Chase

County

Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Poprietor

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

VOLUME XV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1889.

NUMBER 45.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES. THE Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a report from Malachi Krebs, a special agent of the Interior Department to allot lands in severalty to the In-

dians upon the Devil's lake reservation in Northern Dakota, announcing the refusal of the Indians to receive the allotments as contemplated in the General Allotment THE President has designated General

McFeely to act as Secretary of War during the absence of Secretary Proctor. THE President has turned over the papers applying for a pardon for E. L. Harper, who wrecked the Fidelity Bank of Cincinnati, to the Attorney-General for

SECRETARY TRACY has cabled Admiral Gherardi at St. Nicholas Mole, Hayti, to rescue three American sailors left on an uninhabited guano island called Arenas

C. A. Kenston, of the geological survey, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Interior a special commissioner to visit France for the purpose of studying the irrigation system of that country with a view to the improvement of the American system.

SURGEON POSEY, of Jacksonville, Fla. who was instructed to investigate the al-leged case of death from yellow fever at Brunswick, Ga., telegraphed to Washington that an autopsy revealed the fact that death resulted from hemorrhage and malarial fever, and that no yellow fever or suspicious cases exist at Brunswick.

THE Puyallup Indians, of Washington Territory, a tribe well advanced in education and intelligence, have sent a memo rial to the Senate Committee on Indian

Affairs, asking for severalty.

THE President returned to Washington

As a result of the report of the com mission which investigated the needs of the New York post-office, Postmaster-General Wanamaker has directed that an additional allowance of \$78,000 be granted Postmaster Van Cott. His present allowance is \$1,034,000. An additional force of clerks to the number of 102 is also allowed him.

The public debt statement, issued August 1, showed an increase during July of \$1,017,313.51. The cause of the increase was due principally to pension payments.

ADMIRAL GHERARDI has cabled Secretary Tracy that he will send the Ossipee or Kearsarge to the rescue of the three

THE papers in the Harper pardon case have been laid before the President. No action will be taken till the President returns from Bar Harbor.

starving American sailors at Arenas Key,

THE EAST.

SULLIVAN, the pugilist, was arrested at New York on the 31st on a requisition from the Governor of Mississippi, approved by the Governor of New York. EX-SENATOR E. H. ROLLINS, of New Hampshire, died on the 31st.

THE will of the late Charlemagne Tower has been admitted to probate at Philadelbia. He leaves all his estate in trust for his family. His estate is said to be worth many millions of dollars. "National Bureau of Engraving,"

of Philadelphia, a large lithographic printing establishment, is hopelessly in-Its material has been ordered for sale.

THE Massachusetts Republican State convention has been set for Boston, September 25. Ex-Governor Robinson will be the presiding officer. ABRAHAM FINKBONE, aged twenty-six,

accused of arson, hanged himself in the jail at Reading, Pa., the other night. THERE was a cloudburst at Watking Glen, N. Y., on the 1st.

THE latest effort of Ives and Staynor, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad manipulators, to secure release from the New York jail has failed. THE Bethlehem (Pa.) Iron Company ha

voluntarily increased the wages of its puddlers fifty-five cents a day. W. J. JOHNSON & Co., leather dealers o Boston, have assigned with \$55,000 direct and \$170,000 contingent liabilities. The

assets are said to be ample. Five hundred striking Italian railroad laborers near Pittsburgh, Pa., recently engaged in a riot. Two were killed. THE rainfall in the Pennsylvania coal

regions was very heavy recently and a number of collieries were compelled to shut down. The streams were greatly swollen Mahoning valley were drowned out. THE New York Graphic is again in

trouble Reporters and clerks are clamoring for salaries. A syndicate, headed by Steve B. E kins, was supposed to own it. THE memorial commemorating the landing of the Pilgrims was dedicated at Plymouth, Mass., on the 1st.

WILLIAM AWL, cashier of the freight department of the Lake Erie road at Pittsburgh, Pa., is missing. His accounts are being investigated, and it is currently reported that there is a big shortage.

THE Bancroft mil s at Media, Pa., who product was handled by Lewis Bros. & Co., the bankrupt dry goods merchants of Philadelphia, have been seized by the sheriff and advertised to be sold at auc-

A CLOUDBURST on the 1st did considerable damage at Watkins Glen, N. Y. Two unrecognizable ,bodies were taken from the debris of the Johnstown, Pa.,

disaster on the 2d. A SOUTH-BOUND train on the Delaware & Hudson went through an open switch at Kenwood Junction, N. Y., recently. Thomas Conniff, a passenger, was killed

and five persons were more or less injured. Workmen succeeded in opening the gate of the Festville dam near Plainfield, N. J., which had been closed for years with weeds, etc., and the threatened danger of a break of the embankment was passed.

By a collision between a freight and a passenger train at New Britain, Conn. the other morning one express messenger was fatally injured and three other train men hurt, while both engines and several

cars were wrecked. ABOUT a third of the coke workers of the Connellsville region in Pennsylvania are on a strike for higher wages.

THE tobacco crop of Rock and Jefferson Counties, Wis., was completely ruined by

recent hail storm. For two or three days the mountains in the vicinity of Gunnison, Col., have been ablaze with burning timber.

GOVERNOR FRANCIS, of St. Louis, recently denied emphatically that he went to New York for the purpose of selling the Merchants' bridge to Jay Gould. GENERAL SCHOFIELD has directed the

ommander of the division of the Pacific to take such action as may be necessary to protect settlers near Calispeld, Washington Territory, from the Indian out-break threatened there.

THE Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton passenger train was wrecked at Oxford, O., on the night of the 31st. Twelve or fourteen persons were killed and injured. A HARMLESS earthquake shock was felt in California on the morning of the 31st.

THE Indians at Mille Lac, Minn., received fresh consignments of firewater from Mora and Little Fall: last week, and the result was a big drunk. Three were reported dead.

LACK of water caused a boiler explosion east of Fairfield, Ill., the other day. One man was killed and two fatally injured. THE Sierras and Milton stage was stopped-by two highwaymen near Cooperolis, Cal. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s safe was

blown open, but found to contain nothing. Seventy-five dollars taken from the passengers was all the robbers secured. Three young ladies of good family named Flanagan, McCabe and Farrell were drowned the other night while trying to cross the Menominee river, near

Ishpeming, Mich. A HORSE suffering from hydrophobia run amuck in Chicago the other day, bit-

ing two men and several animals before being killed. COLONEL CANADAY, sergeant-at-arms of the United States Senate, who had been in Alaska with a Senate committee, is ly-

ing quite ill in Montana. ELEVEN business houses in Fennville. Mich., were destroyed by fire the other night, causing \$35 000 loss. A tramp's

carelessness was the cause. In the Washington Territory Constitutional convention the clause forbidding counties to grant subsidies for any pur-

pose whatever was adopted.

THE United States Senate Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands in the West comenced its labors at St. Paul, Minn., on the 1st. Those present were Senators Stewart, of Nevada, and Reagan, of Texas; Colonel Hinton, of the geological survey, and Major Powell.

THE Chicago world's fair committee held a meeting recently and elected Mayor Cregier president. Two hundred representative men were present and an executive committee was appointed.

FROST visited the low grounds abou Galena, Ill., on the morning of the 1st and damaged growing vegetation.

SENECA SEVALIN, who caused Mrs. Clara Belle McDonald's divorce from her huscific Bank of San Francisco, and then robbed her of \$20,000, has been sent to the California penitentiary for the control of the Pathe California penitentiary for ten years. that the Utes were off their reservation and were int midating settlers.

TREASURER COLEMAN, recently defaulton the afternoon of the 2d.

would purchase or lease the Kansas Pacific track to Cheyenne. It was not thought likely, however, by the general public that the Union Pacific would lose control of its terminal at Kansas

A PASSENGER train left the rails on the South Park (Col.) railroad and fell down an embankment. The engineer was killed and the fireman was seriously hurt. Several passengers were injured.

Two cases of giant powder exploded in pit No. 6 at Marquette, Mich., recently. Two men and three boys were killed.

THE SOUTH. GOVERNOR BUCKNER, of Kentucky, has refused to interfere with the execution at Louisville of Charles Dilger for the murder of two policemen.

HON. HENRY BUCKNER, collector of internal revenue for the Louisville district for two terms under General Grant and one under Hayes and a leading Kentucky Republican, was reported dying from a paralytic stroke

THE spreading of the rails near New Orleans the other day caused bad injury to destruction of several cars.

WILLIAM SCHICK and Mrs. Hannah was fatally injured in Louisville, Ky., recently while trying to cross a track in front of a train.

A DOUBLE execution took place at Lonis. ville, Ky., on the 31st. Charles Dilger ed for the murder of two policemen and Harry Smart for the murder of a man and woman while going down the river in a boat. Dilger's execution was bungled, the noose slipping, necessitating his being dropped twice through the trap.

Dr. G. M. CANTRELL, physician of the Arkansas penitentiary, asserts that Jim Burrows, the Genoa train robber, died in the prison ho-pital October 5, 1888, of typhoid-malarial fever.

It is reported that cattle are dying at the rate of forty or fifty a day from splenetic fever in the Texas Panhandle. KANSAS CITY won a ball game at Balti-

more on the 1st. THE R chmond (Va.) railroad stables were struck by lightning the other day A. Fox and serious injury of three others and burned. Sixty mules and horses and Two other trainmen were missing, supseven street cars were consumed. JOHN P. DAVIDSON, a planter living

near Warren Springs, Ark., committed suicide the other day by shooting himself through the head. He was insane. C. M. HULL, editor of the Bolivar Coun-

of the Bolivar County Review, at that place. The Review was lately established quiet and firm. At Berlin business was and the two editors had engaged in a bit- active and steady. The Paris Bourse was ter personal warfare in their respective quiet, Panama shares not being quoted.

of Lebanon, Ky., has been killed for living with another man's wife.

and Slushers near Pineville, Ky.

GENERAL.

THE British Columbia River Gold Dredging Company has been registered in London with a capital of £40,000 in order to purchase Gibson's rights to dredge for gold in forty-five miles of the Frazer

THE American ferry steamer J. L. Beckwith has been fined \$400 by the Canadian authorities for doing a coasting trade, which consisted in conveying some Sunday school children to a picnic.
Dr. W. A. HAMMOND is experimenting

with Dr. Brown-Sequard's elixir of life. The elixir is a concretion of animal nerve tissue which is injected into the veins. Dr. Hammond says the old man on whom he is testing the remedy seems to be growing younger.

A MACHINE gun exploded on board the training frigate Couronne, at Heyeres, France, recently. Eight persons were

killed and seventeen injured.

The Wabash system, as it has for several years been called, has changed its name and hereafter will be known as the Wabash railroad. The old officers of the Wabash Western have assumed authority over all the lines reaching from Kansas City to Omaha. St. Louis, Chicago, Toledo and Detroit. The officers of what has been known as the Wabash East, under receivership, have retired from the service of the road.

THE Shah of Persia visited Buffalo Bill's Wild West show in Paris and was much interested in the performance.

THE treasure, footing up about \$200,000, lost on the steamer Granada off the western coast of Mexico, has been recovered. EVARISTO CARAZO, President of Nicaragua, is dead.

Snow storms and icy rains prevail throughout Switzerland and the streams are beyond their banks. THE island of Crete is reported to be in

a state of anarchy as the result of the present uprising. THE Algerian, a merchant vessel, sunk at Aultsville, Ont., the other day. The

crew and passengers were saved. THE Emperor of Germany arrived at Dover, England, on the 1st. THE July sanitary reports to the Marine

Hospital Service from Philadelphia and Chicago show that the latter leads the former in population and is the second city in the Union. The population is placed as follows: Chicago, 1,100,000; Philadelphia, 1,040,245. LIEUTENANT TAPPENBECK, the African

explorer, has fallen a victim to fever. THE Royal Grants bill has passed the committee stage in the British House of Commons, all amendments being rejected

by large majorities. THE price of "The Angelus"-580,650 francs-has been paid to the French Minister of Fine Arts, and Millet's picture will soon be brought to America. Several European artists expressed an opinion that the picture was any thing but the grand work of art as generally thought.

News from Gunnison, Col., recently was proved the late Count Tolstoi's reform

Business failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended August 1 numbered 210, ing in Warren County, O., is \$63,000 short. | compared with 216 the previous week and Mandan, Dak.. was devastated by fire 216 the corresponding week of last year. ENGLAND has annexed the Union and A RAILROAD deal was reported by the Chicago Times by which the Chicago & ocean.

HE LATEST.

GENERAL GRENFELL with his Egyptian forces met the invading dervishes at Toski on the 31, killing and wounding 1,500, including the chief, capturing 1,000 and driving the remainder into the desert. EELIX PIATT, the famous French Communist, died at Paris on the 4th.

THE Black Diamond sealer, recently seized in the Behring sea, arrived at Vic oria, B. C., on the 3d. The commander of the Rush put on a seaman with orders to take her to Sitka, but the captain of the Black Diamond took no notice of his auhority and made for a British port.

THE United States cruiser Boston, one of the finest of the new ships, was run pon a rock near Newport, R. I., recently and a hole knocked in her bottom. She was kept affoat by her water-tight compartm

FRED ALLEN and Marcus Howe, two of pleasure boating party, were drowned the other afternoon near Pembroke, Mass. HENRY BEIGHT was cut to pieces by aper near Fort Wayne, Ind., recently. An explosion occurred on the Grand an engineer and one passenger and the Trunk railroad near Montreal on the night of the 3d. James Rogers, an express agent, was killed and a train of passen-Becker were killed and Henry Pfistner gers narrowly escaped destruction. Many umors existed that the explosion was the work of dynamiters bent upon destroying he Victoria bridge.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN arrived at Jackson Miss., on the 4th, where he received at vation. Governor Lowry was indignant at the way in which the pugilist was received.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended August 3 showed a decrease compared with the corresponding week of last year. in New York the decrease was 3.1.

AT the Post-office Department it is earned that since March 4 last of 55 000 fourth class postmasters in the United states nearly 13,000 changes have been nade, and of this number 9,000 were renovals of Democratic officials and apcointment of R publican successors. The daily changes now average about 100. A COLLISION on the Virginia Midland at

Burleys caused the death of Fireman Fred A. Fox and serious injury of three others. osed to be under the wreck. THE Emperor of Germany has conferred

upon Queen Victoria the command of the First aragoon guards of Berlin and upon the Duke of Cambridge the honorary colonelcy of a regiment of infantry. ty Democrat at Rosedale, Miss. was killed the other day by L. A. Weissinger, editor Exchange during the week ended August PRICES were firm on the London Stock 3. American railroad securities were

THE Connellsville coke strike continued REV. SAM SHARPE, a colored preacher, to spread. Fifty-five out of fifty-seven A QUARREL over a hog worth \$2 has caused an armed feud between the Smiths as were the 500 of Leisenaing. The number of strikers was put at 11,000.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

A COMPANY has been formed to reclaim several hundred acres of land stolen by the Missouri river at Wyandotte within the past twenty-five years. The land is valued at millions of dollars, but there is a hitch in getting Kansas City, Kan., to relinquish her riparian rights.

The Atchison Merchants' Exchange had

meeting the other night at which a committee report was adopted recommending that steps be taken to invite delegates from Missouri river points to meet in that city August 14 to discuss the freight discrimination question.

A HORRIBLE accident occurred at Kansas City (Wyandotte) about nine o'clock on the morning of July 29. Hon. Russell B. Armstrong, the former publisher and editor of the Kansas City, Kan., Gazette, attempted to board an east-bound "L" train which had gained considerable speed after starting from the station at Oakland avenue. He missed his foothold and fell with his legs on the rails. The front wheel of the truck passed over and crushed the left leg below the knee. His right leg was caught between the brake ed. In this position he was dragged about seventy-five yards and it was threequarters of an hour before he could be extricated. When taken home it was found necessary to amputate both legs below the knees. Mr. Armstrong is forty-six years old and has a large family. He has represented Wyandotte in the Legislature and been prominently identified with the interests of the county all his

THE Live-Stock Sanitary Board has been considering the question of quaran-tining against the Indian Territory and Texas in consequence of the reported outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia and fever among cattle in the extreme southwest part of the State.

JAMES BODKIN, a farm hand, working for John Frame, a wealthy farmer, ten miles west of Wichita, disappeared very mysteriously the other night. He was sleeping alone in a house two hundred feet from the main residence, and in the morning all his clothes were found in his room, but he was missing. Frame owed him for two months' labor, and some days previous offered to pay him, when Bodkin replied that he did not want it yet. He recently told an acquaintance that he feared he would be followed up and killed, not giving reasons for such misgiving. It was believed he had been murdered.

THE Lawrence canning factory employs 1,200 hands. JOE WOODS and Calvin Sanders, colored, engaged in a quarrel at Leavenworth the morning over the ownership of a handkerchief. Both claimed the handkerchief, which was a gaudy sitk one, and the dispute ended in a fight in which Woods drew a knife and stabbed Sanders in the neck, cutting the jugular vein, from which he almost bled to death at the time and from the effects of which he would

not recover. Woods fled. During a recent storm at Olathe St. Paul's Church (Catholic) was struck by lightning and took fire, but the flames were speedily extinguished.

A. C. SELDEN, chief clerk in the general office of the Missouri Pacific road at Wich-He was said to be a defaulter for a large amount. A warrant was issued for his arrest charging him with forging a company draft for \$4,500.

It is officially asserted that there is not case of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle

in the State. THE Governor recently pardoned Charles Sweney, of Wilson County, who was on February 22, 1889, convicted of embezzlement and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary, on condition that he abstain from intoxicating drink for two years. Sweney is nearly seventy years old and collected \$30 for a Kansas City firm which he failed to pay over. Liquor was the cause of his trouble.

Four prisoners broke jail at Newton the other night. All were under sentence. were Michell, Brown, Wilson and W. E. Moore. All were retaken except Moore, who is under sentence to three

years in the penitentiary for horse stealing. He is a desperate man and an old THE police of Kansas City, Kan., raided three gambling houses located near the State line the other night and captured three proprietors and seventy patrons. Each proprietor put up \$100 for himself and \$10 for each "customer," which sums were "confiscated" by the police judge

next day as "fines." GOVERNOR HUMPHREY has pardoned Yancy Gans, who was convicted in the district court of Johnson County, June 17, 1886, of assault with intent to kill and sen tenced to five years' imprisonment. Gans was a boy of eighteen whose home was in Topeka, but his mother being widowed be went away to work and so got to Johnson County. There he had a dispute with his employer and knocked the latter down. He was fined a small sum, and being unable to pay the constable started to take him from Wilder to Holliday. In a lonely place he knocked the officer senseless and escaped. He was sub-equently arrested pleaded guilty and was sent up for five years. The constable he knocked down was one of the applicants for pardon, not believing there was any malice in the

It is stated that English capitalists in their search for profitable business investments in this country have found that th coal mines at Leavenworth do a large and paying business, and they are trying to control of them. Failing to se the mines in operation the syndicate bad real estate agents quietly buy up the coal rights on 1500 acres of land two miles south of the city. Every thing baying been secured necessary for the sinking o a shaft, a new company was organized under the name of the Boston Coal Company with a paid up capital of \$100,000.

It is suggested that if all the railroad companies which have ever filed articles of incorporation in the office of the Sec retary of State had carried out their plans, the railroad mileage of Kansas today would be equal to that of the entire United States, and even now there are several charters filed every month.

RUPTURED.

A New Santa Fe Live-Stock Sched the Fatal to the Existence of the Western Freight

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Yesterday afternoon the traffic manager of the Atchison, To-peka & Santa Fe railroad sent a note to Chairman Midgley, of the Western Freight Association, notifying him that the Santa Fe was preparing a new schedule for freight between Chicago and Kansas City, and that hereafter it would refuse to divide business between those points with any of the Chicago-Kansas City roads. This, if persisted in, must result in the disruption of the association. The note was as follows:

J. W. Midgley, Chairman: DEAR SIR: About one year ago the Atchison. Topeka & Santa Fe Company opened its-Chicago line for traffic. It was then thought best, pending the action of other roads, not to put into effect the policy adopted by nearly all its competitors—i. e., to make through rates to Chicago exclusively on its own line-but to continue its through rates and divisions with other lines east of Kansas City. In view however, of reductions recently

made in rates on live-stock from points west of Kansas City to Chicago and St. Louis on a lower basis than those at present in effect it becomes necessary for this company in the pro-tection of its own interests to change its policy above referred to in so far as live-stock traffic to Chicago is concerned and to adopt the policy in effect on the lines of most of its competitors, viz. To make its through rates on live-stock from all parts of its system to Chicago over its own line only. This plan will be adopted on the issue of the new tariff which is now under consideration and which is made necessary by the

made effective a few days since.
F. W. White, Traffic Manager. In other words the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, if it carries out the above threat, will cut off not only the Alton, but the St. Paul and Wabash from all participation in its business originating west of Kansas City, except if taken after paying full local rates to Kansas City, thereby lowering the former Kansas City-Chicago proportion on this business. It is an exact duplicate of the stand taken by the

reduction of the Kansas City live-stock rates

Speaking of this matter, General Manager Chappell of the Alton said: "The Alton joined the Western Freight Association under the stipulation that it should share in Kansas City in all business originating west of there. This stip-ulation was made especially in reference to business coming in on the Atchison, as at that time it did the bulk of the business. The stipulation applied only as a general principle to the Rock Island, as at the time of our join-ing the association it did little business west of Kansas City. Owing to this stipulation the issuance of the threatened tariff by the Atchison practically severs our connection with the association. We shall certainly withdraw as soon as the tariff is issued."

At the meeting of managers of Southwestern roads called to consider the Alton complications it was decided to prosecute that road before the Inter-State Commissioners for violating the laws in the matter of live-stock rates from Kansas City, as alleged by the Rock Island road in its recent complaint. The facts will be laid before the Commission at once.

RAILROAD DEAL.

Rumored Arrangements Between the CHICAGO, Aug. 3 .- The Times says: "The Alton has perhaps found a relief from its troubles. Negotiations are said to be now pending for the purchase of the Kansas Pacific branch of the Union Pacific from Kansas City to Denver. This would give the Alton a through connection from Kansas City to Cheyenne on the Union Pacific. The Union Pacific would by this arrangement get the of the Alion." The Alton business people will say nothing in regard to the matter, but the possibility of the purchase of the Kansas Pacific was BRUMM BROS., dry goods merchants at strongly suggested by the remark made by unction City, lost \$5,000 by a fire the by an official yesterday. Should the sale strongly suggested by the remark made be made to the Alton it will be a severe blow to the Inter-State Railway Association and it will hasten its demise be a bitter pill for the rivals of the Alton, whose strongest card has been that the Alton has no line west of the Missouri

> river. At the office of the Alton road the truth of the published statement that that rompany had about completed negotiations for the purchase of the Kansas Pacific branch of the Union Pacific road was positively denied. It was a serted that no negotiations to that end had been or were in progress. On the other hand General Manager Chappell is said to be authority for the statement that a deal of the character mentioned is under negotia-

Halstead For the Senate. CINCINNATI, Aug. 3.-The Commercial-Gazette has nominated Murat Halstead, its edi or, for the Senate. In a double-leaded editorial over the signature of Richard Smith, Halstead's partner, it said: "Mr. Halstead will be at home in a few days. It now remains for us to say, in his absence, that the Republicans of Ohio should elect him to take the place of Payne in the United States Senate. For obvious rea ons this paper can not, at this We nominate Mr. Halstead for the United States Senate, to take the seat now misrepresented by Henry B. Payne."

Tichenor Stricken.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 -Assistant Secretary Tichenor was taken suddenly ill in his office in the Treasury Department yesterday morning and was taken to his home for treatment. H has been in bad health for a long time and has worked very hard upon the tar ff problems which have been presented since the change of Administration. His principal trouble is rheumatism in an acute form, but it is complicated with other ailments.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 3.—Governor Thayer has promi ed the South Omaha packers that next week he will investigate the quarantine against Kansas City cattle, and, if possible, modify it to exempt cattle for immediate slaughter. They want Texans for canning. The commission men strongly oppose any exemption.

SORGHUM SUGAR.

How the Diffusion Process is Progressing in Eansas. TOPERA. Kan., Aug. 2.—The interest manifested in the sorghum sugar making

grows entirely out of the acknowledged fitness of climate and soil for sorghum cane growing. No State in the Union produces cane with so large a percentage of sugar is the juice, nor with so much of the latter to the ton of cane. The question has been, can this juice be utilized so as to make it a commercial success? So far this question has not been satisfactorily answered. The Fort Scott, Conway Springs and To-peka works have operated successfully so far as sugar making is concerned, but they have not been financially successful. At Topeka the works ran but about balf the season last year, and part of that time with defective machinery, although there was an abundant supply of cane. The operating expenses were more than met by the receipts, although money was lost after the interest on borrowed money was paid. This statement was made by one of

the principal stockholders. The Conway Springs works was sup-plied with poor water for sugar making, coming out of a gypsum degosit. Late in the season pure water was obtained and the results were better. According to Mr. Deming's report to the Government, while the last season showed the practicability of sugar making from sorghum, it did not prove commercially profitable. The stockholders, however, with added experience, are giving a more thorough test this year under more favor-

able conditions. At Fort Scott good sugar was made and in great quantities, but from the fact that the Government has ordered its machinery removed from that place to Attica it is evident that all was not satisfactory there. In fact, Mr. Rice, who has made the production of sorghum sugar a study, pronounces this industry an experment, which would lead one to believe that the success attending the third year was not

satisfactory. At Attica may now be found the largest sugar works in the State, in which have been placed the Government machinery from Fort Scott, and machinery from Illinois, in addition to new and improved machinery manufactured expressly for this company. From Mr. Clark, secretary of the company, it is learned that these works will be under the personal supervision of Mr. Deming, who built and operated the Conway Springs works, and who is considered an expert, having had eight years' experience in sorghum sugar making. The cost of this plant is \$102,700, the assets of the company being \$122,000. the cane growing and owned by the company, the farmers about that place and by the General Government at its experimental station, will more than keep these works running the full sugar making season. The results of all experiments have been seized, and it is believed there will be a large profit arising from the heavy investment made. But in order that this might be placed among the solid business enterprises of the State, the company has investigated thoroughly the salt works of New York, and find that they can use this same machinery the remaining portion of the year,

producing 1,000 barrels of salt a day at an. expense of only seven cents a barrel. Mr. Clark condemns the hasty voting of township bonds in aid of incomplete plants and wildcat schemes by sorghum sugar speculators. While believing absolutely in the profitableness of complete works, he would not have township or municipal indebtedness incurred in aid of the little plants that are necessarily incomplete, and which must stand idle the greater portion of the year. He does not consider sorghum sugar making any longer an experiment, and says when his works start up. August 15, this will be clearly demonstrated. Being one of a company of careful, prudent men, he feels satisfied that the profits of the Attica works will cause this industry to ecome the leading industry of Kansas. There have been cases of mismanagement in the past, incomplete knowledge, and, ometimes, unseemly haste. These drawbacks have been avoided at the Attica works, where chemically pure water is obtained, and the services of Mr. Deming secured, as well as the time and knowledge of two Government chemists. He places the profits of the Attica works at \$88,000 for the year 1889.

A CLEAN BILL.

The Kansas Sanitary Live-Stock Board Satisfied That No Disease Exists in the State.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 2.-The Live-Stock Sanitary Board consisting of Hon. J. T. White, of Ada, Hon. Charles Collins, of Hutchinson, and K. Hurst, of Howard, and S. H. Pierce, of Washington, D. C., and J. A. Wairath of Kansas City, representing the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, held a meeting Wednesday evening and at noon yesterday made a report substance as follows: "A careful investigation at the Kansas City stock yards shows that the order of the relating to separate yards at Argentine for Southern cattle which might be subject to infectious diseases is being fully complied with. The special pens are used for no other purpose and are separated from the main yards by the Kansas river. The vards are in excellent sanitary condition. Les danger of infection from T xas fever exists than in former years, and while a few cases have been reported this season, investigation show that they had contracted the disease before shipment in the yards. There was no evidence to show that these cattle would transmit the fever, it being well under-stood that native or half-breed cattle do not convey the disease. As an additional protection to the native cattle, however, the board recommended to the sock yards company that all of that part of the yard east of the State line known as the Alton side be set apart for their exclusive use, from which all the Texas cattle should be excluded."

Resolutions were adopted acquainting the Governor of Nebraska with the above facts, declaring that no good reasons existed for quarantine against the stock yards of Nebraska and respectfully asking the modification of the quarantine order and permitting the shipment of all cattle into Nebraska except Southern cattle held in quarantine at Argentine.

Thase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

SOTTONWOOL FALLA - KANSAL

MIZPAH.

We never used the word while thou and I Walked close together in life's working way
There was no need for it, when hand and eye
Might meet, content and faithful, every day.

But now, with anguish from a stricken heart, Mizpah! I cry; the Lord keep watch between Thy life and mine, that death hath riven apart. Thy life beyond the awful vail, unseen,

And my poor broken being, which must glide Through ways familiar to us both, till death Shall, of a surety, lead me to thy side, Beyond the chance and change of mortal

breath. Mizpah! yea, love, in all my bitter pain, I trust God keep watch betwixt us twain.

The lips are dumb from which I used to hear Strong words of counsel, tender words

praise; Poor, I must go my way without the cheer And sunshine of thy presence all my days.

But God keeps watch my ways and days upon On all I do, on all I bear for thee, My work is left me, though my mate is gone; A solemn trust has Love bequeathed to me.

I take the task thy languid hand laid down That summer evening, for mine own alway; And may the giver of both cross and crown Pronounce me faithful at our meeting day! Mizpah! the world gives comfort to my pain; I know God keepeth watch betwixt us twain.

THAT BOTHERSOME BOY.

His Absence Caused More Trouble Than His Presence.

There is a certain age of that playful, mischievous animal, the boy, when a home is thought to be made pleasanter for his absence.

Deacon Ezekiel Croft and his wife, "Aunt Mary," as every body called her, were about to enjoy the felicity of a house, minus 'that boy," for Tom, their noisy nephew, had gone to spend a whole fortnight at Sandwich among the glass-blowers and sandpipers.

"What a rest it will be!" sighed Aunt Mary, remembering Tom's hobwith them, "thanked his stars"-by their Latin names-that at last he could "have a little peace."

It was just supper-time, and the three sat down to a bountiful country table. Aunt Mary, by force of habit, had placed four chairs, but one was vacant, and the pause which followed the blessing was somewhat awkward.

As a general thing Aunt Mary looked over at Tom immediately and said: "Tom, take your elbow off the table," or "Tom, where is your napkin? I do wish that I could ever teach you man-

"Uncle 'Zekiel" was apt to ask as soon as there was a pause: "Tom, did you dlin'-wood," sighed Aunt Mary. come right home from school and do the chores?" And if-as sometimes happened-Tom could answer in his off-hand way: "Yes, sir, all done," then Uncle 'Zekiel would ponder darkwith.

"Tom, how many boys did you take did any thing either! Don't seem to, down to the cider-mill a week ago last somehow." rday ?" or something simil

Then while Uncle Zekiel was summoning up the evil deeds of departed Saturdays, the professor found his opportunity.

" 'Hadn't ought,' as I have often told you, Master Tom, is entirely contrary to the genius of the English language. 'Ought not' is the correct expression,' he would add, with a schoolmaster's didactic air.

By this time, in spite of his various the sixth biscuit.

"I never!" Aunt Mary would say as he took it. "You'll certainly have the dyspepsy, Tom."

'No, Aunt Mary," Tom would answer, his good humor as irrepressible as his appetite. "I'm safe up to ten; ten's

my limit-never go over." So, at this first supper, it is not strange that there was a sudden silence, since the unfailing subject-and

object-of conversation was absent. Finally Uncle 'Zekiel spoke, looking over at the vacant place again.

"Seems kinder lop-sided an' lonesome without Tom, after all." "Now, I guess it will be a happy

Jonesome' for the next two weeks, replied Aunt Mary. "I should like to Tom's merry face opposite me." have a chance to 'hear myself think' once in awhile."

Aunt Mary had an opportunity to "hear herself think" all that evening. There was no one to upset her nerves by sudden hand-springs, popping corn. cracking nuts or munching apples while he pretended to study. But, somehow, her quiet thinking seemed a fatiguing operation, for, weary and a little disand retired for the night.

Neither thoughts nor dreams disturbed her until in the early twilight of the next morning a voice penetrated the mist of slumber-land, calling: "Tom! T-o-o-m! Come, Tom!" And looking out she saw herhusband standing at the foot of the back stairs, calling with all his might: 'Get up, Tom! Time to make the kitchen fire, Tom! Come! Come! T-o-m! Don't be a sluggard!

Early to bed and early to rise,

Makes a boy healthy, wealthy and wise."" Why, 'Zekiel Croft," called out clean gone off your mind this morning? | adays." Don't you remember that that boy's gone to Sandwich?"

"Well, I declare," said Uncle Zekiel, sinking down into a splintbottomed kitchen chair, and laughing said he, soothingly. "What's gone until his fat sides shook, "I never wrong to-day?"

thought a word about it! I'm so used to gettin' that boy up in the mornin' that I don't know how to begin the day without it. I'll make the fire right

"No, 'Zekiel," said Aunt Mary, "I'll barn and do Tom's chores.'

She dressed herself rather hastily and not quite so neatly as was her habit, down to the beach for a day or two. and hurried out into the kitchen. There was no kindling-wood ready as was usual-no one had thought of thatand, taking a basket, she went out to the great wood-pile and gathered a few home with me next day." chips, so damp from the morning dew that it was some time before the feeble fire could be coaxed into a blaze hot beaming like a full moon. enough for cooking the morning meal.

But breakfast had been ready a good half-hour, and after blowing the horn right home to-morrow afternoon, and vigorously twice, she was just on the I'll have just the best supper for him. point of going down to the barn to see Seems as if I'd been living for the last what had happened, when Deacon Croft week in a kind of deaf and dumb appeared in a most woful plight.

Little rivulets of milk were running down his hair, off the end of his nose, and meandering slowly along his sleeves and trousers; he was dripping wet from head to foot, and the pail was

"'Zekiel Croft," cried Aunt Mary, with uplifted hands, "what hev you done?

"Well, Mary," said he, looking at her with a moist and milky smile, "I hain't done very much, but the cow she's done consid'able," and he laughed heartily.

"Ye see, Mary, she ain't used to me, and she kinder objected to my milkin' her, an' I hed to smooth her down consid'able before she'd let me begin. An' then I took Tom's milkin' stool, an' I ain't quite so slim as I was once.

"I felt it kinder teeterin' under m two or three times, but I thought I'd set ruther light on it an' get through; but jest as I was goin' to move the pail on one side. I brought my heft down pretty solid, an' the three legs jest softly spread out, and away went Deacon 'Zekiel Croft flat on his back, with his feet flyin' in the air! The cow was so scairt at my antics that she kicked up her heels, too, an,' over went the brimnailed shoes and dreadful appetite; and min' pail o' milk, an' here I be perfectthe young professor, who was boarding ly soaked. Well, Mary, they say't a milk-bath's good for the complexion, so you're likely to hev a pretty han'some husband after this.

. "Han'some or not, 'Zekiel Croft, do you go an' change your clothes this minute, or you'll have your death-cold. Seems as if every thing goes wrong this morning somehow.'

"So it does," said Uncle 'Zekiel, giving a backward glance as he walked off, and then turning fairly around: "Mary," said he, "I've made a dis-

covery. Tom's a pretty handy boy to have around mornin's." "I guess you'd thought so if you'd seen me picking up wet chips for kin-

"There! I did forget it, after all," said Uncle 'Zekiel, regretfully. "Tom told me the very last thing to be sure an' not forget Aunt Mary's kindlin' wood. That boy must step 'round ly for a few minutes, finally coming out pretty lively mornin's to get through before school, an' I never thought he thing the matter with Aunt Mary?"

> At last t breakfast table, an hour late. It was silent, like the supper of the night before, and other silent meals succeeded it.

"I don't know what in the world I'm Aunt Mary, complainingly. Tom had been gone six days. "There's pieces of pie we've left settin' all down one of the pantry shelves, and there's that jar of cookies! It's full yet, and it sins, Tom, going on with undiminished don't last any time when Tom's home. appetite, had worked his way to about He's worth a sight to eat up the pieces. anyway. Beats all how that boy enjoys eating!"

"Seems as though we don't eat any thing," she said again that evening as she looked around the supper table dis-

contendedly. The professor had already folded his napkin, and was looking through his glasses straight before him with a se-

rious air. "Isn't there any thing more that you would like?" she asked, turning to him.

"Thank you, no," he replied. "I was just thinking," he added, rather primly, "as I looked at the empty place, that nature abhors a vacuum, and it would be rather pleasant to have

"'Twould be a great thing for the cookies and pies, anyway," remarked Uncle 'Zekiel. 'They're just spilin' for him, to say nothin' of the evenin' chores," and he walked out heavily to stable the horse, lock up the barn and split the kindling.

About eight o'clock that evening they all gathered in the old-fashioned sitting-room, around the cheerful open pirited in appearance, at half-past fire, for the evening was cool. The eight she rolled up her knitting-work professor sat at his own little table, writing a very learned article on "The Higher Education;" Aunt Mary was knitting on a warm and cozy-looking red mitten-not a very large one-and Uncle 'Zekiel was busy trying to find out from the columns of the village paper which party was going to save the country in the coming elections."

It was perfectly "quiet," and they were enjoying "peace." Not a sound broke the silence until a cricket, thinking itself alone, came out on the hearth and chirped a little.

"There," said Aunt Mary, "I'm thankful to hear something. Seems as Aunt Mary, in astonishment, "be you if we're having a funeral here now-

Uncle 'Zekiel looked over the top of the paper and caught her furtively wiping away a tear.

"Now, now, Mary, that'll never do,"

"Oh, I don't know what is the matter," she replied. "Perhaps I'm nervous. But it's dreadful lonesome."

Uncle 'Zekiel arose, and, laying aside the paper, walked up and down the room with his hands clasped behind make the fire and you go out to the him, as he was in the habit of doing when meditating any serious project, such as going into town or running

"Mary," said he, after a few turns. "I'm going into Boston to-morrow on some business, an' I guess I'd better run down to Sandwich an' bring that boy

Aunt Mary's face went through a kaleidoscopic change, and came out

"That's the very best thing you can do, 'Zekiel," said she. "Bring him asylum."

The professor looked up from his learned theme with a gratified air. "Yes," said he, with his characteristic primness of expression, "it would indeed be exceedingly agreeable to see Master Tom's beaming countenance

once more at our evening repast." But Tom! What a delightful time he was having at Sandwich! Nobody said "Don't" to him from morning until night. He had often thought that had he been the author of that famous little volume "Don't," and founded it on his own experience, it would have been as large as the Unabridged Dictionary. He took such deep, full breaths of freedom with no one to criticise every movement.

Mr. Saunders, whose son Tom was visiting, was a glass-blowing philosopher, perfectly devoted to his calling, a department which gave him frequent opportunities for that meditation which all philosophers love. He believed that children had altogether too much pruning and nagging, and used to say to Aleck, his eldest boy: 'Look here, Alack, you do what you think is about right to-day, and if you make any mistakes, come to me and we will see what we can do about it."

The plan seemed to have worked well so far, but then Aleck Saunders was a remarkably good boy naturally, and needed little pruning.

On the Friday of Uncle 'Zekiel's unexpected advent, the two boys had been all over the glass works. It was one of Mr. Saunders' leisure days, and instead of "philosophizing," he went over the works with them, explaining every process, and Tom had been allowed to blow something that came out looking like the "missing link" between a cow and an elephant.

He had just come out, his brown curls all blown about by the salt sea breeze, and was proudly displaying this nondescript animal to Mrs. Saunders and the children, when Uncle 'Zekiel opened the gate.

Down dropped the glass memento, shivering into fragments, while Tom flew down the walk to meet his uncle. "Oh, Uncle 'Zekiel!" he cried, catching hold of his brown hand, "is any

Tom had no mother, and he loved Aunt Mary dearly in spite of her fault-

"Yes," replied Uncle 'Zekiel, with cheerful air, "she's pretty bad." "What is it?" asked Tom, anx-

iously. "Well," replied Uncle Zekiel, "I goin' to do about the pieces," said don't egzactly know the name o' the disease, but the symptims is that she's 'dreadful lonesome' without the company of a certing boy called Thomas Jefferson Croft."

"You don't mean it, Uncle," cried

Tom, with an air of incredulity. "'Mean it?' She says the house is like a deaf-an'-dumb asylum, an' she can't stand it nohow, so I hed to come down after you."

Tom's lips quivered, and two great tears gathered in his eyes and glistened on his cheeks like shining diamonds. He threw his arms around Uncle 'Zekiel's neck and gave him a good hug.

"Uncle," said he, "I never was so happy in my life! I thought I was nothing but a bother to her" and then dashed off behind the house, that no one might see the tears he could not repress. Then he sat down upon a stone, wiped his eyes and gave up his dark schemes of going West just as

soon as he was old enough. They went home the next afternoon, and what a supper Aunt Mary had for them. Fried chicken and hot biscuits -double the usual quantity,-Tom's favorite strawberry preserves, cookies, jelly-cake, and a crisp apple "turn-

over" laid right by Tom's plate. They were all very gay and happy together, as Tom ate with undiminished appetite and related the adventures of

the week. Aunt Mary looked around with beaming face.

"Well," said she, as they sat back from the table, "this is something like livin' again. I should hev had dyspepsy myself in another week."

"Yes," said the young professor, "while there is often a serious incompatibility between youth and maturity. yet it must be confessed that the presence of the young at the festal board is extremely exhilarating." But "that boy" Tom jumped up so

hastily that his chair fell back with a loud crack-nobody said "Don't, Tom," and then he went around to Aunt Mary's chair, leaned over and softly kissed her faded cheek. I'm so glad to be at home again," he said. - Kate Virginia Darling, in Youth's Companion.

-An old lady of Kimberton, Pa., now in her eighty-fourth year, was seen by a neighbor not very long ago high up in a cherry tree gathering material for pies.

REPUBLICAN METHODS.

Few Words About the G. O. P. Cam-paign in the New States. The state of the weather is exceed ingly favorable for "frying the fat out of manufacturers" again, and the indications are that the experiment is to be tried once more. An election is to be held in the four new States, and proclamation has been made, not only from the party headquarters, but from the White House itself, that they must be carried for the Republicans. It is seen very clearly that the Republican party has much to lose in the contest and nothing really to gain. It has now a majority in Congress, and it will only have a majority if it carries all four of the new States. But if it loses all four, or two out of four, its majority is imperiled. This is why the political pot usually permitted to cool in the heated term is bubbling as actively and as noisily as it ever did in the midst of a Presidential contest. The Quays, the Dudleys, the Chandlers and the Clarksons, unmindful of the imminent risk of sunstrokes, are busily at work laying pipes for the molding of the popular will in the new States; and it seems to be generally conceded in Republican quarters that the methods to be employed are those which the same manipulators used in the last election.

How far they will succeed is still an open question. As for the fat-frying process it is safe to say it will not pan out with any thing like the abundant results of last season. The manufacturers not only have less fat to spare, but are far less in the mood for sparing any. A good many of those who yielded up their pinguidity to the persuasions of Quay have got their pay in the shape of offices for themselves or their friends, and will plead to be regarded as out of politics. Those who have not gotten their pay for the fat they furnished will be even more loth to enter the frying pan again. They will admit probably the necessity of carrying the Dakotas and Washington; but they will be very obtuse as to the necessity of using money in the process.

The prospect for carrying the new States by successful fraud is even less promising. The "blocks of five" game can not be played to advantage, even by experts like Dudley, without money; and this, as we have already intimated, is not likely to be forthcoming in sufficient amount. Even if it should come through a fresh appeal to the fears of the manufacturers we doubt if the game could be played in a new State as it was in Indiana. There is likely, of course, to be considerable laxity in allowing the exercise of the elective franchise, as there always is in a new community. But there is likely also to be a good deal of disposition on the part of the people to manage their own affairs. The man who goes from one of the older States into either of the Dakotas, or Washington, or Montana, and attempts to manipulate the voting, as it was manipulated in Indiana last fall, stands an excellent

chance of being lynched. As for appealing to the fears of the working-men and securing their aid in carrying the new States for the Republican party, we doubt if the most brazen of the leaders of that party have the necessary "cheek." The working-men have spent some six what Republican promises of constant work at high wages are worth. A good many of them have had little else to do during the past three months; and the assistance they are likely to give the party in strengthening its hold upon Congress is likely to be of the smallest. It behooves Dudley, Clarkson & Co., therefore, to invent some new schemes for carrying the new States. The old ones will not work .- Detroit Free Pi ess.

TOM PLATT'S PARTY.

A Party Struggle That May Disrupt the

Either Tom Platt is going into the Cabinet or there is going to be trouble for President Harrison in New York The fight is on and the return of Mr. Platt from Alaska, where he has gone to recruit his strength, will be a signal for the fray.

Tom Platt represents the working Republicans of the Empire State-the men who control the organization of the party from the primary to the election of delegates to a National convention. These Republicans have been ignored by the President so far. Acting under the advice of Mr. Blaine, undoubtedly. Mr. Harrison has declined to recognize the claims of Mr. Platt or his friends. In the distribution of offices in New York up to this time the recommendations of the Platt men have been treated with little less than contempt. At length they have come to the conclusion that war on the Administration is the only means by which they can secure what they are pleased to term their rights. They will do no more pleading or begging nor will they accept any thing less than the very best at the disposal of the Executive. The favors which the Administration is expected to bestow upon them for the return of a cessation of hostilities must be headed by the appointment of Tom Platt to a position in the Cabinet. If this can not be brought about the working Republicans of the State are determined that he shall succeed Mr. Evarts in the Senate, and from his place on the floor of the upper house of Congress they claim he will open a fight on Blaine similar to that so well begun and so ignobly ended in Garfield's

The admission of Tom Platt to the Cabinet by President Harrison would be a notice to James G. Blaine that Tanner. - Kansas City Times.

he was no longer wanted, and would be so accepted by the Maine statesman without delay. Mr. Platt and Mr. Blaine could not sit at the same table in the White House. The chasm between them is so wide and so deep that it can never be bridged over. It remains with Mr. Harrison to decide whether he shall stand by Blaine or whether he shall run the risk of losing the vote of New York State in the convention of 1892.

Notwithstanding all reports to the contrary. Mr. Blaine is in feeble health and is no longer the fighter that he used to be. If it strikes Mr. Harrison as being the most politic thing to do he will probably drop him in good season, form an alliance offensive and defensive with the New York malcontents, give them what they want, and trust to their ingenuity as machine politicians to pull him through the next National convertion. - Chicago Times.

OBERLY'S SUCCESSOR.

A Man with a Blemished History Selected

for an Important Office Mr. John H. Oberly, a Democrat, who in several official capacities had made an excellent record, was recently removed by President Harrison from the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, although his retention was prayed for by the Indian Rights' Association and by several thousand Republicans and Democrats who were familiar with the good work he had done in the Indian Bureau. Mr. James

T. Morgan was appointed his successor. The record of the War Department show that Morgan, while Colonel of the Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, was tried in 1885 by a court-martial and found guilty on various charges, as follows: Of having made false charges against a fellowofficer; of having, while custodian of recommendations for advancement for himself and a fellow-officer, retained the latter and forwarded only those in his own favor, and of having made false musters for companies in his regiment to his pecuniary advantage. On these charges, with specifications, Colonel Morgan was found guilty by the unanimous verdict of the court and sentenced to dismissal. When this sentence reached the department headquarters it was set aside in the manner thus described in the records:

In the foregoing cases of Colonel Thomas J. Morgan, Fourteenth United States Colored infantry, the court having found the accused guilty of the first charge, the violation of the fifteenth article of war, had not authority to change the sentence prescribed in that article for such offenses, and the failure to conform to the requirement of the above article in sentencing the accused is an error fatal to the proceedings and judgment of the court so far as it relates to the first charge.

The requirement of the fifteenth article of war was that an officer found guilty of violating it should be "cashiered," and thereby utterly disabled to have or hold any office or employment in the service of the United

States. The New York Times says: We suppose that it will be conceded that the Indian Commissioner ought to be a pure and honest man. That is true, indeed, of any public officer, but it is most important in this case, because dishonest or dishonorable conduct may inflict great injury on the Indians, who are peculiarly helpless, and may greatly com-promise the Government, which has already suffered deeply from the inefficiency and cor-

How the President manages to find is reputed to be wealthy, and probably so many men with blemished records months and more in learning just for important offices is a good deal of a mystery. He has made more improper appointments since he became President than any of his predecessors made in a full term, Grant alone excepted. - Indianapolis Journal.

DRIFT OF OPINION.

"Nepotism, or public office is a Administration's first novel. The characters will all be related. -Cleveland Plain Dealer.

-The greenback crop in the farmer's pocket is rapidly drying up. At lat- the verge of financial ruin. The expeest accounts he was still hoping for relief from the home market and a high tariff protection. -N. Y. Herald.

-- The condition of American working-men when our population will have become as dense as that of England will approximate that of the Chinese unless the robber tariff is abolished long before that time.-Quincy (Ill.) Herald.

-If "imitation is the sincerest form of flattery" President Harrison must feel highly flattered by those of his appointees who are making secretaries and clerks of their wives and "their sisters and their cousins and their aunts."-N. Y. World.

-It is estimated that the Sugar Trust has made a profit of \$30,000,000 during the last year in excess of the profits of the sugar refiners before the trust was formed, all of which came out of the people without any return to the people. Some one might call that robbery, but then the trusts are such harmless little creatures. -Minneapolis Journal.

-When the nomination for President was tendered to Benjamin Harrison he was moved to say that "fidelity and efficiency should be the only sure tenure of office." We can not make Tanner nor Clarkson nor many other of Harrison's appointments fit into any of the standard dictionaries' definitions of these terms. -Cleveland Plain Dealer.

---One of Corporal Tanner's brilliant arguments is that the United States is wealthy enough to give a liberal pension to every surviving soldier. For that matter the Government is wealthy enough to pay Mr. Tanner a salary of \$100,000 a year, but there is no particular reason why the Government should. The principle which governs such cases is not lost on everybody if it is lost or

UNCERTAINTY OF WEALTH. In Wall Street a Man May be Rich To-day and Poor To-Morrow.

Estimates of wealth based on manner of living and habits of personal expenditure are by the way, uncertain. Some men spend every dollar they make as fast as they make it, and never have a dollar laid by. To infer therefore, that because they live at the rate of say \$20,000 a year they are worth an amount, which at 5 per cent, would yield an income of \$20,000 would evidently be fallacious. On the other hand, many thrifty and successful money getters, from their thrift, spend no more on themselves and families after they have accumulated millions than when they had next to nothing. They have become fixed in the habits they acquired in their less prosperous days, and can not get out of them. Every year some man of this kind dies, and astonishes his most intimate friends by the immense estate he leaves behind him. This is especially the case with old men, who in their later years retire from society, and are, as it were, forgotten. While they are vegetating in obscurity their money is rolling over and over like a snow ball, increasing in geometrical ratio. On this point Mueller's weekly advertisements of executors' sales of stocks and bonds and real estate are most suggestive reading. The quantity of stuff that is poured out upon purchasers from this source is something wonderful. The executors of the late Joshua Jones, for example, who was not supposed to be immensly rich, have just distributed among his legatees, as the proceeds of a series of such sales, nearly \$8,000,-000, and those of the late Samuel Willets, who lived in a modest way, sold through the same auctioneers about three years ago \$5,000,000 worth of the best kind of securities. For another reason, too, men of

great fortunes, who do not ostentatious-

ly display them, are much better protected against public knowledge of their affairs than those who have small ones. A man of moderate means has often need to ask for credit, especially if he is carrying on an active business, and, therefore, must make statements of his financial condition. These statements are preserved and remembered, and thus, in his particular circle, the amount of his fortune is tolerably well known. But a large capitalist, or even a small one, out of business, lends money and does not borrow it, or, if he borrows it, borrows upon collaterals, which obviates the necessity of further inquiry, and thus leads to no estimate of his condition. I do not see how the fortune of a man like Jupiter Morgan, for instance, can be appraised. He has certainly never told its amount to me, nor to any one that I know. I doubt much whether he knows it himself within several millions. When he comes to die, to be sure, his executors will find out, but that event, let us hope, is yet far off. Mr. Jay Gould a few years ago did, indeed, make what he declared was a full and frank exhibition of his stock investments, and it was certified to by men of unimpeachable integrity, but, unfortunately, from the fact that it was made so frankly, nobody accepted the statement as strictly correct. Mr. Russell Sage is so, but whether he has one, five, ten or twenty millions I would not dare to affirm. Besides, many great fortunes, especially those which are flourished conspicuously before the eyes of the public in well-trumpeted stock operations, are as unsubstantial and evanescent as soap bubbles. Ten years ago Mr. Cyrus Field was reputed to be worth five millions of dollars. He got family snap," will be the title of the to speculating in Manhattan Elevated and went on until in a single day he was reduced to comparative poverty. Mr. Jay Gould, even, has repeatedly in the course of his life been brought to rience of Jas. R. Keene is still fresh in the recollection of most frequenters of Wall street. I know that he once exhibited to his lawyer a New Year's statement showing a balance in his favor of \$15,000,000. The next New Year's the \$15,000,000 had all been lost and more, too. Even the late Governor E. D. Morgan, who every body said was worth \$20,000,000, actually left at his death only about \$3,000,000, and if he had lived a few years longer he would probably not have left that. Hundreds of such illustrations will occur to every one who has been in financial circles here for any length of time. If a monument were set up in Trinity churchyard to every man who has made and lost a fortune in Wall street since 1860, the gravestones there would be mighty crowded. - N. Y. Sun.

The First Chinese Railway.

The first railway in China was constructed by the shrewd and progressive Prince Lin Ming Chuan as a miniature affair, carrying the people on a circle of two or three miles for a small sum in order to familiarize them with the snorting monster. This being accomplished, a road is now laid of about seventy-five miles, on which the Viceroy makes tours without exciting the prejudices of the natives. "The railway is coming," is the prophecy of a high official at Pekin. It is the only way to meet the pressure of outside nations. But what is most interesting is the result in the way of unifying the dialects spoken in China. There are now not less than three hundred dialects, and they differ as much as French from German. There are also five different weights, or scales of weights, and in Pekin alone, while no standard of time whatever exists, foreign clocks are sometimes found. The first step is to facilitate intercourse, in order to unify the vast people. - Globe-Demo-

LUKE MASON.

A Thrilling and Romantic Story of the Late Civil War.

BY JOHN R. MUSICK, AUTHOR OF "BROTHER AGAINST BROTHER,"
"HELEN LAKEMAN," "WALTER BROWSFIELD," "BANKER OF BEDFORD,"
AND OTHER STORIES.

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CHAPTER XVI.-CONTINUED. Back, back, back their line was forced,

Back, back, back their line was lorded, until their camp tents and several batteries were in the hands of the enemy.

Driven beyond their camp the Union troops halted a moment, dressed up their lines, and prepared to meet the foe. Although there had been a lull in the attack, never for a moment had there been an entire cessation of firing. Colonel Mason did not try a fourth horse, but seized a musket and proceeded to command himself. As he was hurrying down the



BACK, BACK, THEIR LINE WAS FORCED line during the momentary full encouraging the men to make a gallant stand, he heard

a well-known voice growling:
"Why 'n thunder didn't they giv' a feller a chance ter git a bite ter eat afore they driv us inter this fight."

Oh, shet yer mouth, Max, ur a gunner'll think it's a cannon 'n ram a swab inter it,' Colonel recognized the gray locks and slouch hat as belonging to Arkansaw Tom. "Thank God the brave old fellow is still alive," said the Colonel.

The enemy was determined to follow up every advantage they had gained, and again poured down upon the army they had driven from its position. Hooting, yelling, shouting and screaming like so many flends let loose from the infernal regions, they again struck the Union line of battle. The roar of fire-arms and thundering crash of artillery made the earth and heavens

quake.
This was Shiloh all day long. It was as If hell had suddenly been uncapped, and flends, fire and sulphur turned upon the earth. Shot and shell flew like rain among the men and trees. There was no distinct firing, but a terrific, continuous, roar, while the whole horrible scene was at times vailed by a cloud of smoke. From out the lines of white vapor there issued continuous jets of flame which ran along from line to line, never entirely dying away.

"My God! what a scene!" cried an officer near Colonel Mason.
Well might he so exclaim. As a soldier who was in the hornet's nest once said to the writer:

"It was a day in hell!" The incessant roar, the crash of cannon, falling of branches and even trees, cut down by the artillery, the dying men and gore as to look like streams of blood, with piles of slain in every direction, made it seem like a day in perdition. The half of Shiloh never has been, and never can be told. Ten thousand incidents escape the minds of narrators every time they at-tempt its description. The narrator only mbers that for hours the earth trem bled, and men fell like grass before the scythe. Friend and foe were at times so intermingled that it was difficult to tell one from the other. Blinded by smoke, deafened by earthquaking-reports and burning with thirst they scarce were humans. The forest was filled with small game, such as aboun in the woods. The poor little birds and animals paralyzed with fear, by that continuous roar and din, seemed incapable of

flight.
Luke saw birds sitting on limbs from which they refused to stir until knocked of by the soldiers or hit by a stray shot. Hares were so frightened that they sat crouched upon the ground until kicked over by the soldiers, and then they would only op away a short distance and crouch to th earth again, too much terrified to leave the

field.
It seemed to Luke the longest day of his life. It seemed as if Joshua had again com-manded the sun to stand still, and that it would never go down. Oh, that night or Bueil would come was the prayer of both officers and soldiers, for every body realized that this was a Waterloo for one of the armies in the field.

It was five o'clock in the evening, and the Federals on the right and left of General Prentiss' brigade had fallen back, and the rebels taking the advantage they had over the brigade, swung their lines around to the rear of it. Luke discovered that their object was to flank them, and with what remained of his regiment succeeded in cutting his way through to the rear, thus escaping capture; for almost all the remainder of the brigade was taken—with

them brave old General Prentiss.

It was nearly night when they finally fell back under a bluff on which Colonel J. D. Webster, of General Grant's staff, had arranged about twenty-five pieces of artillery These cannon soon added their thunder to the general din. Luke was sure he had never seen artillery handled so effectually before. Their grape and cannister mowed down the Confederates, checked them, and saved the Union army.

night came the firing had almost ceased. A cold rain fell during the night, but men lay in their ranks on their arms, while al over the field went up the most piteous cries and groans of wounded that ever ear

> CHAPTER XVII. AT THE LONE CABIN.

We trust the reader will not blame us for giving so much history in the preceding chapter. We find the first day's conflict at chapter. We find the first day's connect average in the lives of the characters of this story that after mature deliberation we decided to give a partial de-

deliberation we decided to give a partial description of that terrible strugglo.

The second day we omit. Every one knows that General Grant, reinforced by Lew Wallace and Buell, pressed the enemy all day, and finally drove them from the field. The Confederates had suffered an irreparable loss in the death of General Sidney Johnston, who was killed in the first day's conflict.

gathering up some of the dead and wounded from some parts of the field. Every house and almost every tent became a hospital for the maimed, and burying the dead

was the work of several days.

Colonel Mason on the 8th of April could only find two hundred and thirty-six out of only find two hundred and thirty-six out of his regiment of one thousand, though three days later he managed to muster one hundred and fifty-two more. Others had suffered worse, for regiments and even brigades had lost their organization. Leaving the badly decimated regiment in command of the senior Captain, Luke made a dilicent accords among the slein Confeder. diligent search among the slain Confeder

"He may be killed," said the Colonel "and if so I will find him and give him Christian burial. If he is wounded I will be his nurse until he is restored to health." But though he searched two days he

could not find the body.

At the last day's search he returned to his tent, and was sitting in it, weak and sick at heart, when he heard his guard challenge some one. A moment later the guard, putting his head in at the tent door,

"Here's a nigger, Colonel, that wants to see you."
"Yee, Massa Luke, I is got sumpin foh
ye," said a familiar voice that thrilled the
Colonel.

"Admit him!" said Luke, staggering to

his feet. A giant negro stalked into the tent. "Blackhawk, have you again turned up to taunt me with this mystery. Out with it, man or devil, whichever you are;

"I've got a lettah for massa, dat am all," and the negro handed the Colonel a bit of folded paper. "I promised to bring it to you, massa, and I've done it." you, massa, and I've done it."

Opening it, Colonel Mason was astounded to find the brief note in the handwriting of

"DEAR LUKE: If Heaven has spared you, and good fortune should permit you to receive this, come to us at once. Albert is badly wounded. Colonel Morgan is also here, mortally wounded, I fear. Blackhawk, whom I accidentally met, will guide you. LITLIE."

Tenderly folding the note he thrust it into his pocket next his heart, and turning to Blackhawk said:

"Can you take me to the house?"

"Can you take me to the house?" "Yes, sah."
"How far is it?"

"Bout six miles, sah, may be seven." "Did you walk or ride!"
"Walked, massa; couldn't find a hoss."
"Well, Blackhawk, we must get horses to

At this moment the door of the tent was darkened by the appearance of a white-haired soldier, who had a bandage about his head and one arm in a sling. "Whar ye gwine, Kernel?" he asked, with

the familiarity of a friend. "I shall leave camp for a short time, Tom. "I jist came ter tell ye, Kernel, that Max'll grumble no more."

"What!-dead?" "Yes, Kernel, jist breathed his last."
"How is Ned Cotton?"
"First rate, I reckon; the doctor tuk his eg off ter day and thinks he'll live, but

ed's a'most tuckered out." "Did you find Bill Snow?" "Yes, 'n buried him."
Colonel Mason bowed his head, and for a noment was lost in painful thought. Then,

with a sigh, he said: "Tom, I am the only one of the original five who escaped unharmed. It is sad, but it is the fortunes of war."

"Kernel, I've follered ye through thick 'n thin; I've fit every time at yer side, 'n I'm sorry I can't go wi' you this time. Sumthin' might happen, ye know."
"No, no, Tom; stay with your dead friend

and see him decently buried, nurse Ned until he is able to go home. There is no danger, for the enemy are all out of the imme diate neighborhood. A wounded friend has sent for me, and I must go."

The wounded veteran of the "Hornet's Nest" could make no answer. Those eyes that had long been dry grew moist with "They're all gone but you an' me, Kernel, 'n next it 'll be old Tom. But I won't kick.

Luke left him and with his guide mounted the horses he had ordered, and they began their journey. On every side of the road little mounds of fresh earth marked the

last resting-place of some brave soldier who wore either the blue or gray. Shiloh's stubborn fight taught both North and South a lesson. They learned that there were men of metal on both sides

They were brothers of the same family and equally brave.

Luke could not repress a shudder when the groans of some dying wretch in the brush at the roadside reached his ears.

Afar off in the wood could be seen torche

noving about. They seemed the lights of als or ghosts who hovered over the field of the slain. There still remained man dead yet in the woods who had to be gath ered up, and those lights belonged to the searchers of the slain. The forest, which but a few days before had been the scene of such a pandemonium, was now silent as the tomb. The intense darkness, broken only here and there by the ghoulish-like lights that fitted about, seemed to cast an ap-palling gloom over the battle-field, magnify-ing instead of decreasing its horrors.

"Are you acquainted with this country?" Colonel Mason asked Blackhawk as they passed beyond the outlying pickets.
"Yes, massa, I has been all ober it many

a time. Y'ars ago I lived fur a week in "In the woods. Were you a runaway?"

"Don' talk 'bout dat, massa; it am all over

"Blackhawk, won't you explain that mystery to me, at which you have intimated time and again? Who are you? Who am I? For I feel that you have my past history locked up in your breast."

"I will tole yo' soon, massa, but not now; no time now." After a few moments' si ence Luke said:
"Blackhawk, where were you during the

wRight in 't, massa, from fust to last. I fought all de time and I kill um; eber so many." The chuckle of infinite satisfaction which followed this sent a thrill of horror through Luke's frame, and he almost loathed the cold-blooded, heartless African. In order to change the subject he asked:
"Did you see I silio Norf."

"Did you see Lillie Neff?"
"Yes, massa; I saw Miss Lillie on deberry fust day ob de fight. She came to a house wha' ail de folks dun ran off, an' I was dar to shoot rebels. By 'n by some rebs came in wid her brudder 'n she made me hide my gun. De shootin' could be heerd down heah, an' all 'lowed as dar war a awful big fight ergoin' on. Massa Albert war in a heap o' trouble bout dat secesh gal. Elsie Morgan, who couldn't be found, but by 'n by she came wid her father—an' I wush I'd my gun t' kill 'um, but I promise Miss Lillie I won't, 'n I won't. Den dar war alot ob soft talk 'n kissin' 'tween Miss Elsie 'n Massa Albert 'n he go away wid all de sojers to light an' both o' de missus foller

to take keer of de wounded.

Albert lyin' on one bed wid a big shot in his side, an' Massa Colonel Morgan on anudder wid a rifle bullet through 'im. Elsie Morgan war dar a tendin' boff ov 'em an' a cryin' all de time. Miss Lillie ax um sumfin', and dey all say yes, den she wrote

de lettah for t' fotch ye."

Luke asked his guide several more que tions in regard to the wounded men and Lillie, but Blackhawk seemed to have suddenly grown morose, and either answered

by negative grunts or sullen silence.

For some strange, incomprehensible reason, Colonel Mason found himself nervous and trembling. It seemed as if the vail of the past was about to be lifted, and he was to gaze upon what he had so longed to see. Could it be, oh! was it possible that that lark mystery would soon be explained? They ran two or three narrow escapes fro mall parties of thieves and army vandals, who were prowling about the battle-field murdering the wounded and robbing the

"Dar am de cabin," Blackhawk at last said, pointing through the woods to a light which shone like a star.

They spurred their horses on and in a few moments were at the door of the lonely cabin in the forest. Colonel Mason dis-mounted and, followed by Blackhawk, went toward the miserable hut.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CONCLUSION. A solitary tailow candle dimly lighted th dingy apartment, bringing only into partial relief the objects within. At the rear of the cabin, half concealed by the fitful shadows, were two miserable couches, on knelt at one while another sat upon a stool near by, her face buried in her hands. Leaning against the wall was a sabre in its

The footsteps of the Colonel and his at tendant were unheard, and he had reached the center of the room unperceived. A low, earnest prayer was being offered up by the girlish form kneeling at the couch. The awful solemnity of the occasion awed even the man who had grown accustomed to death and carnage. The voice he heard was of the being whom he loved, and had loved since his boyhood days. She was the angel who had visited his dreams and who prayers for his safety had seemed more in-vulnerable than armor of steel. She was uttering a prayer for a dying man, Colonel Morgan, the flery Southerner, while his daughter sat by his side weeping. Somehow Luke dared not break that awful

The sound of horses' feet were heard without, then of some one slowly dismount

Thar, boys, I'm all right now. I thank ee fur comin' wi' me. Ah! dear me, it jist 'pears like these war times ar' gwine t' kill every body," said a weak voice from without, which Luke recognized as Mr. Jordan Neff, Lillie's father. It was the same dyspeptic, pessimistic voice Luke had heard a year and a half before on his last visit to the dear old farm-house.

of joy. Were the witnesses stunned with the announcement, or was it the presence of death? The voice was also heard by the wounded

man and praying girl. said Albert, starting up and leaning on his elbow.

"Father!" cried Lillie, springing to her feet. Then, for the first time, Colonel Mason's presence was discovered. "Oh, Luke-Luke-Luke!" she cried, flinging her arms about his neck. Mr. Neff en-tered, and, for a moment, stood gazing in

'Wall, I declar, what do 't all mean?" finally gasped. Explanations were soon made and Mr.

Neff told how that he had come near to Pittsburg Landing hoping to see his son, and that he learned that he was wounded and got some very nice soldiers to show him to the place. Upon examination of Albert's wound Luke was soon satisfied that it was not necessarily fatal. But it was evident live but a few hours at most. He was still strong, however, and told them that he was shot on the second day when the fighting was almost over. He had fallen back several hundred rods from the enemy and was riding along a ridge when a single rifle-shot rang out from the bushes on his left and he

fell pierced in the breast by a bullet.
"My boy, my brave Jasper, made his escape, I trust. I hope, Colonel Mason, if ever you meet him you will be as kind to him as you were to my daughter when you protected our home from the recruits. He and Elsie are all I have unless—unless—"

"Unless what?" asked the Colonel. "The other one be living."

"Of whom are you talking? What other one do you mean, Colonel Morgan?" Luke asked, knowing full well that the man had not long to live, and that whatever he had to say must be said immediately.

"I once had a child two years older than Jasper. But when an infant—a mere in-fant—the child was stelen from me." He



A LOW, EARNEST PRAYER WAS BEING OFFERED. broke down and wept, as recollections of his loss came to the dying man. "Ah! if I could but know that he was alive, and had been trained to be an honorable man, I could die happy."

"Massa Morgan, I kin tole ye," said Blackhawk, at this moment stepping forward. The words of the dying man had melted the stony heart of the African.

"Who are you?" asked Mr. Morgan, gaz-

ing at the negro as if he had never him before.

know Big Pete who ye use ter own down in ole Tennessee, an' who Dick Sneed, yer oberseer, use ter whup?"
"Pete-Pete-Pete; is it you? Where

"It am too much to tell, massa; but doan' ye remember sendin' off my po' wife an' leetle baby to New Orleans to be sold. I guess it war Sneed who tole ye to, case he nate me wus den de debil, and use ter like ter whup me. Wall, massa, I stood all de whuppin', but I loved my wrie an' po' leetle black baby s' much dat, when ye sole 'em, I said I'd make ye sorry, too. I run away an' lived for six weeks in the Tennessee mountains like ar ground her an' con-'em, I said I'd make ye sorry, too. I run away an' lived for six weeks in the Tennessee mountains like er ground hog, an' one day I stole back to de house an' when de black nuss one day brought de baby to de field I stole it from wha' she'd sot it down me to come to a lone cabin in de woods an' to pick some berries. Dar war a yaller handkercher dat de gal had gib de baby to to the small er towns of that great State, where he engaged in the practice of law, in which profession he has won both fame and money. True to his duty and true to his love, he is now enjoying the blessings for which he fought four long years.

THE END.

cabin I stayed in many, many y'ars ago. I'd play wid, an' when I run off wid him inter de woods he hel' on ter dat handkercher. I cheers dar. When I come dar I found Massa didn't know what to do wid de baby. I fus' thought I'd kill it, but it looked up at me so pretty wid its sweet little eyes dat I couldn't. I wandered about wid it for weeks, an' stayed wid it a long time in dis ole cabin. I stole grub for it an' mysef, too, den I black its face an' go to a Quaker, an' tole him I was a rusaway nigger an' wid my baby, an' he tuk me by night, hidin' ebery day till we got inter Missouri, an' den he foun' one day dat de black come off baby's face, an' dat it war white. He war goin' to tell on me, but I run away frum him wid de chile, an' trabel up de Missouri river long way. I tried to throw the baby in de water ter drown, but ebery time I try it de

little baby look in my face an' smile, an' I "One day I went to a house way up de river to steal sumfin to eat for me an' de chile. Ebery body war in de field, an' in de place war an ole big wooden cradle. I stole t and corked it up tight as a boat, an' tyin' de yaller handkerchief 'bout de baby's head put it asleep in de cradle and pushed it out

Luke here was about to interrupt the arrator, but Mr. Neff said:
"No, don't do 't now. Let 'm go on."

The negro resumed:

"I was cotched by some nigger-stealers, taken to St. Louis, sold at auction, den my new massa tuk me to Lexington, Mo., an' sold me to Mr. Neff, who keep me till de war. I heard him say dat he find de baby—he tell de young massa so, an' when Massa Morgan come up in Missouri fo' y'ars ergo to lib, Y spect dey'd know me, but'um don't, but Dick Sneed did, an' he nebber see me till de war ommence. Den I say I kill him, and on de las day ob de Shiloh battle I shoot 'um wid my own hand. Heah am de yaller handkercher I tuck it from de bureau de night de rebs come to hang Massa Luke," and he held up the handkerchief, on the border of which were the words embroidered in black:

"LUKE MASON." "What! My God! can this-" "Hole on, boy, hele on, this man's weak.
I'll tell him, you can't," said Mr. Neff, dis-playing an energy Luke had never thought

he possessed.

To the failing man he hurriedly explained that he had found the cradle floating, and that the child was alive, and that his brother had reared him. Colonel Luke Mason was that child. The Confederate Colonel was failing very rapidly, and while Mr. Neff had broken the news to him quickly, he had done so in a way not to excite him. The dying father reached out his hand and clasped that of his new-found son.
"My boy," he whispered, "I've found you

who started as if from a stupor: "Come here, Elsie, my child." Placing Luke's hand in

hers he said: "Here is your brother." Brother and sister silently folded their rms about each other. What was it that held all silent and spell-bound under that wonderful revelation? That Luke was the lost son of Colonel Morgan none could doubt, yet not a word was spoken, no shout

Lillie came to them, and Luke, placing one arm about her, turned to Elsie and said "Can you love her as a sister?"

"Yes, yes," she sobbed. Colonel Morgan, without uttering another word, turned his face toward the dark, discolored wall, and peace came to his trouble soul. So quiet was he, so silently did the change come, that the prayerful watchers

knew it not until all was over.

It was Luke's regimental chaplain who performed the burial service, and he and his sister, whom he had only so recently known, stood by the grave and watered in

with their tears.

Luke determined at once to drop the name of Mason and take his proper name-Morgan. But this he found almost impos sible while in the army, as all his papers were made out in the name of Mason. It was afterwards ascertained that Luke Mason. chief, was a mulatto, who was a house servant of Mr. Morgan, and his handkerchie had by some means got into the possession of the nurse, possibly presented to her by the original Luke himself, who was quite

flirt in his way. Colonel Mason got a leave of absence for a few days, and went with his sister, Lillie, Mr. Neff and Albert, who had been paroled, across the river into Kentucky, where they would be safe. He persuaded Lilie to be come his wife and they were quietly married at a little country church in Kentucky. His sister kissed him on parting and told him to care for their brother Jasper if he should find him. He promised to do so, gave her to Albert and told him to care for both

if he should never return.

Luke reached his regiment just in time to join General Halleck in the Corinth cam paign. His regiment had meanwhile been fully recruited and assigned to the brigade

of General McArthur.
Old Arkansaw Tom was constantly with his beloved Colonel. He seemed to have lost much of his jovial spirit since his three companions had left him. It was during one of the terrible assaults on Corinth that the brave old veteran fell dead at Luke's feet. The Colonel stooped to raise the fallen man, when he fell wounded and was carried to the rear, so that he never looked on the wrinkled face of his brave old friend

again.

The Colonel's little wife came to nurse him back to health, and he was able to join his regiment just after the taking of Vicks-burg. He found his brother, Major Jasper organ, in the nospital dying from a wo His wife and sister were telegraphed for,

It was in the charge at Kenesaw Mount ains that Blackhawk, who had insisted on being Luke's body-servant, fell pierced by a bullet in the bowels. The Colonel sprang to the ground and raised the head of the dying negro, and asked what he could do to elieve or help him.
"Nuthin', massa. Am de fight over?"

"For the present it is." "I's done fur, any way; ye can't help me, assa. Would ye help me, who tried to

drown ye when a baby?"

Yes, Blackhawk, I have forgiven you that." "But, massa, ye dun know all."

"It war me dat sighted de gun an' pulled le trigger dat killed yer father. With an exclamation of horror Luke dropped the head of the wounded negro and

staggered to his feet. Mounting his horse he rode to where the regiment was forming for another charge, and when next he saw Blackhawk life was extinct. When peace was declared Luther Morgan, or Luke Mason, as we have known him, had just been commissioned a Brigadier-General. But he resigned and went home. His sister had married Albert and they were rebuilding and reformalists.

were rebuilding and refurnishing the old Neff homestead. Mr. Neff had died a year After a short visit to brother and sister Luther Morgan and his sweet young wife went to Ohio and settled in one of the small

THE CIRCUS PARADE.

Bixby Takes His Family to See It "The children would enjoy the big circus parade, don't you s'pose they would, ma?" said Bixby pleasantly to

his wife at breakfast one morning. Mrs. Bixby thought they would, and the five little Bixbys, profiting by their father's weakness, set up a howl to go, and go they did, and this is a sample of what Bixby endured during the three fearful hours that he and his family were a struggling fraction of the ten thousand people who made up the crowd:

"Oh, pa, I can't see." "Lift me up, pa."

"Me too, pa."

"Where's Sally?" "Where is Will?"

"Robby, you hang tight to papa's coal tail!" "Can't you hold Janie now, papa?"

"Oh, mercy goodness on us, I don't see Bessie any place! Bessie! Bes-"Papa, you must keep hold of Willie and Robby and Bessie and Sally. It's

all I can do to manage the baby. "Willie! Willie Bixby, if you let go of my hand again I'll-"

"Bessie, come here." "What are you crying for, Rob? Hush! Hush, now, or-great Jupiter!

has Bessie got away again?" "Papa, do hold the children up and let them see that lovely chariot.'

Bixby sprains his back holding two of them up at a time. "Willie, you will, just let me ketch you-stand back, here comes a patrol

wagon full tilt!" "Oh, we'll be killed!" "Here, you, Willie! Robby! Bessie! Sally! Ma! Janie! Where are you? Get back or-'

"Oh, pa, I don't see Sally!" "She's hanging on to my coat tail. Where's Robby and Bessie?" "I don't know."

"Here, ma, here we are." "Where's Sally?"

"Here-all right." "And Robby?"

"Here-we're all here." "I'm so glad! Such a fright as I've

had, dear, dear!" They drag wearily home after waiting an hour and a half for a car on which they could all get seats. Four of the children went to sleep on the car and Bixby says it was the worst good time he ever had .- Time.

PHILOSOPHER DUNDER.

Some of the Things He Has Caught On to in This Country. E Pluribus Unum some more, which means dot der man who can get ahead

vhas all right, und he needn't care aboudt anypody else. Let us be ready to die for our country, but let us die as easy ash possible, und let dot country pay all der funeral

expenses. I haf lived in dis country long enough to find oudt dot personal liberty means, most general, der right to trample on

der privileges of somepody else. I hear a good deal aboudt der majesty of der law, but I doan' see much of her. Maype it vhas majesty vhen some loafer pounds his vife almost to death und der shudge says he shall be fined

fife dollar. Free speech vhas a great boon. Dot's vhy I doan' say nottings vhen a tough stands in my door und calls me a liar

We vhas so independent in dis country dot we doan' haf no kings, but onehaf der population vhas nefertheless busy all der time in licking der President's shoes.

Vhen a public official vhas sharged mit stealing we vhas all indignant, but if he goes out of office a poor man we

speak of him ash a fool. If we want office we pack der caucus, hire workers, buy wotes, tell lies und abuse der opposition candidate. If he goes in we claim fraud und chicanery. If we vhas elected it vhas all right und we represent der honest masses.

I haf noticed dot whatefer our party does vhas all right; whatefer dot odder party does vhas open to objection. Some feller gets oop und says dere

vhas no sooch grand country on earth, und dot no peoples vhas blessed like we vhas. Dot same eafnings he gets a letter dot his application for a place in der custom house vhas n. g., und he goes oudt und screams aloudt dot America vhas a sham from top to bot-

Der Constitution guarantees efen der humblest citizen his rights, but I notice dot der more money a citizen has der more rights he gets.-Detroit Free Press.

One of the Six Hundred.

Tramp (at the back door) - If you knew me, madam, you would not hesitate to extend the open hand of sympathy. I am one of the famous Six hundred. Lady of the house (astonished)-

You? you don't look old enough. Tramp (with his mouth full of pie)-I am one of the six hundred inmates of the work-house mentioned in the superintendent's last report. - Drake's Maga-

A Juvenile Taste Explained.

Little Boy-Our cook has gone away, and I'm awful glad. Now mamma will have to make the cake, and mamma's cake is always heavy. Guest-Well, I declare! Do you pre-

fer heavy cake? Little Boy-Yes'm. You get more chewin' in one piece.-N. Y. Weekly.

-A Pennsylvania editor has discovered that every thing in nature is playful. He says: "The lightning plays, the winds whistle, the thunder rolls, the snow flies, the waves leap and the fields smile. Even the trees shoot and the rivers and streams run."

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-A cupful of hot Indian meal gruel aken just before retiring is good for sleeplessness.

-It is economy of time to shake out each article as soon as it passes through the wringer from the rinsing water.

For earache a pinch of red pepper gathered up in a piece of cotton batting, wet with sweet oil and inserted in the ear, will give relief. -- To whiten flannel, dissolve half

pound white soap in fifty pounds of water, add two-thirds of an ounce of spirits of ammonia, immerse the flannel and stir well around for a short time, rinse well in pure water. -If sick persons crave any particular article of diet, it is better to indulge

them than to have them fret because it is denied to them; but it must be prepared in such manner as to be easily digested, always using care not to be too free with butter. -An egg sandwich is a nice thing for a sick person. Toast a cracker quite

brown, have a dish of boiling water, and break a fresh egg into the water; when the white is set, dip the egg on to the cracker, add a little salt, pepper and sweet cream and serve hot. It is strengthening and harmless. -For milk porridge, take two table-

spoonfuls of flour and half a teaspoonful of salt: stir up with a cup of sweet milk. Have a skillet with a cup of milk and a cup of water boiling on the fire; turn in the thickened flour and let it boil up once, stirring it all the time so it will not scorch. -The best way to purify a room is

to set a pitcher of water in it, and in a few hours the water will have absorbed nearly all the respired gases in the apartment, rendering the air pure, but making the water utterly unfit to drink. The colder the water the greater its capacity to contain these gases. At the ordinary temperature a pail of water will absorb a pint of carbonic acid gas and several pints of ammonia. The capacity is nearly doubled by reducing the water to the temperature of

-Potpourri. -A quantity of freshly opened rose leaves with the yellow stamens, and an equal quantity of lavender blossoms, put in a large earthenware bowl, with half a pound of orris root; then to every two pounds of the mixture add two ounces of bruised cloves, and the same of cinnamon, allspice and table salt. This must be allowed to stand for two weeks, thoroughly turning it over and mixing it with your hands; then it is ready for use, and makes the most lasting perfume of any potpourri I have ever tried.

-To Can Corn. -Cut the corn from the cob when fresh and sweet. Put a cupful into a jar, and pound it down with a potato masher until the milk starts, then add another cupful, treat it in the same way, and so continue until the milk runs over the jar. Wipe the jar clean. put on the rubber and cover, screw it down tightly, and set the can into a dish of cold water. Let it boil three hours, then tighten the cover, and set the can away in a dark place. When you want to use it, turn the jar upside down in hot water, to

ALL ABOUT LOBSTERS.

The Toothsome Maine Crustacean Out Along the Maine coast lobsters are caught during ten months in the year. In August and September the law does not allow them to be disturbed, and then the young lobsters are hatched and get a start in life. The law continues to protect them up to a certain age, or rather till they reach a certain size, and lobsters of doubtful years are measured by a stick ten and a half inches long before they are sent to the market. Lobsters are not caught with a hook and line, nor with a fish-net, but with a curious contrivance called a "pot." A dozen pots heaped together on the sand or rocks-where the fishermen leave them when not in use-would attract your attention. There is nothing that I can think of that would give you an idea of the shape of a lobster pot except a barrel cut in halves the long way. It is made of slats and the two rounded ends are filled with a rope netting, with a hole in the center for the lobster to go in. He sinks to the bottom of the pot, and can not reach the opening again to get out. A piece of fresh fish, cod or halibut, is fastened inside the pot for bait. A long rope is attached to the pot and two bricks placed in it for sinkers, and t is set down into the water till it reaches the sandy bottom

or fifty feet deep. A billet of wood is tied to the end of the rope and floats on the surface of the water, and this tells the location of the lobster pot. Several pots together form a "ground" and the owner visits it every day. Sometimes twelve or fifteen lobsters will be waiting and sometimes only one. If the lobsters are to be sent some distance to be sold they are transferred to a large flat box made of slats (called a crib) that floats in the water. The fisherman keeps the lobsters here until he has enough to send away, and then he packs them in barrels with bits of seaweed and ice. The lobster begins to end his career when he glides into the pot to dine on fresh fish. He spends a few days in the car with his comrades. and then journeys to the city and is exhibited in the market. His next position is so embarrassing that he changes color, and if his surroundings had not already caused his death the lobster would finally expire with amazement at seeing his career closed in a bed of lettuce leaves -Alice M. Kellogg, in

of the sea. In the summer, when the

lobsters stay near the shore, the pots

are placed very near the land, but in

winter they are let down thirty or forty

Issued every Thursday.

The news that an American woman, Mrs. Hattie Gibson, of Tennessee, has been sentenced to death in Corea for preaching the gospel is now contra-dicted by the latest news from Corea.

Official Paper of Chase County.

In the United States there are 22, 000,000 acres of land owned by men who owe their allegience to other governments. The largest amount of land owned by one man or corporation is owned by a foreign corporation called the Holland company. Talk about alien landlords in Ireland, there is twice as much land owned in the United States by alience as there is United States by aliens as there is owned in Ireland by Englishmen.

The Atchison Patriot has passed into the hands of a new company, of which H. Clay Park who has been con-

which H. Clay Park who has been connected with the paper for fifteen years, as editor, and part owner, is the principal stockholder. Mr. Park is an old experienced newspaper man, as is also Dr. H. B. Horn, another stockholder, who is the oldest newspaper man in Kansas, and under their management the paper will rank among the best in the State.

Among other articles of general interest in the August number of Babyhood may be mentioned one on "The Future of Girl Babies," which takes very strong ground as to the imperative duty, or, the part of mothers, to obtain sound information concerning the right way of bringing up children. That the usual methods of education arc, in this respect, not the proper ones, the writer attempts, with a good deal of force, to point out. 15 cents a number: \$1.50 per year. Babyhood Publishing Co., 5 Beekman St., New York.

A Newport Story, a "Co-Ed" Story, an Army Story, a Paris Exposition of the paper of the pape

A Newport Story, a "Co-Ed" Story, an Army Story, a Paris Exposition Story, a Story of "Two Jacks," a Story of Two Pilgrims, are some of the attractions of "Demorest's Monthly Magazine" for August, which makes it just such a number as everybody wants in the hot summer months. The articles also are of timely interest including also are of timely interest, including an account of the Paris Exposition, giving a view of the whole grounds; and there are over one hundred illustrations. In fact, the August number, which is just out is a wonderful pro duction, and worth many times its cost. Published by W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 15 East 14th Street, New

ENCOURAGING SCIENCE

The Vermont Microscopial Association has just announced that a prize of \$250 given by the Wells & Richard sen Co., the well-known chemists, wil be paid to the first discoverer of a new disease germ. The wonderful discovery by Prof. Kocn of the comma bac illus, as the cause of cholera, stimu lated great research throughout the world and it is beleived this libera prize offered by a house of such stand ing, will greatly assist in the detection of micro organisms that are the direct cause of many diseases. Any information upon this subject will be cheer rully furnished by C. Smith Boynton M. D. Sec'y of the Association, Burlington, Vt.

EXPLAINS ITSELF.

The following letter, received at this office, last week, from Messrs Clarence H. Thayer & Co., export brokers, millers and manufacturers' agents grain, hay, flour, bran and corn goods commissioners, of 54 Magazine street, New Orleans, La., will explain itself:

New Origans, La., will explain itself:

New Orleans, July. 27 1889.

Dear Sir:—Having sold considerable grain hay and flour for shippers in your State, we find ourselves hampered from increasing our sales owing to the excessive freight rates Your point is being unduly discriminated against to your detriment. We think it to your interest, and to the interest of all your farmers, millers and merchants that they against to your detriment. We think it to your interest, and to the interest of all your farmers, millers and merchants that they immediately take steps to have these unjust stee reduced. If you will compare through rates from other points to this city, you will rewilly see the difference against you. With a proper rate, i.e., a rate about same as other roads are charging for same haul, your trade will soon in crease materially, and all make more money. We are willing to furnish you with all the information possible, and do all we can at this end to assist you.

Respectfully yours,

CLARENCE H. THAYER & CO

A NEW HEALTH RESORT.

The Marion Belt and Chingawas Springs R. R. connecting Marion wit these remarkable springs, a distance of five miles, was formally opened July 29th, ultimo. These springs are cer tainly the finest in Kansas, and in con nection with the unineral wells a Marion, are worthy of a long pilgrim age to see. The medical value of thes waters has not only been affirmed by but has been practically proved i scores of cases. Marion, nestling ami a magnificence of beautiful landscape charming parks, winding streams and long disc in significant streams. delightful scenery, offers inducements second to no place in the west to those sceking relief either from the cares or diseases to which "flesh is heir." Here among these twenty-five hundred goo people, supplied with superb hot facilities, churches, parks, and all the elements of social pleasure, you ca drink these health-giving waters an be restored to former vigor, if you ca anywhere on earth.

AT CHINCAWASA SPRINGS PARK You will find a delightful woodland handsomely fitted up for your convenience and comfort. Large Eatin house, tents for those who want t "camp out"-in a word everything make year stay pleasant and profit ble, whether you go in puest of healt or merely for a brief surcease fro the cares of business and domestic life

Excursion rates, one and one thin fare for the round trip, good for thre days, have been secured, from Topel and all intermediate points, and ticke will be on sale to-day; also, of one fa for the round trip, good thirty day from all points east of the Missou river and west of Chicago, to eve point in Kansas, tickets on sale A gast 20. September 10 and 24, and October 8. Those of our people who wish to take a short recreation, should not fail to take advantage of to-day's excursion.

That portion of lot 14 s of the following line: commencing at nw coresial lot thence so at an angle of 45° to north line of bluff; thence, round top of bluff to said division line of lots 1, 14 thence east to ne cor of lot 14.818 to 18.

Delinquent Tax List of 888.

STATE OF KANSAS, Ss.

County of chase

I. A. M. Breese, Treasurer of the County and State aforesaid, do 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-scat of Chase county, in Cottonwood Falls, Konsas, so much of each tract of land and town lot hereinafter described as may be necessary to pay the taxes, penalties and charges thereon for the year 1888.

Done at my office in Cottonwood Falls, Kan-Done at my office in Cottonwood Falls Ka

sas, this 26th day of July, 1889. A. M. Breese County Treasur	
BAZAAR TOWNSHIP.	01.
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 2
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2
14 99 5	6

Commencing 208 feet north and 208 8-10 feet west of the se corner of section; thence east 50 feet; thence, north 221 2-10 feet; thence, west 50 feet; thence, south 221 2-10 feet s 6. t 22 r 8

CEDAR TOWNSHIP.

d	Description. STR Description. ST
л	all of cut 20 91 5 ofol of cut 0 9
	sw 1/4 of se 1/4 36 21 5 1-6a of sw cor of
	sw¼ of se¼ 36 21 5 1-6a of sw cor of w½ of nw¼ 36 21 5 nw¼ of sw¼ 9 2
	w of sw 14 36 21 5 e1/4 of sw 14 16 2
d	ne 1 1 22 5 sw 4 of se 1 16 2
1	nw 1 1 22 5 8 of 8 of ne 1/22 2
	n% of ne% and n% of se%27 2
	self of nelf36 22 5 nelf of sw 1634 2
1	nw¼
4	se 1/4
đ	e½ of se½36 21 6 swx19 2
1	w 1/2 or sw 1/4 86 21 6 ne 1/4
ı	8014 4 22 6 sw14
١	SW14
۱	n% of sw% of sw se
1	14 9 22 6 s1/2 of ne1/2 6 2
١	30 rds west side n% of nw 1/4 6 2
1	

COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP.

21 20 20 20
20
26
26
00
14
20
20
2
2
2
20
20
2
2
20 20 20
2
2
20
20 20 21
20
2

Schriver, 836, t20, 15 Commencing at se cor of sec; thence west 375 ft; thence north to bank of Cottonwo od river; then, easterly along bank of said river to east line of said sec; thence south to beginning including mill grounds, 836, 120, r5

Commencing at the nw cor ne% thence east to right of way of A. T. & S. F. R. R. Mithence along said R. R. in southwesterly direction to ½ sec line between ne and nw¾ of said sec 23;thence n to beginning s23 t20 r6 That portion of nw14 not included in town of Cedar Point and not owned by C, C. Smith and J. Irvin,86121 r6

3-5 acre in swi4 of nwi4 bought of C. A Mead, s6 t21 r6.

DIAMOND CREEK TOWNSHIP.

4.		
h	Description. STR	Description. STR
h	ne¼ 3 19 6 nw¼ 3 19 6 sw¼ 3 19 6 sw¼ 3 19 6 se¼ 4 19 6	ges 203 & 204
r	nw 1/4 3 19 6	book no 27 in
le	sw14 3 19 6	recorder's of
e	se 14 3 19 6	fice 18 19 7
u	w 16 of se 14 4 19 6	ne 4 of ne 4 19 19 7
ii l		
	nw¼ 5 19 6 ne¼ 9 19 6	of Middle crk,
257	ne!4 9 19 6	not owned by
	set 9 19 6	Thurston 19 19 7
	w 16 of sw 16 10 19 6	81/2 of ne 1/2 19 19 7
	ne 4 of sw 4 10 19 6	se 4 of nw 4 19 19 7
	8% of nw %10 19 6	sw 4 of se 4 20 19 7
a	e% of ne%12 19 6	el of sel, not
	nw14 of nw1415 196	ownedby Rose
h	n16 of ne 14 16 19 6	or Wright 20 19
e	8/2 0f ne/2 12 19 6 nw/4 of nw/4 15 19 6 n/4 of ne/4 16 19 6 sw/4 of ne/4 13 19 f	n% of ne% 23 19
	el of new 18 19 0	18 % Of nw 1. 99 10 5
У	nw¼	all swia s of Cot
r-	nw14 20 19 6	tonwood river
1-	n½ of nw¼30 19 6 ne¼31 19 6	xcept 5 a 28 19
it	ne¼	w% of nw%24 19
	8014 32 19 6	15 of se 14 24 19
-	8W 14	8 of sw 4 24 19
e	ne½ 31 19 6 se¼ 32 19 6 se¼ 33 19 6 se¼ 34 19 6 w½ of nw¼ of sw¼ and sw¼ of sw¼ 18 18 7	SW14 25 19
	Wie of hWia of	se 14
У	swia and swia	812 OI SW 14 26 19
ts	01 sw 4 7 10 7	sw 4 of se 4 26 19
n	nw14 7 19 7 sw14 1219 7	ne 14 of nw 14 26 19
	SW 4	ne 14 35 19
d	alls of river of	8W 435 19
8	switch long way 11 19 c	86 4 35 19
2	seld less rr14 19 7 long disc in 814	11/2 OI SW 14 36 19
te		n½ of se¼ 36 19

r	FALLS TOWNSHIP.
e d	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	nw 14 6 19
el	e% of ne% 2 20 7 lot 4 7 19
e	100 a off s side of ne 14
n	sw14
	swi4
d	n½of nw¼ 2 18 8 se¾ of nw¼ 23 19
n	n½ of ne¾ 2 18 8 ne¾
	10 10 11 11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1
	lot 3. 2 18 8 se 4 31 19 4 2 18 8 lots 13,16 31 19
	3 18 8 lots 171 8 21 10
d,	lot 2 3 18 8 lots 25,26 31 19
n-	e14 of ne14 8 18 8 lots 27,28 31 19
	10t 2 3 18 8 lots 25,26 31 19 e½ of ne¼ 8 18 8 lots 27,28 31 19 w¼ of ne¼ 8 18 8 se¼ of sw¼ 5 20
g	w 1 8 18 8 8 W 1 of 8e 1 5 20
o	w k of set 8 18 8 8 6 of net 6 20
to	ela of sela 8 18 8 lots 1,2 6 50
a-	ne% 9 18 8 lots 4,5 6 20 nw% 9 18 8 lot 6 6 6 20
	nw14 9 18 8 lot 6 6 20
h	8W 4
m	ne)4
e.	n% of n%
d	816 of ne 14 16 18 8 lots 9,10 6 20
	n1 of ant 18 18 8hot 11 6 90
e	lots 6, 7, 9 19 18 8 lot 12 6 20 10 a h end e 3 of lot 22 6 20 nw 4 20 18 8 lot 23 6 20
a	10 a 1, end e 14 of lot 22 6 20
ts	nw 4
550	1 nw 4 23 18 8 2 4 of se 4 20
re	23 18 8ine 4 8 20
78	wk of not 26 18 Shek of nwk 8 20
ri	ek of nwk 26 18 8 sew
	lot 20 6 19 8 314 of sw14 15 20
ry	lot 24 6 19 8 lots 13,16 18 20
u-	lots 25 & 26 6 19 8

8	TOBEDO TOWNSHIT.							
8	Description.	ST	R	Description.	STR			
333	w% of se%	84 2	29	e% of ne%	32 18 9			
99	se¼ of se¼		2	16 of nw14 .	32 18 9			
193	lot 1	2 18	3 9	ne % of nw 14.	32 18 9			
V	SW14	8 18	8 9	s60a of nw 14	1 19 9			
e	ne)a	10 18	4 9	ne14	12 19 9			
r,	SW14	10 18	8.9	swia of swia.	14 19 9			
r-		12 18	8 9	self of nwif.	14 19 9			
e	wie of nwia	12 18	8 9	e14 of sw14, 1	ess			
d	el of nel	13 18	8 9	48	14 19 9			
d	e% of sw14	14 18	8 9	nw woof sw 14	less			
96	w1/2 of se1/4	.14 1	89	3/8	14 19 9			
d	nw% of sw%	16 18	8 9	nes of nws,	less			
	wis of nwis	.16 18	3 9	6a	23 19 9			
1-	81/2 of sw1/4							
	81/2 of se1/4							
	8% of sw 4							
	sel of nel	20 1	8 9	8e14	12 20 8			
	81/2 of 8 w 1/4							
_	8% of se%							
	w1/2 of nw1/4							
R	ni of swi							
	nw14	23 1	8.9	e's of sel4	18 21 9			
8	8W14 6f 8W14	24 18	8 9	8W 14	18 21 9			
0	W % OI Se % OF SW	7		SW 1/2	19 21 9			
8	swig of nwig &	.24 1	8 9	se14	19 21 9			
0	swig of nwig &	*		n.14	22 21 9			

nw 14 of sw 14 30 18 9 Commencing at a point about 20rds west of ne cor of self at low water mark on Cotton-wood river; thence e to ne cor of self; thence s to se of nelf of self; thence west to swe or of nwlf of self; thence n 35rds, thence to Cottonwood river, thence downsaid river to n line of self; thence a cross said river to low water mark, thence down said river at low water mark to place of beginning, sli 119 rg.

of beginning, s13 t19 r9.	
CRAWFORD'S ADDITION TO	CLEMENT
Lots Block Lots 6	Bloc
NORTH COTTONWOOD F	ALLS,

Part of lots 7 and 8, block 8, as follows: Commencing 75 ft n of se cor of lot 7; thence 375 ft; thence w 45 ft; thence n 30 1t; thence 9 19 ft thence n 45 ft; thence e 35 ft. blocks.

Lots	Block. Lots	Bloc
-11		
1, 2 1, 2, 5, 6, 7,	8, 9	6
G	RAND VIEW ADDIT	ION,
Lots	Block Lots	Bloc
ail		

ENSLIE'S ADDITION TO STRGNG CITY.

CARTTER'S ADDITION TO STRONG CITY.

7 18, 20 40 5 and s) of 352 NORTH ADDITION TO STRONG CITY.

Lots 2, 7, 8, 11, 13

LONG DESCRIPTION IN STRONG CITY Commencing at ne cor of ne¾ of ne¾ of s20 t19 r8; thence west 205 ft then s 5 chains and 3½ links; thence n 50 ft for beginning; thence w to point on line on e side of Chestnut St of Strong City. thence n on said line of said St to a point on s line of Water St of Strong City; thence east on said line of said St to be selice thence s to beginning.

	ELMDALE.	
Lots 1, 2, 3 7, 8, 9, 10	Block. Lots 4 n沒of	Block
	ODDEN	
1.	MATFIELD GREEN,	parin man
Lots 1. 2, 3, 4, 5,	Block Lots 2113, 4, 5	Block

REED'S SECOND ADDITION.

MITCHELL'S ADDITION. Lot 2 block 2, Lot 2, 3 blocks.

RICHARD'S Lot 27 block 18 BAZAAR.

Lot 6 block 4, all block 20 CEDAR POINT Block | Lois | B | 18, 11, 12, 13, 14.... 26,7 and w½ of 5... 4 and w 1/2 of 3.

CLEMENTS. Lots 1, 3, 4, in block 2 and 4 in block 3. TOLEDO. Block | WONSIAU. Block

HUMPHREYS

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Dr. Humphery' Manual, (14 pages) richly bound in cloth and gold, malled free, Humphreys' Medicine Co. 109 Fulton St. NY. HUMPHREYS JIO JEZAH HOTLIW

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS.— Used by all owners of Horse and Cat-tle. A Complimentary copy of Dr. Humphreys' Veterinary Manual (300 pages) on treatment and care of Domestic, Alima is—Horses, Cattle, Sheep,

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TAYLOR, TAYLOR & CO.,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

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

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

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Or Social and Moral Culture. Introduced by Rose ELIZABETH CLEVELAND, is having the largest sale of any strictly subscription book

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

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms. —AND LOANS MONEY.—

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS



THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON,

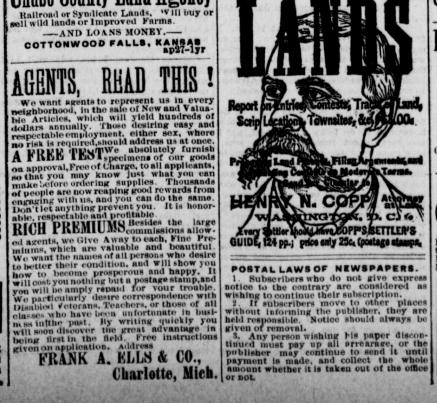
ELMDALE, KANSAS HAS AAIN PUT IN AN ENTIREL New and Complete Stock

HIS OLD STAND,

WHERE BE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PRACTICE OF M EDICINE

THE :: :: GREAT :: :: FLOOD! ATTENTION AGENTS!

The first in the field! A complete history of this terrible calamity at Johnstown, has just been isened 300 pages, 25 full page illustrations, handsomely bound in cloth, price \$1.00. Discount to agents, 50 per cent. Send 25 cents for Prospectus Book and package of circulars, and go to work. Addres J. S. OGILVIE, Publisher, 57 Rose Street, New York



ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH C. WATERS.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

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

THOS. H. CRISHAM ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Office upstairs in National Bank buildin COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS

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

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

R. DAVIES REES,

SANDERS & REES

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS. The above named persons hereby respectfully inform the public that they have associated themselves together in the practice of law at the above-named city, and they respectfully ask a reasonable share of patronage; and hereby assure every person that any business entrusted to their care, however small the amount may be will command their prompt attention at all the energy possessed by both of their and no case will be refused on account of its mailness, or on account of its being in a processor of them will always be found at their office, and their charges will be as low as any reesonable person could ask.

The property of the processor of them will always be found at their office, and their charges will be as low as any reesonable person could ask.

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A. M. CONAWAY,

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WM. J. ALLISON. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Residence and office at WONSIVU. - - - .

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apr25-tf

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Wood and Iron Pumps,

PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AN FITTINGS,

W. H. HOLSINGER,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

The Fisher estate, consisting of 460 acres of good, bottom land, all under fence, in Falls township, on DRUGS AND MEDICINES 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 CUTHBERT,

Cotton wood Falls, Kans. Birkett, J. Verner, J. C. Scroggin.

LIVE STOCK

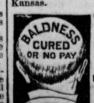
-ROOM 19, LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE,-Kansas - City, - Mo.

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BALD SPOTS We guar-marked to cure THIN HAIR heave or make DANDRUFF no charge. THIN BEARD FALLING HAIR our res

H. A. FECHTER & CO., New Haven, Conn.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS., THURSDAY, AUG. 8, 18 9. W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

-		-				
	lin.	2in.	Sin.	bin.	% col.	leol.
1 week	\$1.00	\$1.50	99.00	83.00	\$ 5.50	\$10.00
2 weeks	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	7.00	18.00
3 weeks	2.00	- m . m	3 00		9.50	15.00
3 months.	3.00	4.50	5 25	8.50	14.00	25.00
8 months	4.00	6.00			20.00	
6 months	8.50	18 (4)			82.50 55.00	

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



TIME TABLE	A., T			R.
BAST, At.BX				
p m	a m	a m	a m	a m
Cedar Gr.11 01	9 59	11 27	12 12	2 01
clements 11 15	10 10	11 34	12 23	2 20
Elmdale 11 34		11 46	12 37	2 48
Evans11 41	10 32	11 52	12 42	3 00
Strong11 49	10 41	11 57	12 50	3 15
Elitnor 12 05	10 53	12 05	1 05	3 31
Safford 12 12	10 59	12 12	1 10	3 40
WEST, Cal.X.1	Pas. D	en.x.T	ex.x. TI	me ft

Danvid	** "			
WEST. Cal.X.	L.Pas. D	en.x.T	ex.x. T	ime f
a m	p m	p m	a m	a m
Safford villa 40	3 34	4 45	2 58	5 00
Ellinor 3 46	3 40	4 50	3 05	5 15
Strong 3 57	3 48	4 58	3 15	D 82
Evans 4 05	3 57	5 05	3 30	5 48
Kimdale. 4 12	4 02	5 08	3 37	5 55
Clements.4 27	4 16	5 21	3 53	6 18
Cedar Gr 4 37	4 27	5 30	4 05	6 30
C. K	. & W	. R. I	2.	
DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE				Foris

EAST.	Pass.		Mixed
Lost springs	. 11 22am	5 33pm	1
Burdick	11 38	6 09	
Diamond springs.	. 11 55	6 80	
Hymer	12 10	6 55	
Evans	. 12 28	7 30	
strong City	. 12 40	7 50	4 20pm
cottonwood Falls.			4 32
Gladstone			4 50
Bazar			5 30
WEST.	Pass.	Frt.	Mixed
Bazar			5 40pd
Gladstone			6 20
Cottonwood Falls			6 40
Strong City		6 30pm	1
Evans	3 32	6 45	
Hymer	8 50	7 17	
Diamond springs.	4 02	7 42	
Burdick		8 05	
Lost springs	4 30	8 35	
Touch philips			Miles Indiana

Only Temperance Bitters Known.



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

California het ks.

Twsnty-five years' use has demonstrated to millions of sufferers throughout the civil zed world, that of all the medicines ever discovered Vinegar Bitters only possesses perfect and wonderful curative effects upon those troubled with the following discouse view.

Dispeirs, Rhematism, Catarrh, Neuralgia. Headache, Boils, scrofula, Skin Diseases, Jaundice, Gout, Piles, Billousness,
and all other diseases arising from blood
impurtties; and as a Vermifuge it is the
best in the world, being death to all worms

style is very pleasant to the taste, and a perfect medicine for women and children. Each kind is distinutly marked on top of

Many families keep both kinds on hand, as they form a complete medicine chest.

As a Family Medicine, for the use of ladies, children and men of sedentary habits, the New style Vinegar Bittors has no equal in the world. It is invaluable for curing the ills that sees the disease to which women at

Nerves, regulates the Bowels and renders a perfect blood circulation through

store pefect health.

GEO. W. DAVIS, of 169 Barronest., New Orleans, La., writes under date May 26th, 1888, as follows: "I have been going to the Hot Springs, Ark., for fifteen years for an itching humor in my blood. I have just used three bottles of Vineaar Butters, and it has done me more good than the springs.

it has done me more good than the springs.

It is the best medicine made "

JONEPH J. EGAN, ol No. 75 West street.

New York, says. "Have not been without
Vinegar Bitters for the past twelve years,
and consider it a whole medicine chest in

the offices.

our family."

MRS. MATTIE FURGUSON. of Dryden, N.
Y., says: "Vinegar Bitters is the best medicine I have ever tried; it saved my life.'
T, F, Bailby, of Humbolt Iowa, says:
"Vinegar Bitters cured me of paralysis ten years ogo, and recently it cured me of rheumatism."

VINEGAR BITTERS.
The Great Blood Purificated Usela.

The offices.

Mr. A. H. Gray went to Emporia, Monday, to superintend the building of the large barn of Austin & Gray Bros., at that place, to which Mr. M.
C. Gray will ship thirty-six horses from Europe.

The organization of the Board of Modically.

Modically.

The Great Blood Purifier and Health Restorer. Cures all kinds of Headache, also Indigestion and Dispepsia.

send for beautiful box, free.

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

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. 3 vertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising syntracts may be made for it. IN NEW YORK.

IS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Kewspaper Adventor of Measure of Measure and the Adventor of Measure of Measur

9 1

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Subscribe for the COURANT. Miss Anna Barwig, of Elmdale, has zone to Chicago.

Dr. C. E. Hait has returned from his visit in Michigan.

in town Monday.

Emporia, Saturday. Mr. J. W. Brown, of Madison, was in town, last Friday.

Mr. John Engle returned home, Sunday, from Kansas City.

Mrs. G. B. Fenn, of Cedar Point has gone on a visit to Ohio. Mr. F. J. Beardsmore, was here,

Saturday from Emporia. Mr.Wm.Bonewell is at Hot Springs, Arkansas, for his health.

Mrs. Geo. Swainhart, of Wonsivu, is visiting at Dr. T. M. Zane's. Miss Mira Tuttle was down to Em-

poria, last week, visiting relatives. Mrs. C. M. Frye and son, Neal, have returned from their visit at Chetopa.

Mr. Frank Arnold shipped a car load of cattle to Kanaas City, Monday. Mr. John Leonard, of Bazaar, took car load of cattle to Kansas City,

Dr. R. H. Chandler, of Emporia, was in town, last Friday, on professional

A board roadway has been put from the street to Mr. J. G. Atkinson's livery stable.

Miss Clara Eskridge, of Emporia, was visiting at Mr. Geo. B. Carson's, Born, on Tuesday, August 6, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Chandler of Ba-

The State Board of Equalization has left the assessment of Chase coun-

Dr. J. T. Mason, of Los Angeles, Cal., is visiting friends in this county for a few days.

Born, Thursday afternoon, August 1, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Fred. Per-rigo, a daughter. Mr George Somers returned home,

Tuesday morning, from the southwest part of the State. Mr. John Swope, of Emporia, was here, last week, visiting his brother, Mr. L. M. Swope.

Ditto here, partner emphasis and all.

The ladies of the M. E. Church are to furnish the supper, to-night, for the Knights of Pythias, after the organization of the Lodge.

Mr. J. C, Farrington received 400 head of cattle from the west, last week, which he will pasture on his ranch near Matfield Green.

The colored people of Cottonwood Falls and Strong City will hold a cele-bration, picnic and barbecue on the 24th instant in Cartter's grove.

Quarterly Conference.-The Rev. B Kelly will meet the officiary of the M. E. Church, on Friday evening, August 9, at the church. A full attendance is

that intest the human system.

It is always safe to take at any time, or under any condition of the system, for old or young or for either sex. It is put up in two styles. The old is slightly bitter, and is the stronger in eathertic effect. The new styles are young pleasant to the taste, and a condition of the State is invited to attend. 28th instant, at Emporia, of the Penn-sylvanians residing in Kansas, and every Pennsylvanian in the State is impressive, Mr. Ebenhardt will preach his first sermon to his new congrega-

Hon. J. W. McWilliams returned home, Friday, from Kansas City, and went back there, Saturday night. He and Mr. J. D. Minick returned home, Tuesday morning.

Mr. Bert Dunlap returned from Florence, Saturday, and gave this of-fice a pleasant call. He was on his regulates the disease to which women at every period of life are subject.

Ladies, get a bottle from your druggist

Mr. Zeno Morgan Telegraphics

last Thursday, on a visit to Mrs. Brocket's mother, Mrs. Margaret Kellogg, and old friends here.

working out correction sheets for June, and up to July 25, to replace those destroyed at the general offices by the late fire. This makes extra work at all

ning purposes, they should call on Mr. E. Link, who can furnish in large quantities, nice and tender stalks, as he keeps pulling it all the time, thus letting it make large stocks of quick

Miss Stella Wager is very sick with

Mr. Matt. McDonald has been ap-pointed Under Sheriff, vice N. A. Dobbins who has moved away from this the two towns. Good idea.

Mr. W. S. Romigh has lost forty Mr.G. K. Hagans was over to White City, last week, and Mrs. Hagans was disease is among Dr. W. H. Cartter's visiting at Hymer, Friday. Mr. W. W. Scott, of Emporia, was form of trichina, and he is killing his hogs as soon as they are discovered to be sick, one of which he dissected and found worms in its liver.

The Congregational Church at Strong City and Elmdale have secured the services of the Rev. Mr. Blenkharn. of Waubunsee, who will preach hogs, which the Doctor thinks is some found worms in its liver.

Ing year in the public schools of this city are: Prof. Myler, of Iola, a graduate of the State Normal School at Emporia, as Principal, with the following well known and popular teachers as assistants: Misses Maggie Breese, Anna Rockwood and Alice Hunt and Mrs. T. H. Grisham.

At the meeting of the County Company Comp

At the meeting of the County Com-missioners, last Monday, the tax levy for this year was fixed at 10 mills for County purposes, 2 mills for roads, 1 mill for Court-house bonds, and ½ mill for Court-house bond interest; and the sheriff was ordered to purchase four balls and chains for prisoners; and Ans. Majors was released from

Last Thursday morning, Chris. Zimmerman and a colored boy, named Martin Brooks, were playing on Main street, near Broadway, when the colored boy, thinking young Zimmerman too rough in the play, got angry and struck at him with an open knife, and this city, were down to Emporia, last Miss Lucy Drinkwater, of Cedar Zimmerman, in warding off the blow Friday. Point, has returned from a visit in Missouri.

Zimmerman, in warding off the blow Friday. from his body, received a severe cut in his left hand, between the thumb had bee and fore finger.

It is natural with all piano pupils to sometimes find their music lessons so much better as to not need his dry, and they become disheartened, and assistance any longer. still worse they want to give them up. The best medicine with which to tene up the musical system at such a time is a lively and taking piece, and they will be sure to like. Fisher's, "Robin's Farewell," Caprice for Piano, fills the bill exactly. Price 50cts. Ign. Fischer, Publisher, Toledo, Ohio.

The Twenty-third National encampment of the Grand Army of the Resistance any longer.

Mrs. J. F. Kirker and son, of this city, and Mrs. T. J. Kirker of Cottonwood Falls, returned, Saturday evening, from Excelsior Springs.

GRAND ARMY REUNION, MILWAUKEE.

The Twenty-third National encampment of the Grand Army of the Resistance any longer.

All parties who have signed the application to become charter members of the Knights of Pythias are requested to meet at the office of W. F.

H. J. RADCLIFFE. The Cumberland Gap, a weekly re-

gain; and we wiss her much success in her studies, as she intends attending college there. They left for Illinois, address GEO T. NICHOL CO.

Tuesday. The Rev, Carl Eberhardt, of Plymouth, Wisconsin. was installed, last Sunday morning, as pastor of the Lutheran Church at Strong City, by the Rev. Ernest Mueller, of Lincolnville. The church was beautifully decorated with evergreens and flowers on the walls, and a large arch of the same in front of the altar. The church was filled to its utmost capacity, there not being standing room inside of the edifice for those in attendance. The people from the country brought their baskets well filled with provisions with them, and all took dinner in the partion, next Sunday morning.

Mr. John Mann, having sold his house and lots in Strong and having disposed of his household goods, will start, to-day, with his family, for Walla Walla, Washington Ty., where the father of Mrs. Mann is living, to make that Oplace their future nome. Mr. Mann is an excellent carpenter, and a sober and industrious man, and the society of himself and his most esti-Ladies, get a bottle from your druggist and try it. If your druggist has not the New style Vinegar Bitters, ask him to send for it. If you once try it you will never be without this priceless remedy in the house.

VINEGAR BITTERS.

The only Temperance Bitters known. It stimulates the Brain and quiets the It stimulates the Brain and quiets the last Thursday, on a visit to Mrs.

Mr. Zeno Morgan returned from Wellington, on Wednesday of last will be greatly missed by the people of this place and Strong whilethe boys will miss their playmate, the son, Scott. Many kind wishes of this people will go withe them to their new home; and especially does the Courant extend to them its best wish-last Thursday, on a visit to Mrs. Mr. Zeno Morgan returned from mable wife and daughter, Miss Kittie, es for health, happiness and prosperity

STRONG CITY ITEMS.

Grading on Cottonwood avenue is lone, and it is the street R. R's turn, they are raising their track about eighteen inches higher than the road grade. Now, let the city raise the road, let them keep on raising vice versa, and it will be a grand sight for property owners along the line.

C. Gray will ship turn.

The organization of the Board of Medical Examiners for this county has been effected by the election of Dr. C. E. Hait as President, Dr. H. G. Hedinger as Treasurer, and Dr. C. M. Conainger as Treasurer, and Dr. C. M. Conaway as Secretary.

Way as Secretary.

The teachers engaged for the ensuing year in this city, are: W. S. Edwards, a graduate of Alfred College, Wards, a graduate of Alfred College, wards, a graduate of Alfred College, inger as Treasurer, and Dr. C. M. Conaway as Secretary.

Sistant Principal; Miss Etta McCabe, a sistant Principal; Miss Etta McCabe, a wary popular teacher. Intermediate very popular teacher, Intermediate Department, and Miss Edna Smith, an

The township Board is having the weeds cut down on the road between

county. This is a good appointment, and Sheriff Kinne is to be congratutor at this place, has gone on a two lated on the selection of such a worthy

The teachers engaged for the ensu-this first sermon of his engagement at this place, next Sunday, he having al-

county, who was visiting relatives here has returned home.

On Tuesday of last week, Mr. S. F. Jones of this place, received a telegram from Ennis, Texas, announcing that his brother, Mr. P. S. Jones, was very sick, and he left, that night, for Ennis.

Mr. W. W. Hotchkiss, of this city, left, last Thursday night for an exten-ded visit at his old home, at New Haven, Conn. Mr. Henry Weibrecht has bought

the John Mann place in this eity, and

Mr. Ed. Fink, of Hutchinson, who had been with his brother, Mr. Ernst Fink, during his sickness, returned home, Monday, his brother having got

The Twenty-third National encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, August 28 to 31,1889,inclusive. quested to meet at the office of W. F.
Raghtmire, on Thursday, August 8, at 3 o clock, p. m., to make final arrangements for the organization of the Lodge, which will take place on the evening of August 8th, 1899.

W. F. RIGHTMIRE and H. J. RADCLIFFE A rate of one fare for the round trip 27; in Kansas and Indian Territory, The Cumberland Gap, a weekly review of the development of Southwestern Kentucky, Southwestern Virginia and Eastern Tennessee, edited tember 5; final limit, September 10, all from McPherson, where he had been for some time past.

Mrs. Geo. M. Foster, of Putman county, Indiana, was visiting at Dr. T.

M. Zane's, last week.

Mrs. Geost Wilson, returned, Sunday, western Kentucky, Southwestern Virginia and Eastern Tennessee, edited by E. C. Colgan, at Middlesborough, dates inclusive. Parties desiring to make side-trips from Milwaukee or Chicago can get extension of time by depositing their return tickets with Mr. Vm. E. Hillert is again back in Colorado City, Col., and fitting up a first-class barber shop there.

Mrs. B. McCabe and daug' ter, Miss Etta, are visiting at Kansas ity. Mo.. and in Brown county, Kansas.

Mrs. B. McCabe and daug' ter, Miss their present home for a more healthful climate we would say read the Cumberland Gap.

Mrs. B. McCabe and daug' ter, Miss their present home for a more healthful climate we would say read the Cumberland Gap.

Mrs. B. McCabe and daug' ter, Miss their present home for a more healthful climate we would say read the Cumberland Gap.

Mrs. Birdia Gap.

Milwaukee.

G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

HARVEST EXCURSIONS. - LOW RATES

The Santa Fe Route will sell on August 6 and 20, September 10 and 24, and October 8, 1889, round-trip excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates-about one fare for round trip from Cottonwood Falls, to all points in Kansas west of a line drawn through Albert station, (Barton County), Larned, (Paw-nee County), Macksville, (Stafford County), and Springvale, (Pratt County), and to all points in the Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Texas, Panhandle of Texas, Colorado. New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho and Montana. Tickets are good for thirty days from date of sale, with-stop-overs allowed at pleasure on return trip. Parties subscriber.

June 11th, 1889. any of the western mountain resorts including Las Vegas, Hot Springs, Colorado Springs, Cascade Canon, Man-itou, Green Mountain Falls, etc., can save money by taking advantage of the Harvest Excursion dates. For ticket rates and other information, call on C. H. Meves, Agent A., T. & S. F. R. R., or address Geo. T. Nicholson,

G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F.R. R., TOPEKA, KANSAS

ELK HAPPENINGS Fine weather this.

Mr. Gurney, of Homestead, was here on business, last week.

Mr, and Mrs. B. M. Houston, of Cedar Point, Sundayed at W. L. B. New-Work on our school-house progresses slowly, owing to the lumber being

delayed in shipment. We understand W. L. B. Newby is putting in a stock of lumber. He says he will not be undersold.

Wouldn't it be a very wise plan to quit putting fences across public high-X. Y. Z. August 6, 1889.

SPECIAL SCHOOL MEETING.

A special meeting of the voters of Dist. No. 6 will be held in the school house on Friday, Aug. 7, 1889, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of 1st-Limiting the school year to

eight months, 2nd-Authorizing the school board to employ seven teachers.

Brd-To act upon a repport to be submitted in regard to building an adsubmitted in regard to building an addition to present school building, and Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezito provide means for building same. 4th-To select a new site and provide means to erect a new building.

F. B. HUNT, Dist. Clerk.

THIS IS WHAT YOU HAVE

BEEN WAITING FOR.

OUR SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE

*SALE

THIS SALE WILL SAVE YOU

MONEY

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

Nice plaid suitings 36 inches wide, worth 40c, at 30c yd. One piece diagonal suiting, all wool, 38 inches wide, worth 50c, down to 35e yd. English Cashmere, 36 mehes wide worth 35c, at 25e yd. All wool serge, worth 60c, at 40c yd. Fine Henrietta suitings, 38 inches wide, worth 75e, at 55e. Black pland suitings, worth 65c, at 45e Camel's hair striped snitings, worth 75c, at 50e. All wool fancy suitings, summer weights, worth \$1.00, down to 75c. Alpacas in colors, all wool filling at 81c yd.

Ladie's fine shoes come in for a big share of the cut. All our \$5.50 shoes, at \$4.50. All \$5.00 shoes, at \$4,00. All \$4.50 shoes, at \$3.50. All \$4.00 shoes, at \$3.25.

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

YOURS, RESPECTFULLY,

CARSON & FRYE.

(Loose's Old Stand,) Cottonwood Falls, - -

BASKET MEETING. We are in receipt of the Premium
List of the Kansas State Fair which
is to take place at Topeka, Sept. 16-21.
Mr. Samuel Earle, of Elk county.
after visiting his old friends in this
county, a few weeks, returned home,
this week.

One of our county exchanges exclaims to its readers, "We must-have
money!" Ditto here, partner empha
Miss Birdie Gray accompanied
Mr. B. F. Wasson to Illinois where she
stamers and Milwaukee, viz.: Two
milroad lines and the Goodrich line of
railroad lines and the Goodrich line of
steamers. The through tickets of the
the Methodist Church will be held in
Cuthbert's grove, just west of Cottondon't forget that Bauerle has ice
cream

The Methodist Church will be held in
Cuthbert's grove, just west of Cottondon't forget that Bauerle has ice
moved. Miss Gray is a very popular
wakee. "The Santa Fe Route is the
short line to Chicago and Milwakee." The Santa Fe Route is the
short line to Chicago and Milwakee. "The Santa Fe Route is the
short line to Chicago and Milwakee." The Santa Fe Route is the
short line to Chicago and Milwakee. "The Santa Fe Route is the
short line to Chicago and Milwakee." The Santa Fe Route will be pereria, to which place they will then have
moved. Miss Gray is a very popular
young lady, and she will be greatly
missed by her many friends here; but
what Cottonwood Falls loses in the soMilwaukee, viz.: Two
The second Quarterly Meeting of
the Methodist Church will be held in
Cuthbert's grove, just west of CottonCuthbert's grove, just west of CottonWe Hrye in this week.

Preaching begins on Saturday
and tine, and milkanie in this greation and the Solon on either
Cuthbert's grove, just west of CottonA. R. Maclain and others will be preswakee. "The Santa Fe Route will be ned in
Cuthbert's grove, just west of CottonA. R. Maclain and others will be presway.

J. W. Ferry has a nicely fitted up
shade, and water in abundance. Let
the Methodist Church will be ded Conmilroad lines and the Goodrich line of
the Methodist Church will be ded Consteame round about and have a good day with

LETTER LIST. Letters remaining unclaimed in Cottonwood Falls, postoffice, Aug. 1,

Baker, Elzie Kessling, Ed. A. Blyborn, John P. Miller, Mr. Will. Degroat.Ike McAndrew, John W. Morris, Newton Samuel, Mr. John Hutchinson, Miss Len.

All the above unclaimed Sept. 1, 1889, will be sent to the dead letter office. Please say advertised when inquiring. S. A.BREESE, P. M. office. inquiring.

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

PHOTOS! PHOTOS!! I am now making cabinets for \$2.00 per dozen, and warrant all work to give satisfaction. Am prepared to do copying, enlarging and everything pertaining to the art. Call and examine my sample work before going elsewhere.

MRS. H. M. MAULE,

Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

Go to Bauerle's for ice cream.

Look at the date on your paper, and see if you don't think we need money. Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine. Brown & Roberts have the only

hearse in the county. feb16-tf Just receiced, at Mrs. Oliver's, a new and large stock of millinery and hair Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood

Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefertaliteat.

Brown & Roberts have all the furni-ture and undertaking goods in Cotton-wood Falls, and will sell them cheap.

Ice cream at F. Oberst's, on Main

J. J. Vestering, the photographer at

Burns, Marion county, makes a spe-

ciality of enlargening pictures, and guarantees satisfaction. jy25-3w Wm. Kohler will sell at public auction, on Monday, August 19, 1889, one mile north of J. R. Blackshere's house, Cottonwood township, a lot of horses, cattle, a Polled Angus bull, farming

implements, household furniture, etc. For particulars see bills. Two good girls wanted at Eureka House, one for kitchen work, and the other for dining room and general

house work. Good wages. Subscribe for the COURANT the largest and best paper published in Chase county.

Ice cream, at Bauerle's.

Wood taken on subscription. Mr. A. D. Rilea is my authorized agent, and he will se'l you cherry trees at 40 cents, each, and pear trees at 35 and 40 cents, graftad on the best of imported stock, and the trees grown right here in your own county; so, there is no use of your paying two or three prices to foreign nurseries for as good, if not better trees than they can furnish you.

M. W. LEWIS,
Teledo Nursery.

ROAD NOTICE.

Office of County Clerk. July 1, 1889. Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of July, 1889, a petition, signed by J. W. Griffis and 18 others, was presented

wanted,
A man and wife to work en ranch, 11
miles southeast of Florence. For particulars, apply on ranch.
augl-tf Geo. Topping.

Business brevities.

For Sale.—A 'four-room house and two lots, in the southwest part of town, for eash; also, two cows and a calf. Apply to N. W. Frisby, this city. 8-2t Wire cloth and screen doors at H. F. Gillett's.

Seed wheat for sale, by S. M. Talkington, at Cedar Point. See sample at J. M. Tuttle's.

Government of County Commissions and tween lots was presented to the Board of County Commissions of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the change of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at a point where the H. N. Simmons quarry road intersects the Diamon to Creek and Strong City road, in Fails township, Chase county, Kansas; thence north, or nearly so, on or near the line between lots twenty-auor (24) and five (5), in sec cighteen (18) town nineteen (19), range cight (8) east, Chase county, Kansas

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: J. M. Kerr, S. J. Evans and Wm. Forney as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the county Surveyor, at the point of com-

instructitons to meet, in conjunction with the county Surveyor, at the point of com-mencement, in Falls township, on Sat urday, the 24th day of Anguts, A.D. 1889,

By order of the Board of County Com-assioners. J. S. STANLEY, County Clerk.



Vienna, the gem of the beautiful Danube, I loitered one evening as twilight stole in, and saw a divine little Austrian maiden With whom I attempted a friendship to win.

She walked up the Park ring and on toward Most bosky of gardens, quite right for a

A followed at distance correct to be harmless, And had for a guide the white flounce of

a stranger in Doutschland, quite rusty in German, Long, long I debated what phrase I should

Eutfinally fell on the weather—as most do— And said, rather shakily: "Es ist sehr

Not doubting that forth from the lips of my Melodious accents would enter my soul,

w great was my wonder when burst from er larynx That Deutschest of Deutschy responses: "Ja, wohl!"

Not daunted by gutterals bellowed so hoarsely, I ventured to hint that we take a short

With fluttering pulses I waited her answer, When up from her bosom rolled quickly: "Ja, wohl!"

- Me sprechen so kurzlich, sie nicht ich verstche," I said, growing desperate, while my arm Hound the neatest of waists that my eyes

ever looked on,
But still from her larynx tolled forth the
"Ja, wohl!" Sie machen mich krank," I said, inwardly fum

ing,
"Was wollen sie sagen, ich bitte." The goal
"That I sought seemed as far off as ever As again she pealed forth her insensate

Dumbfounded, I puzzled what might be her meaning, When quickly a gendarme obstructed her

and told me quite briefly that she was a Strayed from her keeper that bright sum-mer day.

That crazy girl's features appear to me often, Though far from Vienna I dreamily roll In my gondola graceful o'er Adria's waters,
And often I hear, in my mind, her "Ja, H. H. NEWHALL

A TIGER IN THE TENDER.

A Startling Adventure in India-A True Story.



was within five minutes of startingtime when I bade my young wife "Good morning" and left her standing in the doorway of our bungalow, and walked toward the "house" in which was panting the iron steed that I was to drive through a section of one hundred miles along the route of the Great Punjaub railway that crosses Hindostan, from

Bombay to Calcutta. I had been in the East Indian employ for some time, and had become familian its people and their customs, with its jungles and their inhabitants, but it re-mained for this trip to introduce me to the most ferocious of wild beasts, the royal

Whether it was on account of my engine being named the "Tiger," or the fact that there were two plump Hindoos beside one vavenous creature to pay us a flying visit, I can not say, but certain it is that he did make us a call, and in the following manner: My native fireman had every thing in

when I clambered into my seat and started her out. We were to carry three passenger coaches

and one mail-car; it was only the work of a few moments to hitch on and start, and we were soon thundering along over the rails

and when I hauled up at Budzapore, the second station, a section train was standing on the siding to allow us to go by, and her engineer came over to have a little chat

"I lost one of my coolies yesterday," he "We were down the road here a piece, just in that jungle beyond the bridge over the little creek, when we were startled by hearing something between a snarl and a roar, and we saw a tiger coming towards re was no time to scatter, and one of the fellows who was right in his course went down, and before we could do any the other side of the track.

"I doubt if we can get the coolies to work one of these brutes gets to be a 'man ester' nothing but human flesh will satis fy him. Where they catch a man once



they are pretty sure to linger around the same spot in hopes of getting another."

As he finished speaking I received the conductor's signal to start, and away we flew again, all thoughts of the tiger from my mind.

Now, here at the bridge skirting the jungle mentioned by my confrere, it was necessary to slow up, as there was but a temporary trestlo-work to cross upon, so that when my train had passed the creek and entered 'ne jungle we were not going faster than a mile per hour, and it was then that I began to "open her out;" but the "old girl" had hardly commenced to in-crease her speed when the forest re-echoed with a yell that paralyzed my hand on the throttle and verily froze the blood in my

weins.

And then all at once I heard something theavy fall upon the coal in the tender, and

the glance that I cast over my shoulder re vealed a sight which served to augment, rather than allay, the fear which had taken ssession of me.

For there, crouching within ten feet of where we sat, was a monstrous tiger, the largest of its species that I had ever seen.

His mouth was open, as he emitted a short snarl, and his formidable teeth gleamed and glistened as the foam dropped from them, while his eyes scintillated w

rage and excitement. I distinctly remember seeing, at the first glance, his back and tail waving and swaying with that peculiar undulating motion of the feline race when about to spring upon their prey, and it seemed as though I was the particular object of his wrath.

My two coolie firemen with a cry of horror sprang from the cab and ant tumbling down the bank. How in that moment of dpreme peril I could think of a means of defense has al

ways been a surprise to me, but acting on the impulse of self-preservation I clutched the chain attached to the furnace door and threw it wide open; a jet of flame flashed This seemed to appal my terrible antag-

onist for an instant, which gave me time to seize the shovel and firl it with blazing, livid coals, which I hurled full in the face of the enraged and madde sed beast.

That my hands were terribly burned 1 heeded not, but turned and drew forth a second shovelful of almost liquid fire, but I had no occasion to use this against my deadly foe, for he did not wait for a contin uation of my hospitality (?), for as the fire fell upon his head he gave vent to a roar that, although the engine was now rattling at a lively pace over the rails, fairly shook the old machine, and with a bound my unwelcome visitor cleared the tender and

disappeared in the jungle. en I saw him go I shut off the steam and whistled for brakes, and when the conductor came hurring forward to inquire the cause of the halt. I was sitting alone in the cab, trembling and speechless with fright



and pain, and gazing at the series of monstrous blisters that were puffing up on my

My companions could scarcely believe the story I told them, and I almost think that at first they took me for a marine.

Yes, I think the conductor was under the impression that I had murdered the two firemen and concocted this story to clear

I was unfit for further duty that day, but fortunately one of the brakemen possesse a fair knowledge of an engine, and with him in the cab we resumed our way to

The following day, on our return trip, when we arrived at Budzapore we found my coolie firemen waiting our return, little the worse for their tumble out of the moving locomotive, and their story and presence removed the lurking doubt in the conductor's mind as to my supposed crime and insanity.

was again able to take out my engine, for 1 had received some very serious burns; but had I not resorted to this means of defense there would have been at least one more widow in India, and probably a "terrible railroad accident" for which "no one could assign a cause."

MARLTON DOWNING.

A Tramp's Benefit. A tramp called at a house on High street one cold morning lately and asked for food and clothes. He was such a piteous-looking object that the servant called the lady of the house to see him.

"Toor man!" said the kind-hearted woman; "I will see what I can do for you. Bridget, give him the buckwheat cakes that were left from breakfast."

Then she went to find some clothes for him, and returned with a linen duster and a

"They are all I have, but you are welcome o them," she said, while tears of pity stood in her eves.

"Thankee, ma'am," answered the poor fellow, his voice husky with gratitude, "an' if it's all the same to you I'll eat the duster and hat—they're lighter—and clothe myself with the pancakes."

Meeting of the Pickwick Club.

Anthropologists held a meeting recently in Washington City and read learned papers to each other concerning the early settlement of the Potomac valley. They ar-rived at the conclusion that there had been roving bands of Indians there before the white men came. As each learned man made his grave statements corroborating each other they nodded dignifiedly, looked over their spectacles and resolved to print their papers for future generations of learned men to read and inform themselves thereby upon this topic. The names of the Indians who are believed to have been on he ground before George Washington se lected a spot for the National capital are not mentioned by the learned men. Future erations of anthropologists are left to olve that problem.

His Game Played Out. There has been a little page in Congress-it won't do to tell which House he was inwho was a professional borrower. He is in debt to nearly a hundred men in sums ranging from twenty to a hundred dollars. He was instigated by his mother to borrow money from statesmen, and he did it. result is, that his mother owns a residence and lives in good style, while the little fellow sports a watch and a diamond pin. This is a sample of one of the ways in which the cash is raised in Washington. The page is an ex-page. His confidence game played itself out.

She Balanced It.

one dress-\$35." "Yes; but Edward, love, just think, dress only cost me seventy-five cents. It was one of those give away bargains at

TEA was not used in England before the middle of the seventeenth century, and was entirely unknown to the Greeks and A LITTLE.

So little made me glad, for I was young: Flowers, a sunset, books, a friend or two, Gray skies with scanty sunshine piercing How little made me glad when I was young!

So little makes me happy now I'm old: The children grown into our hearts' desire-

How little keeps us happy when we're old! And yet, between the little then and now, What worlds of life, of thought and feeling

keen! What spiritual depths and heights unseen-Ah me, between the little then and now For little things seem mighty when we're

Then we rush onward through the changing Testing the gamut of all smiles and tears, Till mighty things seem little; we are old.

—Harper's Weekly.

CROWS AND CRANES.

Hitherto Unpublished Facts Concerning These Creatures.

Swift and Righteous Retribution Judiclously Administered by a Feathered Court-Motive of the Crane Cotillion Explained.

"The statements made by Colonel Sam Knight of St. Louis, in regard to sounds as if defending himself, or maksand-hill cranes indulging themselves ing some explanation in mitigation of at odd times in the pleasures of the his crime. A veritable yell of derision mazy cotillion, said an accomplished from the audience followed his effort, naturalist, and their holding court and trying and convicting some moral de- ventured a word in his own behalf. linquent among them, and executing Then there was a noisy but brief conthe death sentence upon him, have been sultation between the members of the referred to in my presence as pleasant group in the circle-the jury, if you freaks of the Western imagination. To will-and then one of them solemnly one who has made a study of the ways croaked the result of the conference to and means of furred, feathered, finned. and scaled denizens of the forest, the chorus of approval and satisfaction air, the stream, the lake, the swamp, as I have for years, such incredulity is from the crowd and pounced fiercely painful.

"The crow, for instance, is popularly convicts, and in a surprisingly short regarded as a common and irreclaima- time had stretched them dead on the ble thief, a conscienceless despoiler, a ground. feathered freebooter, and outlaw. Perhaps he is all these. He may have his deafening cries from the great body of own ideas as to how the rights and crows, which had risen from the ground property of others should be regarded and distributed by him, but within the ly about above the executioner and their ranks of his own kind there has got to be adjudged victims. Unlike the sandhonor and fair play and fair dealing, or hill crane execution, the bodies of these the transgessor must suffer. I have seen | dead culprits were not left lying as they enough of the methods of a crow government to satisfy me that it has a code | tioners had done their work and retired, of procedure rigid and impartial, but the vengeful lay members of the court with punishment swift and severe.

"The best place that I know of for

studying the crow and his curious and systematic ways is at Crow Neck, Me. | inals whom outraged crow justice had As long as any one in that part of so speedily and terribly punished. The Maine can remember it has been literally a crow settlement. To my mind it the crows returned to the woods, disis a regular seat of justice, for my observation was, and the daily testimony of the natives is, that the vast flocks of crows that congregate there both winter and summer always have on their hands the trial of some culprit or culprits. My attention was attracted to this fact on the first day I visited Crow Neck, early in the spring, a few years ago. As I walked along I noticed one big crow, a vicious-looking bird, acting in acting as a sentry to give the revelers a suspicious manner, and I got behind a warning of danger. The fact of the e and watched him. He was stealing in the most cautious manner through | male and the dancers were males, and the branches of a tall pine toward a the antics they were cutting up before nest that had been built well toward the her were simply the sandhill crane's It was, however, several weeks before I top. With a strong field-glass I watched way of wooing the favor of his fair. It the crow's movements. Finally he Colonel Knight had waited until the reached the nest, and, lighting on a end of that dance he would have been limb near it, began to peck away at the eggs that were evidently in it, and eat them ravenously. As he was thus robbing the nest, suddenly three other lighted his sporting blood. Ordinarily, crows pounced down on the robber crow from a neighboring tree, where they had evidently been hiding, and one that more loves repose, but at wooseized the crow thus detected in his misdoing. The peculiar cries of the makes himself about as ridiculous by three captors quickly brought a swarm of cawing, jabbering crows from all ture could well do. He abandons re parts of the woods, and soon the tree where the capture had been made and all the surrounding trees were black Apparently, the grotesque actions of with indignant and noisy members of the great family of birds. After a minute or two of this excited interchange of opinion on the subject, there was an interim of comparative quiet, only two or three big crows having any thing to say. Then the culprit crow, surrounded by a guard of fellows, and accompanied by the entire crow contingent, cawing inordinately, was forced to fly along with the rest in the direction of a big field, on which the woods bordered. Hotly interested in this curious proceeding, I followed the crows as fast as my legs would carry me, determined to be a witness to the climax of the crime and the arrest of the

criminal. .When I reached the edge of the field the air was still black with crows, which, with an appalling whirring, shrieking and cawing, were swiftly descending to the center of the field. where they were quickly massed in a glistening multitude. They formed an immense circle, within which was left a large open space, into which strode a dozen dignified-looking members of the great gathering. They stood in a little group by themselves, and before them was arraigned another crow, whose drooping feathers and head hanging down plainly indicated that he was the egg robber who had been detected in despoiling a fellow crow's nest and arrested in the act. Before any further proceedings were had two other loudly cawing but small flocks of crows came from the woods, and alighting in the open space in the circle, delivered up two more guilty-looking crows, who "What a dreadful bill, Alice, for making had evidently been taken red-handed, or, more properly speaking, beakstained, in crime. These two were ranged at the side of the first culprit. Their arrival was the signal for another violent vocal outbreak on the part of

voices surrounding them. They didn't the members of a group of wooing seem to have the courage to protest or cranes will parade themselves in this petition. By and by quiet was once more restored, and then a crow having the appearance of much wisdom and experience stepped into the opening the appearance to the spectator of actand jawed away vociferously for half a ually going through the figures of some minute or more, gesticulating comically with his head and body. His remarks seemed to meet with approbation of the big audience, if the and contort themselves until one by one chorus of caws that arose after he ceased could be taken as an in- on the ground until sufficiently redication. Then another old crow stepped into the ring. He stood near the accused two as he spoke. There didn't appear to be as much earnestness or confidence in his manner as there had been in the speaker that preceded him. He had evidently volunteered to defend the prisoners, simply as a matter of form. When he got through the cries and shrieks and muttering that the wooers to a long and severe test of greeted him were plainly those of de- their powers, will deliberately rise and rision and disapproval. Then one of fly away, but usually she makes a the group of a dozen crows in the opening had something to say, and it was choice is always followed by a fight, plainly addressed to the three prisoners at the bar-for that this was a regular systematic court trial there could be no doubt. When he ceased talking one of the prisoners uttered a few half-hearted and neither of the other two culprits the prisoners and the audience. A wild arose. Half a dozen big crows rushed

"The execution was encouraged by and was circling and darting franticalwere killed, but after the legal execuswooped down upon their bodies, striking at them with beaks and claws until there was not a vestige left of the crimvengeance of the community satisfied.

upon the condemned and unresisting

cussing the exciting affair as they went, and were soon once more engaged in

their regular vocations. "Speaking of the old sandhill crane's odd cotillion party, Colonel Knight did not have the proper understanding of its significance. He imagined it to be simply a merry dancing party, and the solitary crane standing apart from the rest the leader of the party, who was matter is, the solitary crane was a fe rewarded with the sight of some desperate and exciting pitched battles between rival cranes that would have dethere isn't a more solemn or dignified bird living than the sandhill crane, or ing time he loses his dignity, and his fantastic actions as any living creapose, and becomes a regular dervish in the exercise of his physical powers. the male sandhill crane at this season are to show his grace and endurance before the female he wooes, in competition with other wooers, and that she selects from the competitors the one that strikes her as best filling her idea of what a proper mate's accomplishments should be. The sandhill crane is not the only bird that wooes grotesquely and even pugnaciously. The wild turkey, the buzzard, the humming bird, the pinnated grouse, the woodpecker, the blue jay, the little snipe known as the ruff, the cock of the rock, the night hawk, the quail, and many

peculiar methods. "When a party of rival sandhill cranes meet to exhibibit their attractions to the female they desire for a mate, they first ruffle up their feathers, spread out their wings, and contort their long and flexible necks into the most intricate and difficult of shapes and positions. Then with light and dandified tread and affected gait, they pass in review before the female, who stands apart, a solemn and entirely undemonstrative looker-on. Now a crane will pirouette on one leg, putting his neck and body through all sorts of grotesque movements; then change to the other leg, and posturing while baldon these antics, and make short, erraly turning somersaults while poised above the ground. Then he will brace himself like a pugilist in a fight, dodgwould probably do if a real one con- der and match, and the work of himself on his back and kick and wigattered a sound amid all the tumult of his long neck between them. Singly street by the gallon.

others do their courting after similarly

way, and then advance in pairs and double pairs, threes, single file, and in all sorts of combinations, and will give intricate dance. As the exercises are prolonged the cranes become excited to the pitch of frenzy, and jump and leap they become exhausted, and lie panting

天產物等語句 新心州也 法完全自

freshed to again join in the fantastic proceedings. "Sometimes these exercises will continue for hours, varied by frequent fights between rivals, which are so desperate and savage that it is no uncommon thing for one or the other of the contestants to be killed in the combat. Sometimes the female, after putting choice from the contestants. That one or more of the disappointed wooers But then he will have the aid of the perately as any of the males can fight. If the pair find themselves too hard pressed by the others they will beat a retreat and fly away together, sometimes followed by the others, who continue the fight in midair."-N. Y. Sun.

THE GRAPE FRUIT. An Excellent Substitute for Quinine in

Malarial Diseases Too much can not be said in praise of the pomelo or grape fruit. The mildly bitter principle which is conspicuous in the juice is undoubtedly anti-malarial, like the bitter principle of many barks and roots. And aside from its medicinal qualities, what is more refreshing than a draught of pomelo juice taken fresh and cool from the golden bowl in which nature distilled it, after a process all her own? Mr. Mott writes as follows:

I believe this valuable fruit has been neglected by our horticulturists here in Florida in their haste to find the best oranges, for surely some of the improved varieties are being much sought after by moneyed people. It is without question, one of the most wholesome fruits, and often it is eaten for its medicinal properties, and even prescribed by our physicians, by those that know of its value as a tonic and alterative

medicine. Especially is it valuable in all cases have had very serious malarial troubles, and for the past several months have eaten whenever the opportunity offered freely of the grape-fruit, and I am glad ter than it has been for many years, and it is a question with me whether this fruit that I am prizing so highly (for I like it as a luxury) has not had much to do with my improved health.

The many forms of the shaddock (citrus dulcamara) and its culture by the ancients is evidence of the high estimation in which it was held in the earliest times. DeConotalle says: "The number of varieties in the Malay Arch-

Scientists say of it: "It is believed to be a native of Southern China; it is common in China and Cochin China, but this does not imply that it is wild there." It is in the islands to the east of the Malay Archipelago that the clearest indications of a wild existence are found. Seemaun is yet more positive about the Fiji Isles. "Extremely common," he says, "and covering the banks of the

rivers." The name shaddock is the name of a captain who first introduced the species into the West Indies. I have been at a loss for its name "grape-fruit," a local name that has been given it in some foreign country. It may be from the fact that often the fruit is in clusters. similar to the habit of some kinds of

While the fruit has been grown in orange countries for ages, and perhaps it is very seldom that it has been crossed with the orange, yet it is very evident since its importation to this country that it has become hybridized with the sweet orange. That may be owing to our peculiar climate. Such a thing might occur here, that has not before in the many climes it has been cultivated in.

I have found one of these changes in Orange County. A grape fruit from an orange seed, the tree taking more the form of the orange; the fruit smaller, skin thin, very much less "rag," and in quality sweet and fine; much less of the bitter of the grape fruit; a very valuable acquisition, so much so that I have thought it proper to purchase the original tree and add it to my list of nursery trees. Have named it from the orange "aurantium pomelo."-Florida Times-Union.

A Good Way to Klli Flies.

A Louisville druggist accidentally discovered that the insect powder is of almost as rapid combustion as gunanced on that. He will suddenly aban- powder, though the flame lives several seconds. By a further investigation he tic flights in the air, sometimes actual- discovered that a portion of the powder, thrown from the bellows through the flame of a lighted match held six inches away, produced the required ing his head quickly from side to side flame and was capable of destroying and backward, as if avoiding blows, and flies by the million. He, therefore, then striking out viciously here and puts out some bait for them every there, conveying the impression that morning. When they have collected he is hitting at imaginary foes, as he in sufficient numbers he gets his powfronted him. Sometimes he will throw struction is sure and swift. By this means all the flies in the store can be the outraged assemblage. I noticed in gle his stilt-like legs in the air, and al- destroyed in a few minutes, and their particular that neither of the prisoners most tie himself in a knot by running flayed remains are dumped into the

PRESERVING EGGS.

A Process by Which They May Be Success
fully Kept for a Year.

It is stated by an English authority that while eggs preserved in lime or salt have proved to be good after the expiration of four months, it has not until recently been established for what length of time the action of these preservatives will keep them good, as four months is comparatively of little use. From the above the reader might reasonably suppose that some new process, in the use of the two articles, salt and lime, was about to be given, as it is stated as the result of numerous experiments with various substances that these have shown their undoubted superiority over all others. As heretofore tried in England, one process consists in packing the eggs as soon as laid in dry salt, the other in immersing them in freshly-made lime-water. Of these two only successful processes lime proved much superior to salt, though more troublesome. Salt attracts moisture from the eggs, the albumen or white of the egg consequently becomes being sure to pitch into the favorite. thickened and a considerable air space is left. When lime water is employed female, who will fight for him as des- the eggs are quite full and it is necessary to prick them before boiling or they will crack by the expansion of their contents by heat. But the process by which it was found

eggs may be successfully preserved for twelve months is thus described: To preserve, say one thousand eggs, take about thirty-six pounds of lime in lumps and place in a strong metal or stone vessel, pouring over the same some two gallons of boiling water. Then cover with strong sacking, taking care the same does not fire, and leaving in a safe place until quite cold. Then mix with about twelve gallons of cold water, adding seven pounds of coarse salt, and pour carefully over the eggs, quite covering them and leaving out any sediment that may have settled at the bottom of the mixing pan. Pickle, if thus rightly made, will in a few days frost over as if covered with very thin ice, and if this does not happen add more lime until the desired end is attained. The pickle is poured over the eggs in a milky condition, being passed through a fine sieve to catch any large pieces not dissolved. Boiling water should be used for slaking the lime.

The great secret is to have good fresh eggs and keep up the strength of the pickle and the surface frosted over by adding from time to time fresh of a malarial type. For many years I strong pickle, or if not room in the vessel for more liquid, then freshly slacked lime. Stone or earthenware vessels are most suitable and should stand in a cool place and not be moved to say that my health now is much bet- about. The eggs must be freshly laid, not more than one week old if good results are desired, and must not be cracked, and every egg should be tested before placing in the pickling vessel. By the above means eggs may be kept any reasonable time, certainly from spring to winter.

Of the method thus described, which is substantially the same as has been known and practiced in this country for years, with variations in the proportion ipelago indicates an ancient cultiva- of lime and salt as used by different tion. Its original country is not yet persons. Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier, a well known and excellent authority, says: "I have hitherto been rather preposessed in favor of the salt method, but I doubt whether its efficacy would extend to twelve months. The influence of lime water and salt is apparently due to the entire protection from the action of the air. the absorption of all carbonic acid from the water, the destruction of all germs that might exist in the water, and possibly also to the antiseptic character of the salt and lime. It is further stated that Mr. Tegetmeier, who has tested some of the eggs that have been kept over a year by this method, describes them as being unaltered in appearance and looking better than shop eggs. They were perfectly good when used in omelets and custards, in which they could not be distinguished from ordi-

nary eggs. Notwithstanding such favorable testimony, it is well remembered that eggs preserved for a long time by any of the methods known, including the one under consideration, in some way betray the fact of their preservation. Even in periods of scarcity preserved eggs sell for so much less per dozen than fresh eggs that extravagant profits from the process are not very often realized. -N. Y. World.

Successful Underdraining. T. A. Stanley related at a meeting of

the Connecticut Board of Agriculture, an experiment performed on a piece of land which he obtained for \$100 an acre. It was plowed, manured and sowed to corn fodder. It received the usual cultivation, but the moist soil prevented the work from being done in the best manner. There was not half a crop, hardly enough to pay for the labor. It lay idle one season, and was underdrained. It was sown last year to ensilage corn. The draining had already done much good, that although naturally wet, this land could already be worked much sooner after a rain than any other part of the farm, high or low. "At harvest," said Mr. Stanley, "such a field of corn I never saw. Evenly throughout the whole field planted with corn fodder. When it reached maturity, all the corn was a foot higher over and near the drain than in the west of the field. Mr. S. says that draining has more than paid ten per cent. on the sum it has cost. Our own experiments have told a better story. Of the many miles of tile-draining which we have laid, the whole cost has been paid within three years by the increase of crops. to say nothing of the increased value of the land .- Country Gentleman.

MORNING DRESSES.

Severe Styles and Simple Designs the Proper Thing.

The best black sateens have a dull finish like that of Henrietta cloth, and the newest black ginghams have sateen stripes woven in them in black and in white. Black and gray ginghams are stylish in wide stripes, and give excellent service, as they do not show soil. Even stripes of black and white are effective in Scotch ginghams, and make cool dresses, requiring only some black ribbon for trimming the waist. Black French lawns are made of better quality, than formerly, and the wiry linen batistes, all black or striped with white, make most refined dresses. The straight round skirts and gathered belted waists may be made without lining, and worn over black silk, surah, or lawn skirt and under-waist that will serve for various dresses. Modistes are using black lawn for foundation skirts of their black dresses, as it is less costly and lighter than the low-priced gros grain silks, and also wears better. Waist linings of sateen or light selesia are liked with black only on the outside, and white or gray inside. White mull, with deep hems hem-stitched, or with some blocks or Greek keys of black embroidered above a hem, make pretty house dresses for those wearing deep mourning.

Severe styles and simple designs are chosen for mourning attire, but there are no models prepared especially for mourning dresses. The fashions in favor for colored dresses-the Empire and Directoire gowns, the princesse dresses, the gathered, the lapped and belted waists, the full sleeves, and the straight skirts-are copied in the dull black fabrics worn as mourning, but are made to look simpler, and are less elaborately trimmed. There are, however, some features and some trimmings now in vogue that are particularly well suited to mourning costumes. such as the plaited skirt with its flowing lines, the bands of ribbon falling flat down from belt to foot, the milliners' folds, the rows of ribbon forming a border around the skirt, the accordion-plaiting for parts of skirts, and the knife-plaited Directoire frills for the corsage, and some of these enter into most of the well-made black

Widow's dresses are extremely plain, but are made of such rich fabrics as Henrietta cloth or nuns' veiling, with vest and panels of English crape, or else they are entirely of the crape over silk. The back and sides of the skirt fall in wide natural-looking folds, while the front may be slightly draped, and the whole bordered with a wide crape fold, or else there are fine plaits down the front, or perhaps panels or plaits of crape. The close high bodice extends just below the waist line in a dull point in front and back, and the back of the skirt is hooked on the bodice. The sleeves must be high in the shoulders. and may be either coat-shape or leg-ofmutton shape, as the wearer chooses. Skirts of house dresses lie ten inches on the floor in the back, and those for the street are apt to be made quite long. The collar, cuffs and cap are distinctive features of a widow's toillette. The turnover collar and wide cuffs worn outside the sleeves are of white nainsook or batiste or organdy, with inch wide hem turned up on the outside, and some of these sets have hems hem-stitched with black. The widow's cap of white crimped crape puffs, when worn by young women, is quite small and flat, pointed toward the forehead, straight at the back, and tapering down the sides to fasten under the low-coiled back hair; four or five of the small crape puffs known as widow's ruches cover it entirely. For older ladies, tucked strings that hang below the back hair are added to such caps, while other caps for those still older have large crowns to take in the back hair .- Harper's Bazar.

IMPROVE THE PASTURE.

One of the Greatest Needs in American Agriculture.

One of the greatest neglects in American agriculture is that of not properly cultivating pasture-lands. In England farmers pay almost as much attention to these as they do to their meadows; and there is very little difference between them in the annual yield of grass. There are lands so stony or rough of surface that they can not be prepared for improved pasturage except at too great expense. These must be left to their natural state and to yield such grass as they can without cultivation. But, when the soil is moderately good, and not too hilly or rocky, it should be put in fine condition, and the grass thus made to come forth early in the the same as in the best of meadowsso that large instead of scant profit may be annually obtained. Greater attention should be paid when stocking the land by using a variety of seeds, and triangulation; that is, the distance beallowed. There is gain instead of loss

other day a gruesome story of the kid glove trade. It was stated that, in order to obtain a high degree of fineness and pliancy, the wretched kids had to get married after all the guests had asbe skinned before death, though, as a concession to sentiment, they were stupefied with an opiate prior to the concession.

AN INVENTIVE YOUNGSTER.

At Seventeen He Has Built a Locomotive That Is More Than a Toy.

It would be no very extravagant prophecy to say that in the near future there will be established somewhere a locomotive works with the name of George Kilberg over the door as proprietor. At the present time the George Kilberg in question is a lad only seventeen years of age, but for all that he has built, practically with his own nands and with little assistance, a perfect working locomotive. This is the more remarkable because he has never worked in a locomotive shop; he and his brother Richard are employed in the iron works of Vierling & McDowell, but it is almost entirely building iron that this firm turns out, and young Kilberg could have obtained no idea of steam engine building from his employment there. Ever since young George knew what

paper and pencil meant and were used for he has been drawing, and his bent seemed to be ever in the direction of mechanics. His mother says of him that she never saw the time her George would not rather draw a picture than eat a pie. George's home is at 225 Twenty-sixth street and is in a neighborhood where he sees numberless engines passing and repassing. With his fancy for mechanics it is no great wonder that his young mind turned to them at the height of mechanical skill. A locomotive never stopped where he could examine it but he did so, and the time came when with an old blank book he spent his leisure hours about the round-house or at any point where he could copy the various parts of the machinery. These sketches he took home, and from them made draughts drawn to a perfect scale. He has no more schooling in draughting than that received in the public schools, and yet his work on paper shows his genius.

From drawing the youthful mechanic imbibe the desire to construct, and the locomotive he has at his home testifies to his perseverance and to his ability. It is complete in every detail, and be-

sides some lathe work done for him by his brother Richard, and the castings from the foundry, the patterns for which he himself cut out of wood, no one has put a hand to the construction. The locomotive, which was built at the works of Vierling, McDowell & Co., is of the mogul consolidation and of the latest design for road freight engines. It is fully equipped with all the necessary requirements for an engine of its class, and every part works perfectly. It weighs when empty 360 pounds, 250 pounds being on the drivers; is six feet six inches long, and the gauge of the track is seven and three-quarters. The driving wheels are six inches in diameter and have chilled rims; the cylinders are two and three-sixteenth inch bore by three-inch stroke. The boiler is made of three-sixteenth wrought iron, and carries forty pounds working pressure to the square inch. The safety valve is set to blow off at forty-five. The pump, which is under the engine, between the links, is worked by an eccentric on the forward axle, and is ninesixteenth bore by one inch-stroke.

A steam pipe heats the water before reaches the pump. The engine is fitted with steam brakes, which are placed between the middle and back driving wheels. There is also a cylinder under the cab which draws up the brakes on both trucks of the tender. The brakes on the engine and tender operate at the same time. Under the working pressure the brake can be put on with enough power to skid the wheels on the engine and tender. The bell rings by steam and is neatly finished. The frame of the engine rests on solid steel springs, connected with equalizing bars from the front trucks to the back drivers, thus allowing the model to run on very rough rails without danger of springing the frame. The driving wheels, when raised from the track, have made 1,080 revolutions per minute under a pressure of forty pounds on the boiler. The locomotive burns oil as fuel.

The boy has worked steadily for seven months, and the result proves how closely he has watched the models from which he has worked. George says now that his great desire is to get into some locomotive shop, where he can put to use the knowledge he possesses. - Chicago Letter.

Measuring Mountain Heights.

Mountains that can be ascended are measured by the barometer. The pressure of the atmosphere diminishes according as one ascends above the sea spring, endure through the summer level, and the perfection now attained heat, and last till late autumn-in fact, in making barometers permits experienced observers to calculate by the barometer with very great accuracy the heights attained. Mountains that can not be ascended are measured by sowing twice to thrice the quantity tween two known points is obtained, then the angles between those points made by this, as a good thick stand is and the peak to be measured. This secured the first season, instead of gives the base of the triangle and the being obliged to wait the second or two adjacent angles; from these figures third year for the grass to spread fully the length of the two sides may be oband fully cover the surface. By sowing tained. Then with one side as a base, a variety of seed, the sort best suited the angle formed at the known point to the soil will gradually take prece- by the base line and an imaginary line dence and become permanent. It can drawn from the unmeasured peak to not always be told, even by the most the known point is found, and from experienced farmers, which sort will that angle and that base the height of triumph; it must be left for time to de- the mountain is obtained. This protermine.-A. B. Allen, in N. Y. Tri- cess is repeated from different points, and by different observers; by it the -A weekly paper published the kar, as it is locally called, has been height of Mount Everest, or Gaurisaufound to be 29,002 feet. -Toledo Blade.

-A girl in Norwalk, Ct., refused to

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL. -In Germany the public schools are

-Young America will have to bestir itself. Out of a class of 438 graduating at Michigan University, the highest honors were taken by Yeijero Ono, a

Japanese. -The young ladies of the Wisconsin University are studying carpentry, and it is said that they are as successful at this as they have been in their intellectual studies.

-There appears to be a growing evangelical spirit in the Protestant churches of France. In the recent elections for directors in the Reformed and Lutheran churches, evangelical men have generally been chosen.

-The city of Cleveland pays \$50,000 a year additional for the special instruction in German in the public schools, and a movement for the removal of this burden has been begun. The "American" language is good enough for American citizens of whatever origin. - Boston Journal.

-I do believe that a great Christian college, manhood manufactory, manned by men that are every inch men-wide, vigorous, sweet and apostolic, and that hold the college for Christ and mankind and the ages to come-I do believe that such a college must be a very own pet of God. - Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D.

-Pleasant reports are reaching us, says the Missionary Herald, as to the reception of Christian books in the imperial palace of China. It is inexpedient to say more than that some who are near to the new Emperor and his wife have recently received and welcomed instruction in the Christian religion, and have now the word of life in their hands.

-The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has sent a missionary to New Guinea, the first to represent the Anglican Church, in that Island. The work is under the control of the Australian Church. The Primate of Australia does not propose to interfere with the missions of the London society or of the Roman Catholics. There is plenty of room, he says, for all.

-Prof Wood of the University of Pennsylvania made a statement at New Haven that was rather remarkable when he said that not 20 per cent. of the graduates of American medical colleges could pass the examination required in Germany for a license to practice. This is very hard on our colleges, but the worthy professor meant, perhaps, that the reason the young doctors could not pass those examinations was because not 20 per cent. of them were sufficiently familiar with the German language.

WIT AND WISDOW.

-Prosperity is no just scale; adversity is the only balance to weigh friends. -There's nothing like being all broken up to make a man see the necessity of mending his ways. -Burlington Free

-Young men are apt to think themselves wise enough, as drunken men are apt to think themselves sober enough.

which every person has many, not on your past misfortune, of which all men have some have some.

-A young woman who has her own living to make needs to disembarrass herself of all false pride, says a writer in Harper's Bazar.

-He that does not know those things which are of use and necessity for him to know, is but an ignorant man, whatever he may know beside. - Tillotson.

-It is not by change of circumstance, but by fitting our spirits to the circumstances in which God has placed us, that we can be reconciled to life and duty.

-The man is rich who doesn't want more than he has means to get. Some one has said that riches consist in the abundance of things a man does not want, and there is a great big pile of solid chunks of wisdow in the saying.

-True humanity consists not in a squeamish ear; it consists not in starting or shrinking at tales of misery, but in a disposition of heart to relieve it. True humanity appertains rather to the mind than to the nerves, and prompts men to use real and active endeavors to execute the actions that it suggests. -Fox.

-The old proverb that misery loves company is a true one, and we prove it so for ourselves. A pain in the body is associated with one in the soul, but we also find ourselves beset with all kinds of imaginary ills when compelled to bear real ones. Worries have their affinities just as kindred spirits have, and they seek each other in all directions. - United Presbyterian.

-Sympathy is one of our finest developments of human character. Who has not known and felt its sweet influences? In dark hours of grief, when the poor heart bleeds-and whose has not some time? How tenderly soothing are the kind tones or tears or acts which indicate sympathy with our sorrow! Human nature rarely approximates so nearly the divine as when it thus gives proof that the tide of others' woes reaches and moves it -G. C. Baldwin.

-To do as well as one knows how, is a fair attainment in morals; but to know what one ought to do, and then to do it, is more than a fair attainment. Many a conscientious person is so sadly deficient in moral perfection as to fall very far short of well-doing even while doing his best. In order to do what is right, it is essential to know what right is. It is not enough to keep up to one's own highest standard, but one's own highest standard should be a correct standard. -S. S. Times.

HOW GLUCOSE IS MADE.

▲ Description of the Process of an Inter-esting Industry. The process of making glucose will be best understood by following the corn from the time it enters the factory until it runs out at a spigot, a clear, odorless liquid. The shell corn is first soaked for several days in water to soften the hull and prepare it for the cracking process. The softened corn is conveyed by elevators to one of the highest stories of the factory and shoveled into large hoppers, from which it passes into mills which merely crack the grains without reducing them at once to fine meal. The cracked grain is then conducted to a large tank filled with rinsing water. The hulls of the corn float at the top of the water, the germs sink to the bottom and the portions of the grain containing the starch, becoming gradually reduced to flour by friction, are held in solution in the water. By an ingenius process both the hulls and the germs are removed and the flour part now held in solution contains nothing but starch and gluten.

This liquid is then made to flow over series of tables, representing several acres in area, and the difference in the specific gravity of the two substances causes the gluten and starch to separate without the use of chemicals. The gluten is of a golden-yellow color and the starch snow white. By the time the gluten has been completely eliminated the starch assumes a plastic form and is collected from the separating tables by wheelbarrowsfull and taken to a drying room, where it is prepared as the starch of commerce or is placed in a chemical apparatus to be converted into glucose. - American Analyst.

Locomotives Run By Soda.

Four locomotives, to be run by soda, which takes the place of fire under the boiler, have been built in Philadelphia. They are for service on the streets of Minneapolis, Minn., where steam engines are forbidden. The engine is about sixteen feet long, entirely boxed in, with no visible smoke-stack or pipes, and there is no exhaust or refuse. The boiler is of copper, eightyfour and a half inches in diameter and fifteen feet long, having tubes running through it as in steam boilers. Inside the boiler will be placed five tons of soda, which, upon being damped by a jet of steam, produces an intense heat. In about six hours the soda is thoroughly saturated, when the action ceases. A stream of superheated steam from a stationary boiler is then forced through the soda, which drives out the moisture, and the soda is ready for use again. The exhaust steam from the cylinder is used to saturate the soda, and by this means all the refuse is used. These engines are the first of their kind that have been built in this country. They will have the same power as those used on the New York elevated roads .- Inventive Age.

Save That Sweet Girl! Don't let that beautiful girl fade and droop into invalidism or sink into an early grave for want of timely care at the most critical stage of her life. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will aid in regulating her vorite Prescription will aid in re

A more pleasant physic You never will find Than Pierce's small "Pellets," The Purgative kind.

The steamship Oswego recently made the run from Mackinaw to Chicago—384 miles—in nineteen hours and forty-five minutes, pronounced the best time ever made on the

In cases where Quinine utterly fails to have any effect, and where the patient can not take it by reason of its unpleasant influence, a cure is promptly obtained by Shallenberger's Antidote. It cures immediately. In no case will there be more than one chill after the first dose, and in the majority of cases not even that. Sold by Druggists.

MRS. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, who is often pointed out as the most desirable part among fashionable widows, has a life interest in \$1,000,000.

THE Russian Government proposes to take steps for rendering the rivers of Siberia navigable and connecting them by

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

9	The state of the s				
1	KANSAS	CITY	. A	ug.	2.
	CATTLE-Shipping steers 8		@		90
í	Butcher steers	8 00	@	3	50
1	Native cows	2 00	0	2	50
	HOGS-Good to choice heavy.	4 00	0	4	25
	WHEAT-No. 2 red	65	0		6514
1	No. 2 soft	66	0		67
	CORN-No. 2	26	0		
á	OATS-No. 2	21	0		
	RYE-No. 2	85	0		36
	FLOUR-Patents, per sack	2 00	0		10
	HAY-Baled	5 00	0	8	50
	BUTTER-Choice creamery	10	0		14
	CHEESE-Full cream	6	0		7
	EGGS-Choice	8	00		81/2
		10	0		101/2
	Shoulders	5	0		61/2
	Sides	7	-	*	8
	LARD		400		6%
	POTATOES	25	0		40
	ST. LOUIS.		15		20
	CATTLE-Shipping steers	4 00	0		35
	Butchers' steers	3 75	@		30
	HOGS-Packing	4 00	0		25
	SHEEP-Fair to choice	3 60	0		50
	FLOUR-Choice	3 50	0	4	75
	WHEAT-No. 2 red	74	0		7414
	CORN-No.2		10		40
	OATS-No. 2	22 42	0		221/2
	RYE-No. 2	14	0		15
	BUTTER-Creamery	11 20	0	11	
	PORK	11 20	0	11	20
	CHICAGO.		_		
	CATTLE-Shipping steers	3 75	0		55
	HOGS-Packing and shipping.	4 00			
	SHEEP-Fair to choice	4 00	0	5	
	FLOUR-Winter wheat	4 50	9	9	78
	WHEAT-No. 2 red		400		2654

CORN-No. 2. OATS-No. 2. BUTTER-Creamery 15 @ 10 BUTTER-Creamery 10 65 @ 10 70 PORK..... NEW YORK. CATTLE—Common to prime.. 4 00 @ HOGS—Good to choice...... 4 50 @ FLOUR—Good to choice..... 4 40 @ WHEAT-No. 2 red..... CORN-No. 2. OATS-Western mixed......

Two Hundred and Eighty Years of Im-

In 1609, after traversing the Hudson River from its mouth to Albany, and carefully noting the grandeur and beauty on either side of this magnificent highway of nature, Hendrick Hudson wrote these

words:
"It is as beautiful a land as one can tread upon."
Two hundred and eighty years have marvelously increased the beauty of the great river called by his name, and could he return to the scenes of his manhood, he would find many more lovely sights than those upon which his eyes rested in the early part of the seventeenth century. The natural beauties of the Hudson are much the same, and no description can exaggerate them; but the magnificent steamers that ply between New York and Albany, the innumerable sailing craft that dot the surface of the mighty river, the never-ending clusters of canal craft that dot the surface of the mighty river, the never-ending clusters of canal boats that are being towed up and down, the beautiful villas that one encounters at every turn, the magnificent monuments, perpetuating heroic deeds, that we find here and there along the banks of this noblest river of the continent, add an endless variety to the scenery, and a resistless charm to the eye of the traveler.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad runs along the bank of the Hudson

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad runs along the bank of the Hudson river the entire distance between New York and Albany, and is the great Trunk Line that connects the metropolis of the Western world with the famous health and pleasure resorts of Central, Northern and Western New York, including in its list the Catskill Mountains, Saratoga, Lake George, Sharon and Richfield Springs, Lake Ontario, the Berkshire Hills, Niagara Falls, the Thousand Islands, Lake Champlain, the River St. Lawrence, and hundreds of others.

The New York Central is a part of the great national highway across the continent, and for the beauty of its scenery, the number and importance of the cities through which it passes, its almost total lack of

which it passes, its almost total lack of grades and curves, this great four-track railway is unsurpassed in Europe or Amer-

A LATE New Hampshire paper advises young men not to go West to make their fortunes, but to stay at home and earn money to loan the people out West on their mortages.

Use Gentleness.

Be gentle in stimulating the kidneys, oth-Be gentle in stimulating the kidneys, otherwise you will excite and weaken them. The happiest results follow the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters to overcome renal inactivity. Avoid the unmedicated, fiery stimulants of commerce. The kidneys have a delicate membrane easily irritated, and upon this the action of such excitants is pernicious. Maiarial complaints, indigestion, rheumatism, nevralgia and biliousness succumb to the corrective influence of the Bitters.

MRS. FREDERICK STEVENS that was, now the Duchesse de Dino, is a New Yorker still to the tune of ten real golden millions of her own, and now, one may say, the Duke's, too.

"PENNY wise and pound foolish" are those who think it economy to use cheap soda and rosin soaps, instead of the good old Dob-bins' Electric Soap; for sale since 1864. Try it once. Be sure. Buy genuine.

THE codling moth does not lay its eggs ill the blossoms fall, and the spraying uld not be done till the fruit is the siz PAIN in the Side nearly always comes from

a disordered liver and is promptly relieved by Carter's Little Liver Pills. Don't forget this. We only know ourselves and what we

really are when the force of circumstance orings us out.

Ask your druggist for "Tansill's Punch. It will pay to shake off a large proportion of the fruit from trees that are overloaded



AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baitimore, Ed.

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JNION COLLEGE of LAW, Chicago, Fall Term be

Heirs Wanted

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Johanna Wilson, daughter of Mark Sweeney, wife of Thomas Wilson, born in Limerick Co., Ireland. She is, if living, heir to an estate. If dead, her children or next of kin are wanted. Address, W. J. Covil, Webster City, Iowa.

The two elderly Misses Rhinelander have \$5,000,000 between them, and bid fair to leave it to collateral heirs with wonderfully fat.

You hardly realize that it is medicine, when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills; they are very small; no bad effects; all troubless from torpid liver are relieved by their use.

Buffalo Bill, Amelie Rives-Chanles, Belva Ann Lockwood and Whitelaw Rose formed an interesting group at a recent re-ception in Paris.

It is positively hurtful to use ointment for skin diseases. Use Glenn's Sulphur Soap-Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

Cness—so named from its principal precede (king)—was one of the earliest inventions of the Hindoos, being devised by a Brahmin.

Do You

Have that extreme tired feeling, languor, without appetite or strength, impaired digestion, and a general feeling of misery it is impossible to describe? Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for creating an appetite, promoting digestion, and touring up the whole system, giving strength and activity in place of weakness and debility. Be sure to get Hood's.

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla every year as a tonic, with most satisfactory results. I recommens Hood's Sarsaparilla to all who have that miserable tired feeling." C. PARMELEE, 349 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar



FOR TORPID LIVER,

A torpid liver deranges the whole sys-Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Rheu-

matism. Sallow Skin and Piles. There is no better remedy for these common diseases than Tutt's Liver Pills, as a trial will prove. Price, 25c. Sold Everywhere.

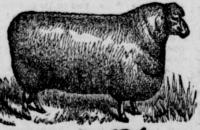
Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

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AT STANDING ROCK.

Roll For Signatures Opened-General Crook Warns the Obdurate. STANDING ROCK AGENCY, Dak, Aug. 2. -At the council Wednesday the Indians were inf rmed that no more meetings for the explanation of the treaty would be held. John Grass repeated his objections to the treaty, chief among which is the

price offered for the lands. Major Warner replied to Grass. He met every obj ction and explained the provisions of the treaty of 1868, which the Gov-

ernment is charged with violating.
But the speech of the conference and one that will never be forgotten by the indians, was made by General Crook, who said, among other things: "I have already intimated that, unless you except the treaty, this land may be taken from you anyway. My reasons for thinking so are as follows: Dakota, Montana and Washington Territory have only one representative each in Congress, and not have a vote. Thus, in the the opening of this reservation have had little weight, lut after October next they will be States with an appropriate repre sentation, and then when they ask that these reservations be opened, the red man's voice will be small and he will be crowded to one side. I assure you that you are getting the best terms that will ever be offered you, and unless you accept you will not get more than you were offered a year ago. The Great Father does not want to deal with the chiefs alone; he wants every Indian on the reservation to express his desires that they may gratified. You are the equals of the whites mentally and physically, and there is no reason why you should not be placed on an equal footing if you continue to progress. You must do more in the future. You love your families and you want to know what will become of them when you are dead. If you accept this treaty and take your land like the whites it can never be taken from you and will be your children's when you die. You will see that the Government is your The roll for signatures was opened yes-

JOHNSTOWN RELIEF.

A Huge Balance of Money Left in the Hands of the Committee. JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Aug. 2—The relief commission at the close of yesterday's session made public a report on the financial part of its work. It is in substance as follows: Received by the Governor, \$994,414 46; received from Mayor Grant, \$100,000; received from the New York committee, \$400,000; received from the Philadelphia committee, \$500,000; received from the Pittsburgh committee, \$400,000; grand total receipts, \$2,394,414.46. The committee expended in Johnstown, including the \$500.000 distributed, \$633,170.33, and in other parts of the State \$157,226.27. This amount, taken from the total receipts, leaves \$1,554,077.60. There was appropriated in other parts of the State and yet unpaid, \$93,026.82. The contracts and bills in hand for Johnstown amount to \$66 189 22. The commission's estimate for 2:0 houses ordered is \$52,000, making a total of \$211,216.04 necessary for outstanding items. This would leave a balance on hand of \$1,342,801 82, but the commission figures on getting \$180,000 from the Philadelphia committee, and \$130,000 from the Pittsburgh committee, making in all \$1.642,801.82.

DIRTY TEA.

The Treasury Department Notified of the Exportation to This Country of Inferior

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 .- The Secretary of the Treasury has received a letter from the Secretary of State inclosing a copy of a dispatch received from the United States Consul at Amoy calling attention to the interior quality of much of the Amoy Oolong tea exported to the United States, and Assistant Secretary Ticheno has issued a circular letter to customs officers on the subject in which he says: "The statement of the Consul and the documents incl sed in his communication inamong dealers in China that Amoy Oolongs are generally dirty, adulterated carelessly p cked or poorly cured, and that their reputation is so vile that all marke's save those of the United States are now closed to them. A circular letter issued by Messrs. Russell & Co., of Amoy, speaks of these teas as the decayed vegetable matter of China and states that it as difficult to understand how, under the existing inspection regulations, they can be dealt in." The Consul strongly recom-The Consul strongly recommend that no invoices of Amoy Oc should be admitted to entry in the United States without first being rigidly in-

ROOSEVELT'S WRATH.

The Civil-Service Commissioner Sharply

Replies to Adverse Criticism. WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Mr. Roosevelt in reply to an editorial in the Post said: 'Any statement that I used any but legitimate and honorable means in the mayoralty contest in New York or that I was a warty to any deal of the kind or that any such deal was made with my knowledge or connivance is a falsehood. Any statement that the Civil-Service law has been repate ilv violated with the knowledge and consent of the Commissioners is a falsehood. Any statement that I have received any money from the Government, except from my salary and for my legitimate traveling expenses while engaged on Government business, is a falsehood. To be exact I should use a still stronger and short r word than falsehood. I will eng ge in no controversy with any writer alsifies the truth. Hereafter I shall make no response whatever to any statement or accusation in the Post. Taking into account the relative quality of harm done by spoils hunters and by prize fighters and their associates, I am by no means certain that the editor of the Washington Post should have his feelings so lacerate by my coupling his journal with the Po

Hronek Attempts Suicide.

JOLIET III., Aug 2.—John Hronek, one Chicago Anaechists confined here, severed the arteries in his arm with a saddle knife. He is serving a twelve years' sentence for making dynamite

Records Broken. CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 2.-At the Grand

circuit races yesterday two records were broken.

Axtel, the wonderful three-year-old went a mile for \$2,500 to beat his own record of 2:15% made at Minneapolis. He trotted the mile with a running mate without a st p in 2:14%, the time by quarters bei g: 33% 1:07, 1:41, 2:14%. Guy went an exhibition mile for a cup to beat his own record of 2:12. There was great difficu tv in getting him started, but once he was off he moved like clockwork, covering the last quarter within one quarter of a second as fast as the first. The time by quarters was: :32%, 1:05%,

THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Eight Department Commanders Firm is

The Determination Not to Attend the Milwaukee Encampment.
CHICAGO, July 31.—The Grand Army of the Republic department commanders of eight States were in session nearly all yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel debating the stand they should take in reference to the annual encampment next month at Milwaukee. The result of the meeting was a positive and unqualified indorsement of the announced determination to discourage general attendance on account of the railroad refusal to make

rates. The States represented were Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Indiana, Mchigan, Kansas and Nebraska. The conference was presided over by General Martin and a triple decision was reached: First, that the posts represented indorse and accept the manifesto issued in this city July 2 in which a general attendance at the encampment was to be discouraged if the railways did not recede from their position; second, that the manifesto of July 2 was in accord with the action of the last National Encampment at Columbus, O., as indorsed by the resolution found in the journal on pages 219 and 220; third, that some time in the near future the representatives present would issue a circular that would be signed by eight department commanders, with possibly a few more withdrawing the departments represented from the parade that was advertised to

take place. The resolution of the Columbus convention referred to is as follows: "The na-tional council of administration be and is authorized and instructed to insist upon definite contracts for transportation rates to the twenty-third National Encampment. It shall be the duty of the council to demand that a specific maximum rate be fixed and plain, simple terms be made and proper arrangements made. It is ordered that unless just, fair and reasonable contracts for railroad and hotel fares be not made then the council is authorized to fix upon some other location for the encampment. Unless railroads present relief to comrades then the various departments will discourage the attendance of

all except members.

The manifesto of July 2 referred to is a circular letter prepared and issued by the department officers of Illinois. It was the first indication of retaliation and represented only Illinois posts. Continued agitation of the matter broadened the breach begun by the Illinois veterans and at the present time the disposition against a general attendance is a general one, shared by most of the Western posts. Yesterday's meeting was a result of a desire for definite action.

General Martin says there is now no much doubt about the outcome of the fight. "The railway people," he says, "have held us off on one pretext and another, saying 'Wait a little longer, we will see what we can do' until we are tired of waiting. Every department commander here to-day has authority to act for his State posts."

"Does it destroy the chances of a big neeting at Milwaukee?"

"It looks very much like it. We repre-sent the States that would have furnished the crowd. If only our representatives go, of course it must virtually kill the en campment.

General Martin said he did not know when the general order withdrawing the States from the parade would be made None of the other representatives would express his views on the time it would be issued. The chairman was given the privilege of reassembling the conference at any time. General Martin said further that he was receiving from five to twenty letters a day indorsing the sentiment of the manifesto of July 2. The other department commanders talk in much the fame way.

The department commander of Arizona has issued a circular reviewing the situa-"After a careful consideration of all the correspondence received 1 fully concur in the action of the commanders of the departments mentioned and therefore request all comrades not members of the National Encampment to remain at home."

The senior vice-commander of Kentucky telegraphed from Louisville: "The four here, numbering 500 men, sustained your action of July 2 and will sustain you

ON ITS TRAVELS.

An Enterprising Western Cyclone Giving Free Exhibitions to the Astonished But Terrified People of the East.

POUGHKEPSIE, N. Y., July 31.—At about seven o'clock vesterday morning a cyclone struck Ellis Corners, Ulster County, four miles west of Highland, destroying a large amount of property and injuring a number of persons. The cyclone was accompanied by a roaring sound which terrified the people and seemed to come from a funnel-shaped cloud. Matthew Harcourt's vineyard was completely destroyed, every tree in his apple or chard being uprooted and carried away as though they were feathers. The house and barn of John Mason were struck and completely demolished. Mr. Mason and wife were blown out of the house along with the flying timbers and both were se riously injured. Two barns longing to Pat McGowan were injured. Two barns betally destroyed. McGowan, who is eighty years old, was so badly injured that no hopes of his recovery are enter-

There being no more buildings in the path of the tornado, no other serious damage was done. Bed quilts and dresses belonging to Mrs. Mason were found in a pond four miles from the scene of the accident. Huge timbers were also found stuck in the mountains some distance

away.
A CYCLONE IN MASSACHUSETTS HAVERHILL Mass., July 31.—The severes storm which has visited this section for many years came here in the likeness of a cyclone yesterday afternoon. . Trees were uprooted, houses unroofed, fences leveled and telegraph wires blown down, the pathway of the storm being about a balf mile wide. Travel was delayed for several bours at Elm Corner, where a large ree was uprooted and thrown directly across the road. While the storm lasted business had to be almost entirely suspended in this city owing to the intense darkness which prevailed.

A Flathead Family Murdered.

HELENA. Mont., July 31 -A few months ago a family of Flathead Indians left their reservation, crossed the mountains and went into the Sun river country to hunt. They were seen by one of their relatives, a half breed living on Sun river, when they first arrived. Last week this half breed found one of their ponies in the possession of a white man, who claimed he had purchased it at Sun river. He was satisfied something was wrong, and at once began a search for his relatives. After hunting two or three days be found their camp, which had been burned, and the charred remains of his relatives, a family of three or four. There is no doubt that they were robbed and murdered.

THE CHEROKEE COMMISSION.

Not a Flattering Prospect For the Success of Its Mission. TAHLEQUAH, I. T., Aug. 1.—A great political picnic was held here yesterday and at least 2,500 people listened to the opinions of prominent Cherokees in regard to

the present condition of the people. The Cherokee Commission and their secretary were given prominent places and listened very attentively to every word said. They expressed themselves as well pleased with the whole affair. After the speaking, which ended at two o'clock, dinner was served with places reserved for the Commissioners. Five beeves were killed for the occasion at the

expense of the Downing party.

Prominent men of both political parties spoke, upbraiding each other bitterly, but no disturbance was caused and the whole affair was quiet and orderly.

Every speaker who mentioned the Cherokee Strip opposed the sale and es-pecially at \$1.25 per acre. Both parties are bitterly opposed to this sale and the discussion of this subject was the main feature of the day. At 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Commission had a formal meeting, which

had been postponed from morning, but adjourned until to-day at ten o'clock without doing any thing. Horace Sutton, secretary of the Com-mission, said that they would make a proposition to buy the Strip for \$1.25 per

acre and would request the Chief to assign the day he would answer them. THE LOCK-OUT AT STREATOR. Supplies Sent to the Miners-Business at a

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Congressman Lawler and other members of the business men's relief committee left yesterday morning with additional supplies for the halfstarved, locked-out coal miners at Streator.

Mr. Geerahty, whose business in Streator has been well nigh ruined by the miners' troubles, and who has been in Milwaukee for some days soliciting relief, said: "We have two car-loads of provisions to distribute today, but what will that amount to when divided among 6,000 starving miners, the majority of whom are married men with families. It will scarcely last two days for the poor fellows. The condition of the men and women is almost indescribable. I can truthfully say that many people are actually starving. The babies and children cry for bread and wallow in the muddy streets, but their mothers have become callous to their cries and do not seem to mind. They say but little and complaints are infrequent. They just keep silent in their misery. A few are very proud and affect to be light-hearted when they have not a thing to eat in the house. I tell you it is horrible and no one can realize the awful sufferings until he gets right in the midst of the misery. Business has gone to smash and stagnation rules everywhere. Unless the miners are given work soon or further relief comes you will soon hear of some deaths from actual starvation."

LORD SALISBURY.

The British Premier Sanguine of Peace it Europe and Prosperity in Ireland. LONDON, Aug. 1 .- Lord Salisbury, speaking at the annual Ministerial banquet last vening, said his aim in foreign affairs was peace with honor. The thunder clouds of war still overcast Europe, but the issues involved in war would be so frightful that nations shrank from challenging one another. Events in Egypt did not menace the prosperity of that country. The disturbance on the frontier would be suppressed. England had entered into engagements not entered to abandon Egypt until the latter was capable of maintaining her own Government in the face of foes and those engagements England would assuredly consider that there was any need to fear that the present movement would lead to a European distur ance. He repudiated the remotest desire of seeing England in

possession of Crete. The reports current to that effect throughout the Continent were without foundation. Referring briefly to Ireland, the Premier heid that the result of the Government's action was the bringing of order and prosperity throughout the country, and that when heretofore the peasantry believed their interest lay in defying the law rather than obeying it, the feeling was rapidly

THE MURDER OF STANWOOD. Duverge Sentenced to Ten Years For the Killing of Consul Stanwood in Mada-

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The State De partment has received a dispatch report-ing the conviction by the Consular Court at Tamatave, Madagascar, of Captain L. Duverge, a French adventurer, of killing Victor F. W. Stanwood, the United States Con-ular agent at Audakabe, Madagascar. The dispatch stated that Duverge had been conviced of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and to pay a fine. He will be brought to the United States to serve out the sen-Duverge was captain of the tence. vessel Solltaire. One night last November his vessel went ashore and was wrecked, and S anwood took possession of ber for her owners. Duverge was accuse of having purposely caused the wreck and he resented Stanwood's authority in assuming charge. A personal quarrel ensued, and Stanwood was shot and killed by Duverge, who managed to escape, and was not captured for several months. Duverge has had an interesting career, both in this country and abroad, and was suspected of having been concerned in several shady transactions on the high

Romantic, Very.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 1 .- There were two peculiar and romantic runaway weddings celebrated here yesterday. One of them was the marriage of William Lecroix, aged seventy-six years, and Louisa Bluck only fourteen years old. In the other case the couple were Jackson Slevins. aged sixty-five, and Emma Haynes, sixteen years of age They had never met until the day previously. All the parties were members of well-known and highly respected families.

Three Bad Characters.

CANTON, O., Aug. 1 -Harry Wells, James McMillan and Elward Banks, the two former white and the latter colored, all charged with rape, have been brought here from New Philadelphia. O, by Sheriff Bowers, of Tuscarawas County, and three deputies and locked up in jail for safe keeping through fear that the jail at New Philade phia would be broken open and the prisoners lynched by the infuriated citizens. Banks, the colored man, ou raged a little girl at Uprichvile two weeks ago and Wells and McMillan are charged with contaiting the same crime on Mrs. Margaret Rese, of Justus, Starks County, at the Bland House in New Philadelphia, last Thursday night,

A GREENBACK CIRCULAR.

Address of the Chairman of the National Greenback Party.
WASHINGTON July 30.—Chairman George O. Jones, of the National Greenback Committee, has issued a circular letter in which he says: 'In reply to many inquiries from Prohibitionists, Female Suffragists and representatives of other sentimental and semi-political organizations, asking admission into, or what action will be taken by the coming Greenback convention, on the questions they represent, I desire to say with due respect to all who honestly advocate such doctrines, that it is the almost unanimous opinion among National Greenbackers that the National Greenback convention, to be held at Cincinnati, September 12, confine its declarations principles to the questions of restored fraternity and a spirit of true common nationality among the entire people; opposition to the dangerous sectionalism of a solid North and a solid South; to payment of public debts according to original contracts under which they were issued; to the money, land, transportation, trusts, Board of Trade gambling and making prices for American farm products; En gli-h control over the volume of our money; English manufacturing or handling products of American labor, and to such other questions as affect the material

people and free government." The letter then says that trade and commerce is languishing for want of more money, and declares that application of Greenback principles would simulate business and increase the prosperity of the laboring classes and of the merchant and manufacturer.

interests and welfare of the American

FLAMES IN WICHITA.

estruction of \$170,000 Worth of Property-Partly Insured.
Wichita, Kan., July 30.—The most disastrous fire in the history of Wichita broke out about two o'clock yesterday

the flames had burned property to the value of \$170,000. The fire originated in the basement of the three-story building occupied by the Cannon Fruit Commission Company, and quickly spread to a fine three-story block

morning and before they were subdued

adjoining, occupied by the Wichita Wholesale Grocery Company. Two Messouri Pacific cars that came in Sunday with \$7,000 worth of sugar were standing in the rear of the grocery company's building ready for unloading, and these, with their contents, were entirely consumed. The cause of the fire is not

known. The Wholesale Grocery Company had on hand a stock approximating \$100,000, on which there was an insurance of \$47,000. Only last week \$25.000 insurance had been allowed to lapse. The building it occupied was owned by C. R. Miller and was worth \$28,000. It was insured for \$10 000. It is a total wreck as is also the adjoining building, built by Tony Bruhn about three months ago at a cost of \$25,000. Bruin was insured for \$25,000.

The Cannon Company lost every thing except their books. They carried a stock of \$12,000 and an insurance of \$7,000.

BOULANGER'S COLLAPSE.

The Canton Elections in France Fatal to

His Asperations.

Paris, July 30—i he Boulangists are depressed by the result of the elections. They expected to carry 100 cantons. whereas the latest returns show the following: Republicans, 764; Conservatives, 419; Boulanger, 12. Second ballots will have to be taken in 149 cantons. The Conservatives have gained twenty seats.

The Temps says the definite result will et be known until to-merrow. It is certain that the Republican majority will only suffer in the department of Illeet-

M. Thibaud, a preminent Boulangist, in party. He said it was clear that while General Bou anger might be a plebiscitory force he was not certainly an electora

Le Courier states that the Government awaited the result of the canton elections before deciding upon the date for a general election. In view of the collapse of Boulangism the election will be held Au-

Three persons have been arrested for stealing from the senate court the evidence published in La Cocarde regarding the case of General Boulanger.

England's Grain Market. LONDON, July 30 .- The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: 'The tendency of English wheat is in favor of seilers, though business is inactive. The crop is well matured and new deliveries of fair milling character are expected early in Sepember. List year there were few delive eries before Michaelmas. The sales of English wheat for the past week were 45, 746 quarters at 30s per quarter. against 23 209 quarters at 32s 64 for the same week last year. Foreign wheat was firm, with an advance at Liverpool of 5d and at London of 6d. Russia, California and American red are in demand. Barley, oats and corn are firm, and round corn is 6d dearer. At vesterday's market English and foreign wheats were inactive, but prices were maintained. Flour was 6d higher; oats, slow; rye, a shilling dearer,

and linseed advanced 6d."

Shockingly Injured. KANSAS CITY, Kan., July 30 .- Russell B. Armstrong, the former publisher and editor of the Kansas City, Kan., Gazette attempted to board an east-bound "L' train about 9:30 yesterday morning, which had gained considerable speed after starting from the station at Oakland avenue. H. missed his foothold and fell with his legs on the rails. The front theel of the truck passed over and crushed the left leg below the knee. His right leg was caught between the brake beam and the rim of the wheel and twisted. In this position be was dragged forty yards, the position of his right leg making the brakes ineffective. It required half an hour after the train stopped to extricate him, it being necessary to remove the brake beam before he could be removed. Both legs have been amputated and he lies in a precarious condition.

Internal Revenue Statistics.

WASHINGTON, July 30 .- Commissione of Internal Revenue Mason has made the following preliminary report of the operations of the internal revenue service the fisc il year ended June 30 last: Total collections, \$180,895,432, an increase over 1888 of \$6.568,957; cost of collection about \$4. 85,000, a fraction less than 3.2 per ent, which is exactly the same as that of 1838. The total receipts from different jects of taxation were: Sprits, \$74, \$18.206, an increase of \$5,007,039 over th previous year; tobacco, \$31,866,860, an in crease of \$1,204 429; fermented liquore \$23.723,835, an increase of \$309 617; oleo-margarine, \$804,248, an increase of \$2,011, and sundries, \$91,069, a decrease of \$74,248.

THE SEAL FISHERIES.

Government Officials Satisfied With the

Seizure of the Alleged Piratical Sealers. WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 .- The State Department has not yet received any demand for the release of the Canadian sealing vessel Black Diamond, but such a demand is expected by some as soon as the British Government learns officially of the seizure. No serious trouble with Great Britain is apprehended by department officials however, for the reason that it is to the interest of Great Britain and all other great commercial countries that these seals should be preserved from slaughter by piratical sealing crafts. The United tes, they say, protects them against American and foreign poachers alike. Assistant Secretary Batchellor said that

the Treasury Department had no part in

the political or diplomatic side of the question. They found the law on the statute books and it was their duty to enforce it. Moreover, they had the proclamation of the Pres dent, which announced that it was the purpose of the Administration that it should be enforced. "I don't see how there can be much trouble about it," he said, "for no nation can afford to throw these fisheries open to destruction. The commercial interests of the world are too seriously involved. A great commercial nation like England could not afford to have this destruction go on. The protection we give is for the good of the whole world. The habits of the seal are well known. They make three visits to these islands. On the last visit when they are not breeding or with young they are taken. We limit the number that may be taken in any one year and provide that the female shall be preserved, only per cent. of the catch being allowed to be of that sex. At certain times of the year they disappear. No one knows where they go-perhaps out in the deep water. Again they are seen in the sea far from shore. That is where they are killed by these poachers and the mothers with young are the ones that suffer, because they are the only ones to be got in any number. By killing the females when young in this way the whole broad would soon be destroyed. England can't afford to have this done."

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Tichenor, in a talk about the Behring sea seizure, said: "There will be no child's play about this Administration. The officers of the revenue cutters in Behring sea have plain orders. They will seize every vessel, American or British, found violating the law. Great Britain claims a right to the fisheries, it is true, but Great Britain is in the habit of claiming every thing. The idea of redress or indemnity under the circumstances is absard. The matter

would be treated as a small trespass.' Commissioner of Customs Holiday said :: The only trouble is that we have not mough vessels in Behring sea at present to properly defend the fisheries. No menof-war, I think, are on duty in Behring sea. If any thing is done by the English Government it will probably be as an offset to our claim on the Canadian fisher-

FATAL COLLISION.

Fast Passenger Train Collides With Freight Through an Engineer's Forget-

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1-The fast passer ger train which left Hamilton at seven o'clock last night, going west, collided with a freight pusher, an engine used at the rear of freight trains, coming east at a bend in the road at Ogleton, two miles east of Oxford. The passenger train was running at a very high rate of speed. The place is remote from a telegraph station and definite news is hard to obtain. It is known, however, that it was a bad smash up. Fireman Lee was killed outright, a Mr Dage is dwing and Engineer Dougherty and Fireman Brannen were brought to Hamilton by a relief train

The Commercial Gazette's Oxford, O., special savs: "At Oglesville, two miles west of Oxford, the west-bound passen-ger train collided with an east-bound reight train. Cassius Caldwell. fireman of the freight engine, was killed. John Dougherty, engineer of the freigh', was sed. He takes all the blame on himself and says he forgot his orders. Dan Brannen, engineer of the passenger train, was fatally injured. Fireman Lee Doty and Baggage Master Ch ssius Pough each had a right leg crushed. Not a passenger was seriously hurt, although all were shaken up."

JOHN L. SULLIVAN ARRESTED.

Governor Hill Honors the Requisition of Governor Lowry.

NEW YORK, Aug. L.—John L. Sullivan was arrested in this city last night and taken to police headquarters in a carriage. His arrest was made on a requisition of the Governor of Missessippi, approved by Governor Hill. Sullivan was arrested at the Vanderbilt Hotel. Inspector Byrnes, who was accompanied by detectives and Sergeant Adams took Sullivan in When the inspector custody. to Sulfivan's shown champion returned his smile, saying: "I heard I was wanted, and intended going to police head quarters to surrender. I did not know I had violated any laws." The inspector remarked that they would go to police headquarters together. Sallivan "All right," and they were driven there. Sullivan was placed in a cell. Billy Muldoon and Charlie Johnson called on Sullivan shortly after he was arrested. The penalty for prize fighting in Mississippi is a fine of not more than \$1,000 and not less than \$500, or imprisonment in jail not less than twelve All aiders and abettors are punishable by a fine of not less than \$100, or imprisonment for six months, or

ger and Harry Smart were hanged vesterday morning in the jail yard. A frightful bungle was made in the case of Dilger and he was twice hanged before he died. The circumstances were somewhat similar to the horrible scenes attending the hanging of the three Bald Knobbers at Ozark, Mo., a few months ago.

Another Bungling Hanging.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 1-Charles Dil-

The Atchison Deficit. Boston, Aug. 1.—Estimates as to the probable deficit of the Atchison system for 1889 are in order, now that half of the financial year has expired. Last April house with good facilities for judging the country through which the system ex-tends, estimated the deficit at four million to five million dollars. The house referred to now claims that see no reason for changing their esti mates, even with the good crop ahead. This estimate was shown to prominent Atchison officials when made and was derided; but in view of their disappointment at the earnings of recent months the officials in question have greatly modified their own views of the probable outcome.

STOCK ITEMS.

A handful of linseed meal to the broodsow once or twice a week will be benefi-cial. It is also excellent for the pigs if given occasionally, especially if the food lacks variety.

When a horse with a heavy load stops to rest do not start him again until he has had plenty of time to recover his strength. Some horses will show an inclination to proceed after they have thoroughly rested. Corn is the principal material usually for fattening hogs, yet it should not be made an exclusive food or the hogs will tire of it and fail to make as good a gain as can be secured if more variety is furnished.

Dry cows that are expected to come in soon will fasten very easily if too highly fed at this season, thus rendering them liable to milk fever when calving. Grass is sufficient for such cows now, and but very little grain should be allowed.

In fattening stock of any kind it is always an item to supply them with all they can eat in such a way that there will be as little waste as possible. Feeding more than they will eat up clean is a waste. fully as much as not to feed enough.

If it can be done only occasionally it will be found that a thorough washing of the family cow will be of great advantage, ridding her hide of insects and cleaning away the dirt, thus permitting of a better condition of the skin. The udder should be washed at every milking. Prof. Tracy put five cows in the hands

of a poor milker for two weeks, and then gave them to a good milker for the same time, neither milker knowing that a comparison was being made, and got 224.5 pounds (44.9 pounds per cow) gain in quantity of molk by the change.

There is no particular gain in keeping the hogs fat during the hot weather. they can be kept in a good, thrifty condition a very short time of heavy feeding will be all that is necessary to got them ready for market. And a fat animal can hardly be made comfortable while the weather is so warm.

When the pigs from an old sow fail to grow as fast as their companions from young sows it is on unmistakable indication that the old mother is failing and should be sent to the pork barrel. While the old sow is doing well don't diseard her unless there is a certainty that she can be replaced with something better.

Horses enjoy greatly a bath after work. Where there is a stream with a safe bottem easily accessible, give them and the boys a treat. But always let them cool off before bathing. Horses hard at work through the day get hardly satisfied upon grass only. Give a feed of grain before turning out to pasture, and another early in the morning.-Agriculturist.

A series of experiments have convinced Prof. Rebertson that when cows are denied salt for a period of even one week they will yield from 14% to 17% per cent. less milk and that of an inferior quality. Such milk will on an average turn sour in twenty-four hours less time than milk drawn from the same similar cow receiving salt, all other conditions of treatment being equal.-National Stockman.

FARM NOTES.

Wash the water-trough and give it a thorough scrubbing occasionally.

Corn is now all laid by and the farmers Begin to feel as if, in addition to their bountiful harvest of wheat and oats, there will be added, in due course of time, an abundant corn crop.—Greenleaf (Kan.)

The best fruit is secured by having elean orchards. This implies not only the nicking up of all fallen fruit and the cutting out of all dead or diseased limbs or

In digging the early petatoes select out good medium-sized specimens from hills that yield well and save for seed. In this way the potato can be kept from running out; in fact in many cases a gradual improvement is possible.

It has been demonstrated that the straw from a wheat crop can be made to take the place of hay if cut and fed in connection with grain. This should encourage farmers to give more attention to the storage of the straw, and to keep it in a clean, bright condition.

The man whose practical farm training is supplemented by a scientific knowledge of every thing with which he has to deal in growing crops or feeding stock is by that knowledge better equipped for his business than his neighbor who has enjoved none of these advantages.

The barnvard, as a source of fertility. is commonded as the safest of any that we have to deal with. We have nothing to lose and every thing to gain by managing it properly. This is confi med by verdict of some of the foremost agriculturists of the Middle States. An exchange says that there is no such

thing as "laying by" corn, an expression applied to the period when the cultivator is no longer used. Corn requires cultiva tion as long as a horse can pass along the rows. Until all the weeds and grass are cleaned out the work in the cornfield is not fir ished. When the time arrives for cutting the corn in the field it should be stored in the

barn as soon as well cured. Leaving it stacked in the fields invites waste and deterioration of quality. If there is insufficient room in the barn provide a cheap shelter. Exposure destroys one-half the value of the crop. Potatoes at no time should be allowed to

lie exposed to the sun. If they must be cared, this should be done in the shade. or the quality will be impaired. And if potatoes are dug at this time and are piled up, they are almost certain to heat and rot, and often considerable more are damaged in this way than if they are left in the ground until the weather is cooler.

After a ride through Southern and Central Kansas we are convinced more than ever that the crops this year could have been no better. Corn is tasseling at the heighth of a man's head and probably ha f the stalks have two large ears secting; many have three. Thousands of acres of oats are in the shock and some of it may spoil; but there will be enough left to supply half a dozen States. - Mandattan (Kan.) Nationalist,

Notes.

Ornamental trees in the front yard can often be benefited while growing by making a flower bed around them and keeping the soil rich and mellow. This is especially the case when the yard is well set in grass. Usually the latter part of summer or

early fall is the best time to buy breeding stock. Decide as nearly as possible what you want and then buy in good season. If a choice can be made always select a light sandy soil for the location of the poultry house. A clayey soil is nearly always damp, and for this reason should

be avoided when possible.