authorizes the following statement in reply to assertions recently made by Vice-President J. C. McMullin of the Chicago & Alton in a published interview.

"Mr. McMullin, in a recent published interview, has clearly defined the present position and policy of the Alton road. It is to 'insist on through rates being made on a basis that will give to it a fair share of the traffic which goes to and comes from points west of Kansas City. He illustrates his meaning by citing a shipment of live stock from Topeka on the Rock Island road through Kansas City to Chicago. Upon such a shipment the tariffs of all the lines as heretofore adjusted provided for a through rate movement less than the sum of two locals. This practice was in accordance with well recognized principles of rate-making as universally practiced by carriers, and has been approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which in a recent case used the following language: 'As through rates are made by the local rates, and have been approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission, it is a general rule that this should be so.' Commerce and trade require it and competition compels it. Such rates, when reasonably and fairly adjusted to local business, are greatly favored in the law, because they furnish cheapened rates and greater facilities to the public, while at the same time they give increased employment and earnings to a larger number of carriers."

"In the rates as adjusted heretofore upon live stock traffic from points in Kansas, Indian Territory, Texas, etc., through Kansas City to Chicago, the difference between the sums of the locals and the through rates was an entirely reasonable difference, and the tariffs in question were precisely upon the line of the resolution which Mr. McMullin quotes approvingly. Notwithstanding this, he says that he proposes to get what he calls a 'fair share of the tariff by reducing the local rate from Kansas City to Chicago to the amount of the proportionate rate between those points charged by the Rock Island on the through shipment."

"This statement is certainly candid. His line has no extension west of Kansas City. The Rock Island has. He proposes to make the latter divide with him traffic which originates upon the extension that it has furnished and constructed at this rate. It will do by reducing the established rate from Kansas City to Chicago. This declaration follows his announcement at the commencement of the same interview that the Alton does not cut any rates; it only reduces when necessary to meet out rates of other roads. Yet the Alton has just forced a large reduction in its rates on live stock and products from Kansas City to Chicago in accordance with the policy above stated.

"Naturally and inevitably when the Alton reduces its rates from Kansas City to the division of the through rate charged upon the lines where the live-stock shipments originate those lines must meet the reduction in the local and at the same time reduce their through rate correspondingly. This is necessary for their preservation; they will not think that they can reasonably cut their rates to the live stock traffic to the benefit of the Alton, nor can the latter justly expect them to surrender traffic which they have constructed long lines of road to step upon. The proposed reduction involves a new reduction by the Alton to the level of the new proportionate rates; and the process will be repeated until all the lines are doing business at a loss and somebody surrenders."

"The association has no desire to punish the Alton for its withdrawal nor for any other reason. Action necessary for the protection of its lines against the Alton's raid will probably be taken, however."

The Prince of Wales has purchased a new uniform, his eighteenth. Each new costume he purchases he has a new name, and he has about \$450. He therefore owes about \$35,000 worth of uniforms.

Those destructive epidemics of the Western farmer, the chinch bug, are subject this year to a disease resembling cholera, which in some localities is destroying them rapidly.

There is a man in our town who is very wise, and who is very just. One remedy he tries, and it is just the thing to take in spring. The blood to purify, and nothing else. He is induced to try because, having taken Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to cleanse his system, and enrich the blood, he has seen that it always produces the desired result. He considers that he would be foolish to experiment with anything else. His motto is: "Prove all things, and hold fast to that which is good." That's why he pins his faith to the "Golden Medical Discovery."

Walking advertisements for Dr. Sarge's Catarrh Remedy are the thousands it has cured.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has a German wife, and by a singular coincidence Germany obtains valuable concessions from his Majesty's Government denied to other powers.

The great fire at Seattle, W. T., is said to have been started by the upsetting of a glue-pot.

LIVE OAK, ALA., Dec. 13th, 1885. Messrs. A. T. SHALLENBERGER & Co., Rochester, P. A. Gentlemen: Last spring I received by mail a bottle of your A. H. Remedy for Malaria for my brother, who had chills for more than six months. He frequently broke out with chills, but they would soon return. I gave him the A. H. Remedy and he has not had a chill since. It has made a permanent cure. Yours truly, W. W. PERDUE.

The introduction of the electric light has caused a marked diminution of crime in Pittsburg, Pa.

ARE YOU BUSY? Are you making money? If so, stuck to it, you are fortunate. If you are not, then our advice is that you write at once to B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va. They can show you how to enter quickly upon a profitable work.

Miss ARNOLD, sister of Mrs. Humphrey Ward, is the original of Rose in "Robert Elsmere."

All who use Dobbin's Electric Soap praise it as the most economical family soap made, and if you will try it you will feel a still stronger tale of its merits (test). Please try it. Your grocer will supply you.

The fuel supply of the Sierras is exhausted along the line of the Central Pacific railroad.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

There has not been an execution of a white man in South Carolina for twenty-five years.

Red, angry eruptions yield to the action of Gienn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

APACHE COUNTY, in Arizona, is larger than the State of Massachusetts, yet it has not a single doctor within its borders.

Old smokers prefer "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar to most 10 cents.

QUEEN COUNTY, Miss., has had a perfect fruit crop for sixteen consecutive years.

Women and children are now not allowed to work over ten hours a day in California.

Arouse to Action.

A dormant liver, or you will suffer all the tortures incident to a prolonged bilious attack. Constipation, headaches, dyspepsia, furred tongue, sour breath, pain in the right side, will admonish you of neglect. Discipline the recalcitrant organ at once with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters and expect prompt relief. Malaria, rheumatism, kidney complaint, nervousness and debility are thoroughly relieved by the Bitters.

BROOKLYN can boast of having the largest bread bakery in the world. It turns out 70,000 loaves of bread a day on an average.

BILOUSNESS, dizziness, nausea, headache, are relieved by small doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills.

The Prince of Wales has 17 brothers-in-law, 16 uncles, 57 cousins, 58 nephews and nieces.

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

There is a grave-diggers' assembly of the Knights of Labor.

Summer Weakness

It quickly overcomes by the tonic, reviving, and blood purifying qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla. This popular medicine drives off that tired feeling and cures sick headache, dyspepsia, scrofula, and all humors. Thousands testify that Hood's Sarsaparilla "makes the weak strong."

"My health was poor, as I had frequent sick headaches, could not sleep well, did not have much appetite, and had no ambition to work. I have taken less than a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and feel like a new person." Mrs. W. A. THURKEL, West Hanover, Mass.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, don't be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

100 Doses One Dollar

Tutt's Pills

The dyspeptic, the debilitated, whether from excess of work of mind or body, drink or exposure in Malarial Regions, will find Tutt's Pills the most certain restorative ever offered the suffering invalid.

Try Them Fairly.

A vigorous body, pure blood, strong nerves and a cheerful mind will result. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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Fast-selling Popular, Illustrated and HISTORY JOHNSTOWN FLOOD

By W. FLETCHER JOHNSON. Fastest selling book ever issued. Success of Agents is Wonderful. 25,000 copies already sold. Beautiful and graphic pictures of the great disaster. Apply to Headquarters. Low price. 25c per copy. HUBBARD BROS., 210 North 3d Street, St. Louis.

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

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Preparatory and collegiate courses. Literature, languages, music, art. E. F. BILLARD, Principal, Jacksonville, Ill.

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The Leading School of Business Science. A 50-page illustrated Catalogue, sent postpaid, sent free. E. L. McILVAINE, Pres., Lawrence, Kan.

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Learn Telegraphy and Railroad Connections. Write J. D. BROWN, Seattle, Wash.

JOSEPH H. HUNTER

Attorney, Washington, D. C. Will gift your PENSION without delay.

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TRADE MARK THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN IT CONQUERS PAIN.

Relieves and cures HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, Toothache, Sprains, NEURALGIA, BRUISES, Sciatica, Lumbago, Burns and Scalds.

At Druggists and Dealers. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER Co., Baltimore, Md.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878. W. BAKER & CO'S Breakfast Cocoa

It is absolutely pure and it is soluble. No Chemicals are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

W. BAKER & CO, Dorchester, Mass.

Woven Wire Fencing

80c TO \$2 PER ROD. All sizes and widths. See circular sent by mail. Inquiries in this line of goods, FREIGHT PAID. Information free. THE WELLS WIRE FENCE CO., North Market and Ontario Sts., Chicago, Ill.

JONES

PAYS THE FREIGHT. 5 CENTS PER POUND. Iron Lovers, Steel Enthusiasts, Brass Admirers, and Gunners, please mention this paper and address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

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Newest and Cheapest Fruit. MISSOURI NURSERY CO., LOUISIANA, MO.

CLAIMS! PENSIONS.

All kinds of Claims presented against

DISEASES OF SWINE.

The Conclusions of a Government Commission—Two Forms of Hog Cholera Frequent—Uncertainty and Risk of Inoculation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—In December, 1888, Commissioner of Agriculture Colman appointed a special commission for the investigation of epidemic or rather epidemic diseases of swine. The commission has just completed its report to Secretary Hays. After reciting the plan of investigation pursued by the commission, they presented as the sum of their labors the following conclusions:

First—It is the opinion of the commission that there are at least two widespread epidemic diseases of hogs in this country, which are caused by different micro-organisms, but which have a clinical history and pathological lesions more or less similar and very difficult to distinguish without the aid of the microscope and resort to bacteriological methods. One of these epidemic diseases, viz.: One that is called by the Bureau of Animal Industry, the swine plague, appears to be far less prevalent than the other which has been called "hog cholera."

The commission is of the opinion that hog cholera is caused by the specific action of a certain distinct microbe named by them the hog cholera germ, different from other microbes described as present in swine diseases. The commission is also of the opinion, although to a less positive degree, that the epidemic disease called by the bureau authorities, "swine plague" has as its specific cause a certain microbe exhibiting characteristics which distinguish it from the "germ" of hog cholera. The discovery of the diseases and of the microbes to which they are due, must be considered original on the part of the Bureau of Animal Industry, at least as far as work in the United States is concerned.

The opinion of the commission the epidemic disease of swine investigated, by Dr. Billings and others in Nebraska, however seemingly different in the published descriptions, is identical in its clinical features, pathological lesions and specific cause with this "hog cholera," and furthermore, that the pathogenic microbe, which is the specific cause of this disease, is identical in both instances.

It is the opinion of the commission that the microbe which Dr. Detmers at present regards as the specific cause of "hog cholera" is probably the same microbe which is considered by the bureau authorities as the specific cause of hog cholera.

From their observation of the methods of bacteriological research pursued by Dr. Billings in Nebraska, the commission is of the opinion that it was difficult, if not impossible, for that distinguished investigator, by his usual method, to discover and isolate a germ associated with "the hog cholera germ" in the tissues of the body of the pig. Therefore the failure of Dr. Billings in his researches to find the specific cause of the disease, the germ of the spleen (the organ from which he most invariably made his cultures) can not be regarded as incontestable proof that the swine plague germ had no existence in the afflicted hogs which had fallen under his observation, and affords no evidence that this last named disease does not occur in Nebraska.

The commission regards the experiments concerning immunity as inconclusive and as more or less indefinite; yet it seems to be evident that there is a certain degree of protection against artificial acquisition of hog cholera possessed by the Nebraska pigs which had been inoculated and which had recovered from the natural disease, the latter appearing to be slightly less protective than the former. It is a well known fact, brought to light by recent investigations concerning the relation of infectious diseases, that immunity or protection from a second attack, whether artificial or natural, is not absolute, but only in a relative degree. It is the opinion of the commission that disinfection, as a general practical means of preventing the enormous annual losses from diseases of swine in this country, can not be made effective under the conditions which exist in the West and other regions where hog raising is extensive. As far as present knowledge extends, the treatment of existing cases is futile. There remain, therefore, to be considered two alternative means of prevention—quarantine and extermination of infected hogs, with their surroundings, or, on the other hand, some form of preventive inoculation.

Some of the tests made in Nebraska under the direction of Dr. Billings certainly give ground of great possibilities in this direction. It is the opinion of the commission, however, that an attempt to produce immunity from "hog cholera" artificially by the use of living germs of the disease, either through the stomach or hypodermic inoculation, is very objectionable and involves a serious risk of more widely extending the disease and increasing rather than diminishing the enormous losses therefrom. For every hog thus treated becomes, for a time at least, a center of infection from which an epidemic may be, directly or indirectly, spread widely. Furthermore, the use of living germs seems, at least in many instances, to permanently stunt the growth of the pig.

The President Goes to Maine.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—The special train with President Harrison and party, President Lord, of the Boston & Maine railroad; Lieutenant-Governor Brackett, members of the Governor's staff and a corps of newspaper men pulled out of the Boston & Maine depot at nine o'clock yesterday morning on the way to Bar Harbor. The engine, which is the new 45-ton locomotive Tippecanoe, was decorated with flowers.

Great crowds cheered the President at the station, and he bowed right and left from the rear platform, but made no speech.

Crowds greeted the President at every station the train passed.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 9.—President Harrison arrived here at 5:45 last evening. There was a large crowd to greet him as he landed and entered the carriage, accompanied by Secretary Blaine. The President drove to Mr. Blaine's cottage where he was received by Mrs. Blaine and three or four intimate friends. To-day there will be a grand reception at Mr. Autie Palmer's. The trip from Boston to Bar Harbor was a continuous ovation.

Happy Jack, Unhappy Jim.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Aug. 9.—Jack Spangler and Jim Walker, two men sentenced to hang to-day, spent yesterday full of suppressed excitement because of efforts of their attorneys and friends to secure a stay of execution from President Harrison. Finally a dispatch announced that President Harrison had been reached at Bar Harbor and was considering their cases. Meanwhile preparations at the gallows went on and hope faded until at a late hour last evening the Presidential dispatch came, respiting Spangler until August 30 and declining to interfere in Walker's case. Spangler's friends are happy over the results of their persistent appeals for executive clemency.

THE WORK COMPLETED.

The Sioux Sign the Treaty and Eleven Million Acres of Land Are Thrown Open to Settlement.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, Dak., Aug. 7.—The requisite number of signatures for the opening of the great Sioux reservation have been finally secured. The sensation of the day was the signing of Chief Gall made no speech, as was expected, but, with his faithful followers around him and in the presence of those whom for years he had influenced against giving up the lands, he marched silently to the roll, touched the pen, and, amid the applause of the friendly Indians and the disapproving grunts of Sitting Bull's band, it was announced that Gall had signed.

This settled it. The Blackfeet and Upper and Lower Yanktonians followed Gall and signed with a rapidity and eagerness that proved the wonderful influence of this powerful chief. All day the Indians signed, and now the eleven million acres of land to which the whites have been looking longingly for years, are theirs.

Gall was sought out by a correspondent. "I have given my consent," said he; "my Indians have signed because I told them to, after learning that the Government could take our lands for nothing if it wanted to. The whites have now got our lands, and I hope they will be satisfied and let us live in peace in the future." Hundreds of settlers have been camped on the eastern bank of the Missouri during the last two months awaiting the success of the Commission, and although for several weeks they were despondent, they are now jubilant and are receiving telegrams from friends all over the country giving expressions of probable rain. It is predicted that the rush to the reservation will be greater than the Oklahoma stampede, as the land is of much better quality and the prospects for prosperity brighter.

THE CHEROKEES.

The Downing-Mayes Party Defeated in the Elections—Better Prospects for the Commission.

TABLEGAH, I. T., Aug. 7.—Contrary to first reports, which seemed to show the triumph of Chief Mayes and the Downings, yesterday's developments show that Mayes was overwhelmingly defeated and that the next Council will be composed almost solidly of Nationals, who are in almost every respect opposed to the present Chief.

Now that the election, which has been the all-absorbing issue in the Cherokee Nation, has been decided, public attention has turned to the Cherokee Strip question and its chances seem much brighter now than for months.

Chief Mayes will return to-morrow, and it is expected that he will at once answer the proposition made by the Commission. Knowing ones assert that he will either appoint a Commission to confer with the Government representatives or that he himself, with the advice of his Executive Council or Cabinet, will discuss the matter with them.

It is thought, however, the Cherokees will not for some time examine and meet themselves thoroughly upon the treaties with the Government and the Cherokee Constitution, and the Commissioners will be invited to return in October, when the reply of the Cherokee delegates will be made and it will then be acted upon by the Council, which will meet in regular session in November.

During the interval the Commission will visit the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, as they have lately received a telegram from Washington asking when they might reasonably be expected to visit the Darlington agency.

A GUTHRIE KILLING.

Dispute Over a Claim Leads to a Murder at Guthrie.

GUTHRIE, I. T., Aug. 7.—George B. Stevens of Niles, Mich., was shot yesterday by Dr. L. M. Townsley, the brother of Mr. Townsley, of the firm of Townsley & Winters, wholesale grocers. The difficulty arose over a lot. Stevens was called from the bedside of a sick child to the city to protect his property. Townsley & Winters having taken possession and removed furniture belonging to Stevens, while he was away. Stevens got possession yesterday, and went to their store. The doctor drew a revolver upon him and used hard language and he went away. At noon Stevens returned unarmed and demanded a settlement, but was ordered off. Dr. Townsley drew a revolver, and Winters started at Stevens with a hatchet. Townsley fired killing Stevens instantly.

Much excitement prevails. The Townsleys and Winters have been implicated in several affairs in questionable right, and the feeling is strong against them. But for the determined stand of the police and the co-operation of the United States troops, Townsley would have been lynched. Stevens and Mr. Winters were taken before United States Commissioner Robertson and turned over to the United States marshal, who took them to soldier camp for protection.

A CROOKED ATTORNEY.

A St. Paul Lawyer, Who is Too Respectable to Have His Name Published, Commits Heavy Forgeries.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 7.—Forgeries to the amount of nearly \$300,000 have been committed in the name of John S. Blaisdell, one of the oldest, wealthiest and best known residents of Minneapolis. The report is that a young lawyer in this city who is well known and popular, and whose father is wealthy and prominent has been robbing Blaisdell for a long time by a series of systematic forgeries to the amount of nearly \$300,000 have been committed in the name of John S. Blaisdell, one of the oldest, wealthiest and best known residents of Minneapolis. The report is that a young lawyer in this city who is well known and popular, and whose father is wealthy and prominent has been robbing Blaisdell for a long time by a series of systematic forgeries to the amount of nearly \$300,000 have been committed in the name of John S. Blaisdell, one of the oldest, wealthiest and best known residents of Minneapolis. 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