

Cause County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

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

VOLUME XV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1889.

NUMBER 43.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

JUDGE TYNER, formerly Postmaster-General and now Assistant Attorney-General of the Post-office Department, was reported critically ill with congestion of the liver.

DR. DAVID F. DAY has been appointed to take charge of the subject of mines and mining for the eleventh census.

SECRETARY BLAINE has been informed by Minister Childs of the issue of paper money by a Hong Kong and Shanghai banking corporation at Bangkok under the sanction of the King of Siam. It is predicted this will be of great value to the mercantile community of Siam.

THE report of the Civil-Service Commission on Postmaster Paul, of Milwaukee, Wis., recommends his removal.

THE State Department is informed officially of the existence of yellow fever at Colon.

THE Postmaster-General has opened proposals for furnishing the Post-office Department with postal cards for four years, beginning October 1 next. There were twelve sets of bids received. A material reduction in prices from the present contract was obtained.

SECRETARY WINDOM has appointed E. M. A. Young, of Pennsylvania, chief of division in the sixth auditor's office; also William Henry, of Pennsylvania, chief of division in the northeastern part of the Territory to immediately remove from the reservation all the cattle unlawfully herded thereon.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that the Government is disputing with France the possession of Great Inagua, an island near Hayti.

JUDGE LONGENECKER says that much valuable evidence against the men indicted for the Cronin murder had been secured since the last grand jury. The new grand jury will not touch the case.

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ONE of the new fumigating steamers for the marine hospital service was launched at Wilmington, Del., on the 18th and christened the Louis Pasteur. The others will be called the Robert Koch and the W. A. Welch.

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A WHITE convict named Wells, working on the railroad near Paris, Ky., was shot by a guard the other day while trying to escape.

DR. McDOW, the slayer of Captain Dawson, at Charleston, S. C., has been expelled from the South Carolina Medical Society.

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JOHN FITZPATRICK, referee; Bud Renaud and Pat Duffy, managers of the excursion to the prize fight; E. E. Rich, owner of the fighting ground and Kilrain's host; J. W. Smith, Rich's clerk, who entertained Sullivan before the fight; D. A. Gilbert, the head carpenter; W. B. Gilbert, sawyer at the Rich mills, were arraigned at Purvis, Miss., on the 18th for participation in the late prize fight.

THE prohibitionists of Virginia have nominated a full State ticket, headed by Thomas E. Taylor, of Loudoun County.

FRANCE & RYAN, wholesale liquor dealers, of Nashville, Tenn., have assigned. Liabilities, \$103,089; assets, \$133,149.

THE National Educational Association adjourned at Nashville, Tenn., on the 19th to meet next year in St. Paul.

ANITA and Miriam Boggs, maiden sisters living in Jackson County, Va., committed suicide the other day by taking arsenic. They left a letter signed jointly saying that there was nothing in life for them and that they were tired of it. They were in fair circumstances, but had no relatives living.

THE Little Kanawha valley in West Virginia was swept by a close frost on the night of the 18th. At Norris town several lives were lost.

SHELLROCK, IOWA, has been destroyed by fire.

UNDER the provisions of the new law providing that all executions must occur before sunrise Albert Balow was hanged at Little Falls, Minn., on the 19th. The drop fell at two o'clock and the execution was witnessed by only a dozen persons. The law prohibits the publication of anything except the bare fact announcing the hanging in the State newspapers.

FIRE in Columbus, O., the other morning did \$75,000 damage to the Breynogle building and the stock of occupants. Three firemen were injured.

AT Denver, Col., on the 18th warrants were issued for the arrest of Secretary of State Rice, Sheriff Webber and his partner in the furniture firm of Graham & Webber, and Lawrence & Co., who supplied the Assembly, and the State Printers, Collier & Co.—all charged with conspiracy to defraud the State.

THREE men were killed by the bursting of a boiler at Stone's planing mill, Chicago. The building was blown to atoms.

THE Chippewa Indians in Wisconsin will demand \$125,000 annuities and back dues which the Government owes them.

A SECRET ballot was taken among the miners of the Brazil (Ind.) region recently to determine whether they should resume work at the operators' terms. The proposition was defeated.

THE Wabash railway car shops at Butler, Ind., were destroyed by fire recently with several cars. Loss, \$100,000.

THE coal heavers of Superior, Wis., struck recently for fifty cents an hour, on which they were beaten in the spring.

CENTRAL taxpayers of the town of Lake, recently annexed to Chicago, have filed a bill for an injunction, praying that the Chicago Board of Education be restrained from taking possession of the school property of the annexed town.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, was recently invaded by swarms of "Mormon" or sand flies. The insects had possession of the town for several days.

THE venerable Nelson Dewey, the first Governor of Wisconsin, was reported lying at the point of death at his home in Cassville.

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GENERAL.

THE body of a fearfully mutilated woman was found in Castle alley, Whitechapel London, on the 18th. It was the body of "Jack the Ripper."

HOUSES were violently shaken and much damage done on the Isle of Arran and the mainland of Scotland on the 17th. The first seven clauses of the Graco-British bondholders' contract with Peru have been approved by the Chamber of Deputies of that country and the acceptance of the entire contract is now thought to be assured.

A CRANK recently shot at the Emperor of Brazil at Rio de Janeiro without effect.

THE demands of the engineers of the Pittsburgh & Western railroad for an advance in wages were acceded to and the threatened strike was abandoned.

IN the British House of Commons Mr. Gladstone agreed to compromise the matter of award to the royal family, under the terms of which the Prince of Wales is to be allowed £40,000 a year as a substitute for all the claims of his children.

THE anniversary of the death of ex-President Juarez was celebrated throughout Mexico on the 18th by imposing demonstrations of the entire party. In the capital there was an immense procession and considerable excitement among the people. A bitter factional feeling prevailed and yells, "Death to Conservatism" and "Death to the clergy," were heard everywhere. There was no serious disorder.

THE Egyptian Government has notified the French Government that the latter's refusal to accept the conversion scheme will cost Egypt £200,000 yearly.

TWO hundred houses were destroyed by fire at Constantinople the other day.

THE Irish team won the Elcho challenge shield at Wimbledon with a score of 1,689; the English, 1,684; Scotch, 1,624.

THE rumor that Jay Gould was preparing to buy the Chicago & Alton was declared to be a Wall street fable.

RUMORS were prevalent in Europe that the widow of the late Emperor William of Germany had joined the Catholic Church.

THE Cologne Gazette publishes a dispatch from St. Petersburg stating that the Emperor William on the German frontier. The czar is averse to going to Berlin.

M. ROUVIER, the French Minister of Finance has dismissed five treasurers general (collectors of inland revenue) for being active members of the Boulangerie party.

Mrs. J. A. LOGAN returned from Europe recently on the steamer Trave.

THE Tory candidate was elected in Marylebone, London, on the 19th, receiving 2,570 votes to his opponent's 2,086.

CHAIRMAN WALKER, of the Inter-State Commerce Railway Association, has issued a new decision restoring rates on bulk freight from Pueblo, Denver, to Missouri river points to the former basis of 55 and 64 respectively.

MR. PARNELL addressed 20,000 of his followers at Edinburgh, on the 19th, and was received with great enthusiasm.

A MAN supposed to be Jack the Ripper was arrested in the Whitechapel district on the morning of the 20th. He had just killed a woman and had the knife on his person with which he had committed the deed.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended July 18 numbered 203, compared with 205 the previous week and 228 the corresponding week last year.

THE LATEST.

OSARK, Mo., July 20.—Yesterday morning about one o'clock a woman by the name of Louisa Rutherford was shot through the shoulder by an unknown party. The man came to her door and called her and wanted to get in. Mrs. Rutherford got up and went to the door and told him to leave, at the same time barring the door with a piece of iron. She then drew her pistol and fired, the bullet going through the door and taking effect in her back below the left shoulder, inflicting a painful but not fatal wound. Dr. N. S. Robertson, of Atkins, was immediately called to dress the wound. Mrs. Rutherford says the man ran to the brush as soon as he fired.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Walker Blaine has returned from Bar Harbor and is at his desk in the State Department as usual. He reports his father, the Secretary, as quite well and greatly enjoying the sea breezes. Mr. Blaine said there was not the slightest foundation for the story of his father's resignation or the report that he contemplated resigning. Secretary Blaine, in all probability, will not return to Washington before the 1st of October, where he expects to occupy his new residence on Madison Place, opposite Lafayette square, the old Seward mansion.

LONDON, July 20.—The trial of the action of William O'Brien against Lord Salisbury for slander began yesterday. Mr. O'Brien testified that he had never incited to murder or robbery, either upon the platform or in his paper, United Ireland. He never advocated crime. Sir Edward Clarke, Solicitor-General, counsel for Lord Salisbury, subjected Mr. O'Brien to a searching cross-examination. He aimed to show that the witnesses' editorial articles and speeches justified the language used by Lord Salisbury.

FRESQUET, Ariz., July 20.—A. W. Callen shot and instantly killed Byron J. Charles and Frank Work at his mining camp at Oro Fino Monday evening. Callen has been arrested, but will say nothing other than that he was justified in killing the men. Witnesses state that the trouble arose over a mining claim which Callen had been working and that Charles and Work attempted to drive him from the claim when he shot them. Callen at one time served one or two terms in the Kansas Legislature.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Judge Horton's re-entrenching that written complaint is necessary in all cases where any one is charged with the violation of city ordinances has caused his court to be flooded with petitions for writs of habeas corpus by persons confined in the jail. In all cases coming within the rule the petitions are granted and prisoners released.

CHICAGO, July 20.—The Cronin issue has been forced upon the Irish here. Active friends of the Clan-na-Gael, who are defending Dan Coughlin, John F. Beggs and the triangle are arrayed against the friends of Dr. Cronin. Both sides are trying to capture the Irish picnic of August 13.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

ALBERT TAPP shot and killed Wiley Woodruff in Stanton County the other day. The victim was a brother-in-law to the murderer. Relatives did not think that Woodruff's wife was properly cared for and protested against her living with her husband. A quarrel was picked with him which resulted in his being shot. The shooting was done in the presence of his wife. Tapp fled. This was the first killing in the county.

E. W. WEST, a traveling man for a Kansas City cigar house, disappeared very mysteriously at Wichita the other day and no trace of him could be found. He had sold his residence in Kansas City and was removing his family to Arkansas City. He had \$5,000 on his person when he left his wife at the hotel, saying he would be back soon. He was seen drinking in the afternoon and that was the last trace of him.

JAMES PIERCE, a Wichita negro, recently asked John Mullen, also negro, to pay him thirty cents he owed him. Mullen without uttering a word in reply drew a razor from his pocket and killed Pierce. The debt had been incurred in crop game.

THE Goodlands Mill Company, of Fort Scott, recently commenced suit in the circuit court at Chicago against the Standard Oil Company in a plea of trespass for \$200,000. In November, 1887, the Standard Oil Company shipped a tank car containing 6,000 gallons of kerosene to Fort Scott, where it was placed upon a sidetrack belonging to the mill and elevators of the Goodlands Mill Company. Workmen in emptying the tank unscrewed the cap of the outlet pipe, which was out of order, and when the cap was removed the 6,000 gallons of oil burst out, flooding the first story of the mill. When the stream of oil reached the furnaces in the boiler room it was ignited and the mill and elevators, valued at \$200,000, were totally destroyed.

PATR. PERRY, a Frenchman who had lost both legs below the knee in a mine explosion at Burlington, and had since been begging on the streets of Leavenworth, in company with his thirteen-year-old daughter, was arrested the other day on the girl's complaint charging him with incest. He stoutly denied the girl's charge, but was placed under \$1,000 bonds, in default of which he was sent to jail. The girl was sent to her brother in Kansas City and when the case was called could not appear and Perry went free.

THE Grant Monument Committee met at Fort Leavenworth the other day, examined the statue of the late General Grant and accepted it from the contractors, Hodge & McCarthy. The president of the committee to pay the amount due the contractors. No special day for the unveiling ceremony has been set but it will probably take place September 12. Committees on invitation with General McCook as chairman and on railroad transportation with S. F. Neely as chairman, were appointed. The grounds about the statue are being put in proper condition.

MR. CARTER has been filed with the Secretary of State for the Nebraska, Kansas & Southwestern road. The company has a capital stock of \$2,225,000, and propose to build 250 miles of road in Kansas within the next year. The headquarters of the company are at Hutchinson.

W. H. ANDERSON, one of the most prominent real estate dealers in Lyon County and a partner in the firm of Anderson & Butler, Americus, was recently arrested on the charge of forgery. He is accused of making out false abstracts and getting loans upon them.

The following delegates to the National Editorial Association at Detroit have been appointed by President Dunn, of the Northwestern Kansas Editorial Association: W. N. Caldwell, Beloit; A. P. Riddle, Minneapolis; A. L. Alrich, Cawker City; S. H. Dodge, Beloit; D. A. Valentine, Clay Center; G. T. Davis, Republic City.

THE troops at Fort Leavenworth paraded on the 17th in honor of General W. T. Sherman, who was on a visit to the Fort.

THE charter of the South Dodge Canal Company, of Dodge City, was recently filed with the Secretary of State. Its purpose is to build and maintain an irrigating ditch between the Arkansas river and Fort City. The river is to be tapped on the south side at a point within one mile of section 27, township 26, south of range 30 west of Ford County. The capital stock is \$250,000.

FRAN. SNOW, of the State University, recently shipped forty-five consignments of diseased chinch bugs to farmers in eight different States as an experiment to determine the practical utility of the disease for the extermination of the bugs. Prof. Snow feels confident that this disease, known as "white fungus," will be the means of ridding the country of the chinch bug.

THE unprecedented sale of self-binders throughout Northern Kansas this season speaks volumes for the enormous crops of small grain raised.

JOHN M. PRICE, of Atchison, has filed a petition in the district court of Cherokee County asking for a receiver for the South Side Mining and Manufacturing Company, a lead and zinc mining enterprise of Galena. The property involved in the suit is variously estimated at being worth from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

It is stated that Willie Baldwin, who is serving a life term in the Kansas penitentiary for the murder of his sister at Atchison, is sick and likely to die.

FRED YANKE, who had charge of the Archer electric works at Wichita, is said to have disappeared, and the company and other creditors wish to see him. A young lady to whom he had been paying marked attention caused a warrant to be issued for him, charging that he ran away with her gold watch.

It is asserted that a Douglas County man threshed 250 bushels of wheat from a five-acre field.

In December of last year the Department of Agriculture received from the Chief Secretary's office at Queensland, Australia, a communication requesting the department to nominate to that Government a suitable person to be appointed as instructor in agriculture, and Secretary Rusk the other day appointed Prof. Edward M. Shelton, of Manhattan, to the position. Prof. Shelton has for many years been professor of practical agriculture in the Kansas State Agricultural College.

THE TOUGH LANDS.

News From the Bald Knobber Region.

Two More Arrests For the Branson and Funk Murders—Tragedy in St. Louis—Killings in Alabama.

FORSYTHE, Mo., July 20.—Rufus Barker and Westley Combs were arrested and lodged in the Taney County jail last Tuesday for being accessory to the killing of Sheriff Branson and Ed Funk. It is reported now that Rufus Barker did some of the shooting at Kirbyville July 4; that there was a conspiracy to kill Branson and Funk, and that more than the Miles brothers will be implicated in the murder.

Rufus Barker refused to go in jail and said he would kill the man who put him in. He could not be persuaded by the sheriff to go in the cell and the sheriff and his posse had to drag him behind the bars, Barker swearing he would have revenge.

James Miles, who was shot by Funk, says that all he wants is a fair trial—that is, if he should get well. His wounds are improving very fast and in a week or two he will be out of danger. The cell in which he is confined is very small and close, and a crowd standing around the doors and windows shuts off most of the air from the young assassin, but he says he can stand any thing now. He never flinches when his wounds are being dressed and seems to have an iron constitution.

The county court met last Saturday to appoint a sheriff and after making several appointments could not get any one to act, as every man appointed seemed to be afraid and declared he would not have the office for thousands of dollars. But each side fought hard for their man—that is the two factions, Bald Knobber and miles, did. Finally a Bald Knobber, Reuben Isaacs, agreed to accept and the old coroner, Madison Day, gave him the keys and Isaacs was sworn in, saying at the same time: "I guess this will shorten my life."

The preliminary trial of Barker and Combs will come up next Tuesday and the belief is general that Barker will be convicted, as he was seen running from where the shooting was done. The trial will likely bring out the cause of all the trouble in Taney County from the hanging of the Taylor brothers down to the killing of Branson and Funk.

About all the citizens of Taney County agree upon the danger of an outbreak there at any minute between the two factions, but many of the citizens are doing all they can to keep down disturbances. Dr. K. L. Burdette, one of the oldest practicing physicians in Southwest Missouri, has felt it necessary to leave the county to save his life. He was attending Jim Miles at the jail, but suddenly left with his family.

A ST. LOUIS TRAGEDY.—Four pistol shots fired in rapid succession and the form of a young woman leaping from a second story window at 713 Pine street, right in the business section of the city, created a great sensation shortly after nine o'clock last night.

When the first shot was fired the crowd commenced to gather and when the woman jumped from the window the streets were filled with excited people. The woman was picked up and carried into a drug store across the street, where it was found that she was shot through the muscles of the right arm, but otherwise uninjured, save being badly shaken up by contact with the pavement in her fall.

Before a policeman could elbow his way through the crowd the would-be murderer jumped from the window with the smoking revolver in his hand, peered out, and seeing his victim stepped back into the room and another shot was heard, followed by the heavy fall of a body, and when the police broke open the door they found the man on the floor weltering in his own blood, he having turned the revolver on himself and inflicted a fatal wound.

The would-be murderer and suicide proved to be a well known gambler and all around sport, James T. Daly, who came here from Louisville, Ky., about a year ago, and of late had been running a crap dice in the rear of 205 North Seventh street. He was a bookmaker and also a liberal patron of the prize ring having backed several local slugers in prize fights. His victim was Lillie Davis, an inmate of Mamie Adair's notorious house on Chestnut street. He had given her a valuable diamond ring, which she pawned and this angered him and last night he sent a cab after her. She went to his room and as she entered he locked the door, saying: "You've treated me wrong and we'll die together." He fired at the woman rapidly, but his aim was bad and she succeeded in escaping by jumping from the second story window.

ALABAMA OUTLAWRY.—For several years a feud has existed between the families of Simpson and Howton, on the extreme border of this county. It began by Tom Simpson killing one of the Howtons for which he was tried in the criminal court, the trial resulting in acquittal. The next tragedy was the death of another Howton by a shot from ambush as he was riding along the road.

Recently the officers of the law have been trying to arrest Tom Simpson, who was known to be in the vicinity of Mud creek. Deputy Sheriffs Glenn, Scroggins and Web Morgan went to Mud creek and secured the assistance of two of the Howtons and at night surrounded Simpson in an outhouse where he was sleeping in company with another man and a negro.

At daylight Tom appeared and was duly ordered by Deputy Scroggins to throw up his hands and surrender. Instead of doing so he rushed around the outhouse with a bullet from Scroggins' pistol whistling after him and was met by a bullet from J. B. Howton's gun and fell dead.

Almost at the same time guns were fired from the gin house, killing Deputy Morgan and fatally wounding J. B. Howton. The inmates of the gin house, wherever they are, have barricaded and defy arrest.

MUST REDUCE RATES.

Energetic Action of the Missouri Railroad Commissioners.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 19.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners yesterday rendered a decision concerning the proposition to reduce rates on grain, livestock and coal on all railroad lines in the State of Missouri, and issued a notice to the managers of all roads in the State directing them to reduce freight rates on grain 10 per cent, and rates on live-stock and coal 25 per cent, the reduction to go into effect without delay. The news will be received by the railroads with any thing but joyful expressions, but farmers, live-stock shippers and coal operators will hail the reduction with great satisfaction.

Last night a reporter called upon Colonel J. B. Breathitt, one of the Commissioners, who is in the city and stopping at the Midland. When asked in regard to the reported sweeping reduction of rates, Colonel Breathitt said: "Yes, we have just concluded a ten days' session of the board at Jefferson, during which time we have been in conference with the general managers and traffic managers of the different railroad lines in the State regarding the proposition to reduce rates and the result of the hearing will be made known to all the roads in the State tomorrow, copies of the opinion and order of the board having been mailed to-day to the general freight departments of all the roads. The order takes effect at once, and applies to every line of railroad doing business in the State."

"What are the reductions?"

"We made a careful examination of the railroad earnings and expenses of the roads for 1887, 1888 and the first half of 1889, as far as we were able to obtain reports for the latter year and ordered a reduction of 25 per cent in live-stock rates, 10 per cent in grain rates and 25 per cent in coal rates—the latter reduction bringing all the lines down to that ordered in the Lexington coal case."

"What will the reductions amount to?"

"We estimate," replied Colonel Breathitt, "that the reductions will amount to between \$500,000 to \$800,000 per annum, which, however, will not affect the roads so seriously as might be supposed on first thought. The annual report by the board of the condition of the State railroads for 1888 has been delayed in the printing office, but will appear in a few days. It shows that during the year 1888 there were 554 86 more miles of road in operation than in 1887, while on the other hand there was a falling off in earnings under those of 1887. The earnings of State roads in 1887 were \$16,413,138. The advance sheets of the report for 1888 show the earnings to have been \$29,283,977.22, a decrease \$3,822,334.86. These figures represent the net earnings from all sources. The freight earnings for 1887 were \$24,013,346.25; 1888 they were \$17,438,963.89, a falling off of \$6,574,382.36. On the other hand the expenses for 1888 were \$16,575,676.61, while in 1887 they were \$13,447,453.97, a difference of \$3,128,222.64."

"How do you account for such a falling off of earnings?"

"By reductions and cutting of rates by the roads themselves. In 1887 the roads in the State received \$1.92 per ton for all freight hauled. In 1888, they received only \$1.12 per ton, an average reduction of 80 cents per ton, beside which the present

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

WOTTONWOOD, KANSAS.

UNCLE EBEN'S CONSERVATISM.

Uncle Eben was careful in all that he said. He was never dead sure nor dogmatic; if he was as mad as a hornet at bay, he couldn't be pronounced and emphatic. He thought it was best to go sure and go slow, and always take time for his whiskers to grow. And his blame or his praise would end with this phrase: "I dunno as I know; I dunno."

When his neighbors grew wild in political strife, and asked his opinion about it—"I dunno but it is, I dunno but it ain't." He would slowly declare, "But I doubt it." Then he'd pause a long time, scratch his head and lay low.

For it took quite a while for his language to flow. But at length he would say in a calm kind of way: "I dunno as I know; I dunno."

You might pet him with truth, you could stone him with facts. You could crush him with strong demonstration. And teachers and preachers and lawyers could talk. He would have just the same hesitation; he would still scratch his head, undecidedly and slow.

But no flush of conviction his face would ever flow. But slowly he'd say, in his old chronic way: "I dunno as I know; I dunno."

"I dunno as I know, I dunno as I know," the refrain of his song of existence, but he loved the old fellow—after he died and his soul wandered off in a distance. Then he thought were we wiser and less fond of show. Less weak and less proud of our work here below. Like him we would say every day, every day: "I dunno as I know; I dunno."

—S. W. Foss, in Yankee Blade.

LOU'S LOVER.

A Thrilling Story of the Moonshiners' District.

[Written for this Paper.]

HE blind fiddler, sitting on a dais of rude boards in Deering's "grub-room," stopped fiddling and peered with his sightless eyes into the crowd where the riot was in progress.

"Enny shootin' irins?" he asked, anxiously.

"Naw, et's that Nance Keatin' everlastingly cuttin' up agin. Lou Winter was a goin' to dance with that revenoo feller, an' Nance, she's up an' forbid."

"Sho! is that all? Then I'll everlastingly begin agin," and Seth Rawley, the fiddler, drew his bow across the strings in the lively measure of Zip Coon, and the noisy crowd resumed dancing with a vim after the stormy intermission. All, excepting three persons who had been the cause of the disturbance—Nance Keating, a bold-eyed, handsome girl who stood panting and flushing by her perplexed escort; Sidney Dean, a young revenue officer who had been paying her some attentions lately, and a third person, a tall, slim girl who was neither handsome nor attractive, and whose face was flushed red with shame.

"You ain't no lady, Nance, of you air hansom," she was saying, angrily, "an' I wouldn't be so scarce of a man as not to 'low him to dance with another gal at a fairin' 'thout comin' to blows."

"He's my company, and not your's," said Nance, in a voice that showed cultivation as well as defiance.

"Why don't you get company of your own, and not be interfering with your better's?"

"Bettors! I reckon a outlaw jestic aint much to brag on for a feythur—he's as good as a moonshiner," retorted Nancy, hotly.

Before another scrimmage could be entered into the young officer interfered.

"Ladies, I beg of you not to quarrel. Miss Keating, I will see you home as soon as you are ready," and he took his hat and went outside.

"I hope you are satisfied, Lou Winter," cried Nance, in a rage, "you've driven him out and made a fool of yourself."

"I 'low I aint sech a fool as to fall in love with a man that don't want me," returned the other girl pointedly.

"You'd better find one that does," responded her angry rival, "but you'll not dance with my company, let me tell you, Miss Moonshiner."

"It taint frow, an' if 'twas its better nor standin' in with hoss thieves an' sech, Nance Keatin'," and the eyes of Lou Winter glowed like angry coals.

An hour later she was going along the mountain road that led to her home, holding the blind fiddler by the hand.

"You kin sleep in the loft same as ye hev done more nor onct," she was saying to him, "an' I hav'nt any company home ter night."

"What was that wildcat Nance a raggin' at?" he asked.

"She was afeard I'd take her beau 'case he asked me ter heel it down with him. She 'lowed he'd fall in love with me bebbe. I reckon he aint my kind nor hers nuther, for all she air schule-larned," and she laughed bitterly.

"Air it a catamount?" asked Seth anxiously.

"No, it air a jug," Lou laughed merrily as she said it.

"Gimme hold, an' I'll tote it fur ye," he said.

There was some loose change on the stump under the jug. Lou looked at it in the starlight and dropped it into her pocket.

"Yer can carry the jug of ye want ter," she said swinging it into his hand. "Feyther'll fill it and tote it back by sun up."

Seth was accustomed to the illicit still traffic, and had no wonder to express. They were soon at the cabin in the hillside where Lou flung open a wide door, and quieted a noisy hound that was on guard on the stone hearth.

"Shot up, Fan! taint nobody but frien's. Feyther! where be ye?" There was no answer. Lou saw that her father's rifle was gone. "He's out on a still hunt agin. Will ye hev a drink, Seth?"

Seeing that he had been drinking all the evening, this was hardly a necessary compliment, but the blind fiddler said he wouldn't mind. "Walkin' hed made him dry," Lou dropped on her knees and lifted one of the flat stones of the hearth aside. Then she brought out a stone jug from the cavity. A corn cob served as a stopper to this rude decanter.

"It's curious whar that cup's got to," she said peering into the impromptu wine cellar. "Yere 'tis," and she drew out a battered tin cup, which she half filled from the jug. The fiddler drank it off with an expressive gulp.

When she had restored the jug to its nook, she led Seth to the ladder in the corner of the room. "Shin up," she said briskly, "an' I'll call ye in the mornin' for yer grub. Good night, Mister Rawley."

It was a month after this that a young man natively mounted on a bay roaster, pulled rein at the cabin door, and was noisily saluted by the watchful Fan.

"Call off your dog. Hello there!" he shouted. Lou heard him but took her own time to answer.

"Hello!" he continued to shout, then as Lou appeared at the door, "I thought your dog was going to eat me. I say, Miss, can I get my supper here?"

"No!" said Lou, with a frown, "we ain't no tavern keepers here."

"Your right sweetheart and I don't want tavern fare. I'm getting some facts to put in a book. I want to find out some things about the country round here."

"What things? What do you want to find out? There ain't enny thing here."

"Except a deuced pretty girl! Excuse me, miss, I mean no harm. You have heard of those people who collect bugs and snakes for scientific experiments?"

"Air you one of 'em critters?" asked Lou.

The young man laughed and slid easily from his horse. "If you'll allow me I will show you my collection, but I am almost starved. Will you give me some supper?"

"I reckon there ain't nothin' to eat but hard pone-bread an' m'lasses, seen as we didn't expect company."

"That will do. I ask nothing better, and I'll fasten my horse's halter and let him graze."

Lou looked sharply at her guest, and the thought, "I have seen him before," came into her mind. At the same moment the young man, as if divining the thought, took off his hat, and looked full at her. He was slight and not so tall as she, with masses of reddish brown hair, and flowing brown whiskers. He had a curious habit of veiling his eyes with their lids, giving them an undescribably soft imploring look, that was very effective. Lou found her eyes drooping abashed before this stranger's gaze.

"Naw, I never seen him afore this minnit," she said to herself. Lou prepared supper and set it before her guest. Then she took down a horn and standing in the doorway blew a loud shrill blast that ended with a curious quaver, almost like a warning.

"Its fur feyther," she explained, "Workin' in the tobacco field?" hazarded the guest.

"No! yes!" she stammered, "he ain't fur at this time."

"Ain't you afraid to stay here alone?" suggested the young man.

"I can take keer of myself, stranger," she answered, significantly.

In a short time a spare, gaunt man lounged into the cabin and planted his rifle into a corner.

"Evenin'," he said, awkwardly. "Down Fan. Traveled fur?" to the guest.

"From the last town. Taking it easy, spearing bugs and butterflies. My name is Hudson—Nate Hudson, at your service."

"Ever seen 'im afore," asked the man, in an aside to his daughter.

"Never, as I knowed of. Seems as if I heard his voice, but I reckon not. I don't guess he is one of 'em."

She pointed down toward the hearth. The old man sat down in his shirt sleeves and ate pone-bread and molasses with a relish, talking meanwhile in a quaint, hospitable way with his guest, who made such a good impression on him, that he suddenly burst out:

"Dang it, its meener nor a mule's year, to eat dry grub like that, an' suthin' handy to wet it. Stranger, air ye inclined tew liker?"

Nate Hudson smiled good-humoredly. "I'm agreeable," he said, airily. "Then here ye air, stranger."

The old man squatted at the hearth and drew forth the aforesaid jug. He turned out a cupful for the guest, and one for himself. Then he replaced the jug.

"That's a fair all-round whisky—doesn't grow in those parts?" suggested Mr. Hudson, as he smacked his lips after a long draught, that brought the color into his face.

Neither father nor daughter observed him bury his face in his handkerchief for a moment, nor that he slipped the contents of his cup into it, with a toss of his hand.

When bed-time came the old man proffered his guest the hospitality of the loft, and his horse was staked on the mountain side, with Fan outside, as guardian. Before he was ready to retire, the host took his gun and went out.

"Isn't your father afraid to leave you here alone?" Nate Hudson asked of the mountain girl, his hostess.

"I kin purtect myself, as I tote you afore," answered Lou, proudly, and with significance. Then this audacious stranger commenced a siege of the most romantic and desperate love-making that any gallant ever indulged in. He told this freckled-face, angular girl, who had never had a lover in her life, that he had been drawn to her by some blind instinct, that he could not define, but which he now knew to be love. He praised her eyes, her hair, her lips, and swore he would stay there until she smiled on his suit. He promised to do a thousand mad things to prove his loyalty. When bewildered and charmed like the bird bewitched by the serpent, Lou insisted that he climb that unromantic ladder before her father's return; he caught her hand and pressed it to his lips.

"Good night, darling," he whispered, "I know that you must love me, and I will wait until then."

The first sight that greeted the eyes of this hasty lover on the next morning, as he peered out of the small opening between the logs which answered for a window was Lou carrying two great cylinders, filled with milk.

"So there is a dairy," he muttered, "I must look into this."

Poor Lou had not slept at all. She was in a dazed condition, and had spent the most of the night in caressing the hand this rash lover had kissed. It was the first sign and seal of love she had ever experienced. The young man rode away after breakfast, but at night he returned as he had promised, bringing with him a plain gold ring.

"It is the best that I can find here he said, "but when I return to my Northern home I will find something better for my mountain daisy."

Poor Lou! her heart—her loving woman's heart, was beating rapturously, and nothing now seemed too wonderful to happen to her. She took a sudden distaste to dishwashing and cooking. All her life was aglow with roseate hues. It was as if a sun-god had tumbled down from his bright lair in the skies and offered to marry her.

"How do you live here, my darling?" asked the lover, on the second day of their mad betrothal. "Does the milk from the dairy bring in enough for comfort? Take me with you to the dairy—let me help you, Lou."

"They ain't no better nor root houses, an'—an' there's only two cows," Lou answered, with a feeling of shame; but yer kin come if yer want's ter."

She led the way through a ravine quite a distance from the house.

"Why do you keep the cows such a long way off?" he asked, curiously.

"There's a spring-hole there," she said, in a low voice. "Oh, what's the use"—as she looked in her lover's face with a frank, confiding smile, "we ain't a-go'in' to begin with secrets—the fact is, we're afeared of the revenooos."

"Now, who are the 'revenooos'?" asked the young man, with a bright smile.

"The officers lookin' for stills," "I see; and the cows are a blind. Oh, you cunning puss! So you cheat the Government, do you, my darling?"

"Yes, but feythor says its right—we'd starve of we didn't have thet. There's a pile of money staked on us, I've hoered, but the revenooos can't never get scent of us. D'ye mind, Nate"—her lips trembled as she said his name—"d'ye mind the big pails of milk?"

"Yes, you witch, I saw them."

"I bet you didn't know there was only milk down a leetle ways, then they was—"

"What, you sweet child."

"Whisky," Lou was clean gone now.

"Lou," said the lover, in soft imploring tones, "let us give the father a surprise and pop in on him at the still."

But Lou hung back. She was afraid of her father and somehow she did not believe she ought to take even her lover in upon him unbidden. But while she hesitated Nate's arm drew around her waist, and she felt herself

compelled to lead on. But where? There was the miserable stable and the cows in the yard; there could be nothing here."

Lou stooped and brushed the matted straw aside and Nate Hudson saw an iron ring in the floor. He stooped and tried to lift the trap-door to which it was attached, but he could not move it.



HE STOOPED AND TRIED TO LIFT THE TRAP.

"I am stronger nor you," laughed the girl, and pulled it open with ease. "I'll drop down first, he's used ter me," she said, giving her lover a tender smile.

At that moment a loud, clear, shrill whistle rang out, and was answered so near that it seemed an echo of the same. Lou turned and said to her lover, "drap the dure for yer life and kin down," but he was not there, had not followed her, but a dozen men were swarming in behind her.

"Feyther!" she called in a terrified voice, "air it the revenooos?"

"It air, an' ye fetched 'em on yer old dad, ye cussed huzzie ter be took with a flatterin' tongue."

"Wuz it him?" asked the girl, turning to the foremost man, the sheriff of the county, "wuz it Nate Hudson as brung ye here? Wuz he the man?"

"'Twarn't no man ez fetched us here, 'twarn't no man at all," answered the sheriff, "throw up your hands, Winter, the game's up."

The blind fiddler was with them. He dropped his way to Lou.

"I 'lowed to warn ye, but I wuz watched. The man wot cum to yer house war no man at all, it war Nance Keatin' in deteective's clus."

At that moment Lou was aware that the sheriff had gripped his rifle, and brought it to bear on her father. Quick as thought the report of two rifles rang out. When the smoke cleared away Lou lay in her father's arms.

"I wuz fooled!" she gasped "truely sartinly fooled. I kin die, better nor live sense I wuz fooled that way. I didn't low to let in the revenooos feyther. I wuz clean fooled! They dassent tech ye now feyther for 'twas the sheriff as hit me. I 'lowed he pointed at yer an' I'm glad he missed, it all comed of bein' fooled."

Her father laid her head on his shoulder, and cleared her eyes. It was as if a child had gone to sleep. The sheriff took possession in the name of the government, then the crowd melted away, as the shadows of night settled down on the scene.

The moonshiner recorded a vow over the body of his child, and another vendetta was established to be ended only when one or the other of the two sworn enemies, should bite the dust in death.

At the same hour in another place, a beautiful woman was counting a roll of money which the young revenue officer Sidney Dean, had just placed in her hand.

"Is it correct?" he asked coldly. "Yes, and it is quite a fortune but I earned it. You have no idea how hard I worked making love to that girl. She was a fool to get killed. Did I make a good detective?"

"Excellent," answered Mr. Dean "I would advise you to enter the profession."

Nance looked at him with a frightened expression.

"Are you going away?" "Yes, I return to New York to-morrow. My work here is done."

"When do you come again?" "Never."

MRS. M. L. CAYNE.

At Gippstead, in Australia, they have earthworms six feet long. They live in burrows on the sloping sides of creeks, and are sometimes turned out of the ground by the plow. They have a curious smell, like creosote, and fowls refuse to touch them; but old natives of the district say that oil made from them is good for rheumatism. There are two other varieties of enormous earthworms known, one inhabiting South Africa and the other Southern India and Ceylon, but the Australian kind is the largest.

In one of the public schools of Atlanta, Ga., they have a novel method of punishing boys who use bad language. When any of the young men are caught saying anything profane they are made rinse their mouths out with water which has been left standing in a quassa cup. The water is exceedingly bitter, and makes a lasting impression on the boys.

The following misspelled names of places on letters is but a sample of what the clerks in the Rondout post-office are compelled to "wrestle" with every week: "Poglbkse," "Seepike." Each of these letters was intended for Poughkeepsie, and was marked "in haste." "Sogkores" was "Thornville" in the Saugerties mail, while "Vernieus" found its way to Phenicia all right.

NOTES FOR BEE-KEEPERS.

An Effective and Simple Way of Preventing After Swarms.

I have tried various plans to prevent second swarms by living in different ways, such as moving the old hive to a new stand, and hiving the new swarm or the new one over to the old; also hiving the swarms to themselves, and giving them a portion of the brood from the parent hives, etc. All of these have proved to be unsatisfactory to me, owing to the fact that these methods have a tendency to lessen the amount of surplus, since the old hive is so reduced that it is a long while before it becomes strong enough to work in the boxes. Hence we have only the new swarm to depend upon for a surplus, where we depend wholly upon clover and basswood for box honey.

I always aim to keep every colony strong—the ones that have cast a swarm, as well as the new ones. My experience teaches me that light swarms during the honey season give no profit. I would rather have half a bushel of bees in one hive than divided by two, having a peck in each hive, when the honey season is at hand.

In hiving bees, the plan that suits me best is to return one-third of the swarm to the old hive, put the remaining two-thirds in a new hive, and add to it, as soon as may be, one or more two-thirds swarms (without queens this time), each time returning the third of the bees to the hive from which they came. The surplus queens, if good ones, may be returned to their respective hives after cutting off all the queen-cells. By this method the old hive is kept well stocked with bees, and work in the boxes is very little interrupted, and new colonies are made very strong, and are in the best of condition to store a large amount of honey in the boxes. As I do not desire a large increase of colonies, I strive to secure a large surplus, regardless of increase.

To prevent second swarms I go to the hives four days after a swarm has issued, lift out the combs one by one, and cut out all queen-cells but one, leaving the best one if I wish to rear a queen from this stock; if not, all are cut out, and a cell from some other is introduced. Then in four days more I again cut out any queen cells that may have been started, after which there is no danger of more being started. Now, when the young queen hatches and finds no rival, and the bees not being able to rear another, owing to the age of the brood, the young queen is permitted to leave the hive for fertilization, without the bees following her; and in due time she will commence to lay. But if the young queen is allowed to hatch before the other cells are removed, as recommended by some writers, even if the cells are removed very soon after the queen hatches, there is danger of a second swarm. But if all surplus cells are removed before the queen hatches, there is no danger of a second swarm; at least that has been my experience the past few years.

One night last season my son reported six second swarms that day (this being only his second season in having charge of an apiary, and he had forgotten my instructions of the year before; upon inquiry I learned that he had not removed the cells the second time; or on the eighth day, thinking that, if he removed them soon after the young hatched from the cells left in the hive, when looking them over the fourth day after the swarm had issued, it would be as well. But the result was six after-swarms in one day. I visited his yard next day and helped him cut out the surplus cells from all that had swarmed seven or eight days previously; and cautioned him to attend to this matter in the future, which he did, and the result was, no more second swarms.—Gleanings.

MEASURING HAY.

Rules That Will Work Well Enough When Scales Are Not Obtainable.

There is so much difference in the quality of hay that it is impossible to decide the matter accurately. It is generally believed that 400 cubic feet in a large bay taking it right through, or 500 on a long, wide deep scaffold, will represent a ton. When the hay is cut early, is stored evenly over the mow, is well trodden when stored away, and is allowed to settle two or three months before measuring, perhaps it will hold out at the above figures. When grass is allowed to stand until nearly ripe before cutting, it will occupy nearly six not quite, twenty-five per cent more bulk, especially on a scaffold, than the early cut, and require about that many more cubic feet for a ton. Coarse hay, as timothy and clover, will not weigh as heavy, bulk for bulk, as that which is fine like common prairie or wild hay. It is much more satisfactory to both buyer and seller to weigh the hay when possible.

In estimating by measurement, multiply together the figures representing the length, width and height of the hay, and divide the product by the number of feet in a ton. For example, if the hay is forty feet long, sixteen feet wide and eighteen feet from the bottom to the top of the mow, and the bulk agreed is 400 feet to the ton, the mow will contain 40 plus 16 plus 18 equals 11,520 cubic feet; 11,520, divided by 400 equals 28 tons and 320 feet, or 28 4-5 tons. It would require considerably more than 400 cubic feet from the top of such a mow for a ton; while at the bottom it will have become packed so solidly from the great weight above it, that 400 cubic feet will weigh considerably more than 2,000 pounds.—Orange Judd Farmer.

The receipts of the Brooklyn bridge during the first year after its opening in 1883 were \$403,000. During the past year they amounted to \$943,360.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—Co-education is fully established in Australia.

—English girls are to be taught laundry work, besides cooking, in the board schools.

—More than 2,000,000 of the youth of India are to-day receiving an education in the English language.

—There are 1,273 Young Men's Christian Associations on this side of the water, owning property valued at \$8,451,012, and the current expenses of the last year aggregated \$1,449,669.

—How well the orthodox Friends attend to educational interests is shown by their report that of 791 children of school age in the Yearly Meeting, more than 600 are educated in Friends' schools.—Philadelphia Ledger.

—Christianity was first introduced into the Samoan Islands over fifty years ago. The present population of this group is 35,000. Church members, 5,974, and 15,734 adherents; eight English missionaries, and 177 native teachers and preachers.

—The Baptist work in Cuba, which we have heretofore described, continues, under the supervision of Diaz, to prosper. There are now 20 missionaries, 27 churches and stations, with a membership of 1,493. The number of baptisms the past year was 300.

—The whole objective foundation of religion, considered as a state of the mind and heart, lies in God himself. The argument for a religious life is complete when God is properly defined and apprehended. What he is in His being, attributes, character and relations, at once determines what man ought to be.—N. Y. Independent.

—Missionaries throughout the world are finding that one of the most effective ways of reaching the people for whom they labor is to seek the conversion of the children. Men and women who have grown old in paganism are not easily moved from their superstitious. The young form the most hopeful classes.—The Missionary Herald.

—A gentleman in New England has given \$100,000, and Japanese gentlemen have subscribed about \$70,000 to found a Christian university in Japan, according to a plan proposed by Rev. Joseph Neesima, of the American Board. The Collegiate Institution, which Mr. Neesima has been building up for some years, contains more than nine hundred students.—Presbyterian Observer.

—The people of Connecticut have always boasted of the school system of the State, which they hold to be superior to that of any other State in the Union. Yet the Legislature of the State has just provided for its improvement by raising the school fund to the large sum of \$2,250,000, or nearly \$250,000 more than it has been in recent years. Every boy and girl in Connecticut can now secure a thorough education, from the primary school to the normal school, under a system which deserves to be studied by teachers everywhere.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—If a man calls you a fool, don't ask him to prove it. He may do it.

—He is truly great that is little in himself, and that maketh no account of any height of honor.

—Some people make a dollar's worth of trouble in accomplishing five cents' worth of good.—Athenion Globe.

—He knows little of himself, or of the world, who does not think it sufficient happiness to be free from sorrow; therefore, give a wise man health, and he will give himself every other thing.

—The human race is divided into two classes—those who go ahead and do something, and those who sit still and inquire: "Why wasn't it done the other way?"—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

—All men have their frailties; and whoever looks for a friend without imperfections will never find what he seeks. We love ourselves notwithstanding our faults, and we ought to love our friends in like manner.—Cyrus.

—If a man has a quarrelsome temper, let him alone. The world will soon find employment. He will soon meet with some one stronger than himself, who will repay him better than you can. A man may fight duels all his life if he is disposed to quarrel.—Cecil.

—Infinite toil would not enable you to sweep away a mist, but by ascending a little you may overlook it altogether. So it is with moral improvement; we wrestle fiercely with a vicious habit which would have no hold upon us if we ascended into a higher moral atmosphere.—A. Helps.

—In the constitution both of our mind and of our body, every thing must go on right, and harmonize well together to make us happy. But should one thing go wrong, that is quite enough to make us miserable; and, although the joys of this world are vain and short, yet its sorrows are real and lasting.

—Lives of sluggish ease bring discontent. The more we are rocked on the winds of adversity, the stronger we grow. Indeed, some natures never develop in the sunshine; like the plant that only blooms at midnight, some souls are matured in beauty only through long hours of darkness.—St. Louis Magazine.

—Results ought to be labored for because they will be valuable; but no result is valuable merely because it has been labored for. An author finds it hard to throw away sentences that have cost him nights of thoughts and days of labor—even though he sees how the value of his work will be increased by this rejection. The only way is to work for a good result, and not to depend upon a result's being good simply because it has been worked for.—S. S. Times.

SIXTY AND SIX.

Fons, delictum domus.—MARTIAL.
Light of the morning,
Daring of dawn,
The little, little daughter of mine!

LUKE MASON.

A Thrilling and Romantic Story of the Late Civil War.

BY JOHN R. MUSICK.

ACTOR OF "BROTHER AGAINST BROTHER," "HELEN LAKEMAN," "WALTER BROWN-FIELD," "BANKER OF BEDFORD," AND OTHER STORIES.

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CHAPTER XIII.

AT PITTSBURG LANDING.

When Luke found himself a prisoner of the Tennessee brigades he fully expected that his last moment had come. Had his captors been regular Confederates, his life would have been safe, but he knew that these partisan warriors, no better than brigands, with their primary objects blood and plunder, set all military law at defiance, and seldom or never spared a prisoner.

The captive was resigned to his fate, however. He had entered the army fully realizing the dangers which attended such a life, and taken his chances; now that fate had formed the decree against him he had determined to murmur not.

"Well, Yank," he said, "I have not a moment to lose," he whispered. There were four of them, and they mounted horses and started on, Albert and Dick in front, himself and the boy bringing up the rear. Their horses were soon climbing a muddy hill.

"Don't say a word!" said Major Neff, in a cautious undertone. A few rods further and a voice from the darkness called: "Halt!"

that voice; but Luke was unable to tell to whom it belonged. The sound of footsteps approaching his prison door reached his ears, and next moment the same strangely-familiar voice was heard speaking to the guard. Some one entered the apartment, and, coming to Luke's side, asked: "Are ye the prisoner?"

"I am," the prisoner answered. "Hain't ye Captain Mason?" "I am," the voice answered. "Don't ye know me, Captain," the voice asked in an undertone.

"Don't ye remember Dick Sneed, the wounded reb at Fort Donelson, who told ye 'bout 'Neff gittin' away?" "Of course I remember you, but I thought you a badly-wounded prisoner."

"I warn't so bad hurt ez I let on. I only did that ter git away an' I done it. I only here. I was at the house last night when you 'uns charged it."

"And you got away?" "Yes, I run at the first, an' wasn't seen, except by a cussed nigger who run me three mile into a swamp, and shot at me a dozen times. I laid fur him an' knocked him down w' th' butt o' my gun."

"Well, Sneed, did you expect to find me here?" "Yes," the Confederate answered, and lowering his voice a little so that the guard might not overhear him, he added: "Captain Neff sent me ter find ye."

"Here I must leave you!" said his guide. Had a bomb exploded Luke would not have been more astounded. That voice he would know among ten thousand. A moment more and his horse was alongside the other, his arms encircled a slender waist, his kisses fell upon a cheek as soft and fair as Helen's of Troy, while he murmured:

"Lillie, Lillie, my darling, have you done this for me?" Closer he pressed her to his breast. His lips met hers again and again in rapturous kisses of love. Such heroic conduct no had record of in fiction, but it never occurred to him that it would become a literal truth.

"Remember, Luke, that you shall always have my prayers. I must go now," she said in conclusion. The parting was an affectionate one. The lover would have kept her at his side if he could have done so, but she assured him here but a short time and went to Nashville, where Luke was commissioned Colonel.

After the battle of Fort Donelson General Grant, the hero of that fight, was temporarily removed from command. The only cause for removing him that has ever been mentioned is that he was a Quaker, and Grant was never received, and of course he could not obey them, but took matters in his own hand and acted independently.

On the 17th of March, 1862, Grant was restored to command, and found the Union army in his district divided, one part being on the east side of the Tennessee at Savannah, while one part was at Crump's Landing on the west bank four miles further up the river, while a third division was at Pittsburg Landing, which was still five miles further up the river.

The loss of Forts Henry, Donelson and Nashville had greatly demoralized the Confederates, and to once more bring the army into something like marching orders, General Sidney Johnston, one of the most efficient commanders in the Southern army, began concentrating all the available forces at Corinth. The wisdom of this action must be acknowledged by all military men. Johnston had learned the kind of a man Grant was. Corinth was the junction of two of the most important railroads in the Mississippi valley—one connecting Memphis, and the other the Mississippi river with the East, and the other leading to all the available States of the South. Still another railroad connected Corinth with Jackson, in West Tennessee.

"Wall, he's turned up agin." "Where is he?" "In camp. It's a God's fact. Saw 'im this mornin'," said old Tom, smoking his short pipe.

"Where?" "In camp. Came past our quarters whar our mess was." "Did you speak with him?" the Colonel asked.

"Yes; axed him whar he'd been, an' he said he'd been layin' 'n th' brush ter shoot a cuss, as he hates. He's been car ter Corinth, but hain't got his man yit. Golly, ye orter see his gun; it's a great, big, long-barreled ole-fashioned rifle. Very thing ter kill a buck."

"He ought to know something about whar the rebels are doing. I wish you would find him, Tom, and send him to me." "I'll do it, Kernel. I'll go right now 'n hunt 'im up," and old Tom rose to his feet and started from the tent to find the mysterious negro; but Blackhawk, as usual, could not be found when sought, and Tom searched in vain.

That evening General Prentiss ordered Colonel Mason to take two hundred men next morning and go over several miles in their advance to reconnoiter, as it was reported that the enemy had been seen in considerable force along the Corinth road.

Almost ever since his arrival at Pittsburg Landing Colonel Mason had heard of skirmishing in their front, and his own pickets had been fired on several times. "It is probably some guerrillas," said the Colonel to himself. "They are prowling through the country, and the woods are full of them. A few companies of cavalry could easily put them to flight."

CARE OF REFRIGERATORS.

How to Keep them Neat, Clean and Sweet.—Points for Housekeepers. During the warm weather the refrigerator comes in for a good share of attention. Aside from its usefulness, a good refrigerator is a nice piece of furniture, and an ornament to any home, yet it takes but very little neglect to render it any thing but ornamental.

Keep it in a cool, dry place, in the dining-room, unless a pantry is more convenient, but it is not advisable to keep it in a cellar, as is often done, for there are few cellars that are not somewhat damp, and when put in such places it does not take very long to ruin the refrigerator.

Always keep the ice-box clean as far as you can, and never allow ice to be placed in it that has at first been washed off. Insist that your iceman wash his ice ere putting in the box, and it will be much easier to keep clean. Never allow the ice to be wholly gone ere getting in more, for twice the quantity of ice will be required to cool the refrigerator than ordinarily.

Once a week, at the least the refrigerator should receive a thorough cleaning. Take out all the victuals and place in a cool place, covering them over to protect them from dust. If there is any ice in it take it out and roll in several thicknesses of old flannel or heavy bagging, and put in a cool place. Remove all the shelves and any adjustable apartments, and wash in warm ammonia water, using a good soap.

Prune Pudding.—Scald one pound of prunes; let them swell in the hot water till soft, drain and extract the stones; spread on a dish, and dredge with flour; take a gill of milk from a quart, stir into it gradually eight tablespoons sifted flour; beat six eggs very light, and stir by degrees into the remainder of the quart of milk, alternating with the batter; add prunes one at a time, stir all very hard, boil about two hours, and serve with sauce or cream.—Boston Budget.

Encounter With a Cat. Charles Stites, of Newark, N. J., had an encounter with a cat recently that he will not soon forget. He was walking between two piles of lumber in the street when his attention was attracted by an ugly growl. He scarcely had time to turn to see whence it came before a cat sprang beneath the boards and planted its teeth in the calf of his leg.

At the funeral of the late Mrs. Henry Hoffman at Sassafrasville, Berks county, Pa., there were used at the funeral feast 200 pies, 75 loaves of bread, 60 dozen rolls and cakes, a calf and a large quantity of ham.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—It is said that sassafras root scattered in dried fruit will keep it from being wormy. —If you wake mornings with headache and lassitude, try whether ventilating your bedrooms will not remedy the trouble.

—No man or woman should do more work of muscle or of brain than he or she can perfectly recover from the fatigue of in a good night's rest. —All fancy hosiery should be put into a strong solution of salt and cold water before wearing, well saturated and dried without wringing, either in the shade or in a warm room.

—According to the Inventive Age, deaths by lightning in this country average only about one in a million of the population annually. Invention will reduce this average, but can not give entire immunity.

—A few spoonfuls of borax solution added to dishwater is much better than using soap, and for all household purposes it is better than ammonia. In preparing the solution for any purpose, it should always be boiled.

—It is better to put handkerchiefs, napkins, tablecloths, etc., into the wash as soon as they become a little soiled, rather than try to make them "do" a day or two longer. They will require less rubbing in washing, and will not wear out so fast.

—No one has such need of varied knowledge and accomplishments as a wife and mother. A mother ought to keep growing mentally—she is expected, by her children, to be a perfect encyclopedia to draw from. She who gives up her reading and interest in living questions of the day loses half her proper self.—St. Louis Magazine.

—The presence of this poisonous gas in a room may be detected as follows: Saturate unglazed paper with a solution of one troy ounce of pure acetate of lead in eight fluid ounces of rain water; let it partially dry, then expose in the room suspected of containing sewer gas. The presence of the gas in any considerable quantity soon blackens the test paper.—American Analyst.

—Our country girls, far more than their city sisters, are the hope of all true social reformers. This republic, with all its possibilities, rests in their charge. Why should not the farmer's wife be as refined, in the true sense of the word, as the groceryman's mate? She should not make the kitchen duties a sort of alpha and omega of existence. She can also attend to drawing-room and domestic affairs if she is a sensible woman.—Ohio Farmer.

—Prune Pudding.—Scald one pound of prunes; let them swell in the hot water till soft, drain and extract the stones; spread on a dish, and dredge with flour; take a gill of milk from a quart, stir into it gradually eight tablespoons sifted flour; beat six eggs very light, and stir by degrees into the remainder of the quart of milk, alternating with the batter; add prunes one at a time, stir all very hard, boil about two hours, and serve with sauce or cream.—Boston Budget.

SEE BOTH SIDES. Advice for Country Boys Just Stepping In to Their Father's Shoes.

Beginners, especially young beginners of limited means, should go slow in making experiments. Fabulous accounts of new oats, potatoes, etc., are heralded yearly through the country to the no small loss to farmers. Enthusiasts will do well where ordinary people fail. A glowing account of a woman's success with bees was given some time since, but "the other side" has been presented, and it looks very different. "Self-distrust is the cause of most of our failures. In the assurance of strength there is strength, and they are the weakest, however strong, who have no faith in themselves or in their powers." Very much indeed of loss and disaster comes of our own neglect, carelessness, imprudence. But, after all, there will be failures, and labor and toil are the lot of all, intended by a kind Providence for our discipline, development, perfection in patience, etc. It is patent and notorious that nearly all great men and women come up from the lowest rounds; and also that their successors very often descend. Most young people try to get away from work, looking upon it as an evil. They should be early taught the wholeness, dignity and necessity as well, of labor, and be led to it reasonably from their earliest years.

Show them "other side"—the worthlessness of idleness; the failure and ruin it brings. Most farm children are attracted more or less by work apparently easier, pleasanter and more respectable! I contend that farm life may and ought to be one of the most attractive spheres of existence. Would it not be greatly to the advantage of all concerned if one-fourth more of our people were cultivating our immense unoccupied territory? I am getting oldish, and sometimes think I will leave the farm and go "somewhere," but when I ask myself "where?" I always conclude to stay where I am. Two farms near me, the former owners having died, have gone down badly, as the boys left them to strangers to rent. One has been sold at great loss; the other is for sale cheap. If one of the boys had stayed and cultivated the places thousands of dollars would have been saved to them. May these instances be useful and timely illustrations to many other boys just stepping into their fathers' shoes. Is it not wise to keep the old homestead for its precious memories, and for many other reasons?—S. M. Palmer, in N. Y. Tribune.



"MOUNT THIS ONE," SAID A LOW, DEEP VOICE.

returned from the dead. They remained here but a short time and went to Nashville, where Luke was commissioned Colonel.

CHAPTER XIV.

'KILL ME, MASSA, AND DE SECRET OB YOUR BIRF DIES.'

After the battle of Fort Donelson General Grant, the hero of that fight, was temporarily removed from command. The only cause for removing him that has ever been mentioned is that he was a Quaker, and Grant was never received, and of course he could not obey them, but took matters in his own hand and acted independently.

On the 17th of March, 1862, Grant was restored to command, and found the Union army in his district divided, one part being on the east side of the Tennessee at Savannah, while one part was at Crump's Landing on the west bank four miles further up the river, while a third division was at Pittsburg Landing, which was still five miles further up the river.

The loss of Forts Henry, Donelson and Nashville had greatly demoralized the Confederates, and to once more bring the army into something like marching orders, General Sidney Johnston, one of the most efficient commanders in the Southern army, began concentrating all the available forces at Corinth. The wisdom of this action must be acknowledged by all military men. Johnston had learned the kind of a man Grant was. Corinth was the junction of two of the most important railroads in the Mississippi valley—one connecting Memphis, and the other the Mississippi river with the East, and the other leading to all the available States of the South. Still another railroad connected Corinth with Jackson, in West Tennessee.

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A PERFECT WOMAN.

The Orator Burke Describes His Wife as She Appeared to Him.

Burke was sustained amid the anxiety and agitation of public life by domestic felicity. "Every care vanishes," he said, "the moment I enter beneath my own roof."

His description of his wife is too long to quote, but we must give an epitome of it. Of her beauty he said it did not arise from features, from complexion or from shape. "She has all three in a high degree, but it is not by these that she touches the heart; it is all that sweetness of temper, benevolence, innocence and sensibility which a face can express that forms her beauty. Her eyes have a mild light, but they awe you when she pleases; they command, like a good man out of office, not by authority, but by virtue. Her stature is not tall, she is not made to be the admiration of every body, but the happiness of one. She has all the firmness that does not exclude delicacy; she has all the softness that does not imply weakness."

"Her voice is a low, soft music, not formed to rule public assemblies, but to charm those who can distinguish a company from a crowd; it has this advantage, you must come close to her to hear it. To describe her body describes her mind; one is the transcript of the other. She discovers the right and wrong of things, not by reasoning, but by sagacity. No person of so few years can know the world better, no person was ever less corrupted by the knowledge. She has a true generosity of temper, the most extravagant can not be more unbounded in their liberality, the most covetous not more cautious in their distribution. Her politeness seems to flow rather from a natural disposition to oblige than from any rules on the subject."

"It is long before she chooses, but then it is fixed forever, and the first hours of romantic friendship are not warmer than hers after the lapse of years. As she never disgraces her good nature by severe reflections on anybody, so she never degrades her judgment by immoderate or ill-placed praises, for every thing violent is contrary to her gentleness of disposition and the evenness of her virtue."

Editorial Privileges. In Japan, newspaper editors are among the class privileged to carry swords.



"WELL, YANK, YOU'VE GOT TO SWING."

prisoner, and, as he had seen but two Union soldiers dead, he concluded that the others had made their escape. It seemed that the guerrillas were not quite sure of their own safety even here. The officers held whispered consultations, and nodded and gesticulated in an excited manner.

"If they intend to murder me, why don't they do it now?" said the prisoner, watching their strange maneuvers. The day wore slowly by, night came, and the prisoner grew nervous. He reasoned that these men would choose darkness for their diabolical work. Murderers are usually too cowardly to perpetrate their heinous crimes in daylight.

There was something peculiarly familiar in

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

The English royal family costs the people only \$2,715,000 a year. It costs us forty times that to be governed by Corporal Tanner, yet we go on trying to persuade ourselves we have the best government under the sun.—*El Dorado Jeffersonian.*

A SPLENDID OFFER.
Having made special arrangements with the publisher of the Topeka Weekly Capital, we are enabled to offer the COURANT and the Topeka Weekly Capital, both one year, for \$2.00. Every Kansas man should have his county paper, for home news, and a paper from the Capital of the state. Give this combination a trial.

KANSAS PATENTS.
The following patents were granted for the week ending July 16, 1889, reported expressly for this paper by Joseph H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and foreign patents, Washington, D. C.

C. M. Garrison, Wichita, roofing sheet; W. W. Kruttsch, Ft. Scott, wood embossing, filling and backing out machine; J. S. Morgan and E. M. Beamblossoms, Emporia, car coupling; C. M. Richards, Ft. Scott, shifting piano action; L. P. Santy, Clements, wire motor.

A PROBLEM.
July 11, instant, Mr. Lloyd Raymer turned the press at the Leader office while that week's edition of that paper was being run off, and when he came over from there to assist in running off the COURANT, which by the way he does every week, he remarked that he was "just one hour and a half in grinding off the Leader with a rest of five minutes between," making just 85 minutes actual time he was at work on that occasion, so, when he began turning off the COURANT, last week, we timed him; and on the first batch of papers, he began grinding at 2 p. m., and stopped at 2:40, making just a 40 minutes run, when he took a rest until 4 o'clock, or an hour and twenty minutes, while we were making up a part of our mail. At 4 o'clock we began on the second, or last, batch of papers, and at 4:25 the last paper of that issue was run off, making just 65 minutes actual time he was at work in running off that week's COURANT, with a good long resting spell, so that he could run off the last batch much faster than he did the first. Now, then, it takes 13 turns of the fly-wheel of the Leader's press to print 2 papers, while it takes but 5 turns of the fly-wheel of the COURANT press to print 1 paper, and suppose that Mr. Raymer was just exactly the same length of time in turning one of these fly-wheels round that he was in making the other revolve once, and he kept up the same rate of speed in running off the two papers, and that he could run off, at that rate of speed, 700 papers on the COURANT press in an hour, how many papers would he have assisted in running off on each of these presses at the respective times; and on which press were the most papers run off, and how many more?

"We want the school boys and girls of this county to solve this problem, and the first one who sends to this office the correct answer shall receive a nice book as a present. 'A Good Fight, and Other Tales,' by Charles Reade.

STRONG CITY ITEMS.
The annual school meeting will take place here, to-day; there is a director and a treasurer to be elected, and there are four candidates in the field, which will create much in the air.

Dan Conacher who was well known in these parts, died in Louisiana, the same day that his brother, Jim, was murdered, near Matfield Green.

Two lots that are held in this city for speculation have been growing on them, so tall that our City Marshal could hide in them very easily.

The City Council has made a levy of 10 m. is tax, for city improvements, that's what it called. But it's prohibition, and the tax payers will wait to it next December.

It is really a shame to have such a cesspool at the stock yard. It's an imposition on the citizens who live near it. If the same thing was on any individual's lot, he would be very soon notified about it. Attend to your business, Messrs. authorities, and don't let the health of our people be in the hands of a corporation.

The work of grading Cottonwood avenue is suspended, for God knows how long.

Mrs. Zollner has sold her household furniture and will soon start for Washington Territory, where her husband is engaged in farming.

Mayor Kirker, who has been on a visit in the east, returned home, last Sunday morning.

G. K. Hagans says that he can teach a child the alphabet, from a horse's side, if it has enough of brands thereon. We believe that story is like the one he tells about flagging trains on the C. & W.

Mr. Ernst Fink, who has been very sick with typhoid fever, is getting better rapidly.

Mr. Barney Lantry returned home, last Saturday evening, from a visit to his old home in New York. He must have enjoyed his visit, as he looks well.

Mrs. B. Lantry and her daughter, Miss Nellie, left Tuesday morning, to visit relatives in Wisconsin.

Business was temporarily suspended, yesterday morning. A mad dog was supposed to have taken the town. The police force was out, and so was a small shout, he sachado down Cottonwood avenue, taking in the excitement.

The Willard W. C. T. U. will meet, Thursday, August 1st, at the Congregational church, at the usual hour. A full attendance is expected.

Mr. G. A. Goudie and a Mr. Lloyd have bought the furniture establishment of Rev. T. J. Pearson & Son, X. L. C. Oba.

MATFIELD GREEN ITEMS.

Rains continue to fall and corn continues to grow. The potato crops was never better.

The hot season has come. The Thermometer registers from 95° to 105°.

Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Bocooc celebrated their 50th year of married life a few days ago. Near 100 friends and relatives took dinner with them, and several speeches were made, suited to the happy occasion.

Dr. W. J. Allison will remove soon to Woneveu, this county, where he can sell patent medicine, in connection with his large practice. The Doctor makes chronic ailments a speciality.

The camp meeting, conducted by the Free Methodists has closed.

A READER.

Quarterly Report of the County Treasurer, Ending July 22nd, 1889.

STATE FUNDS.—\$ 686.03
County Fund, genl. 1,096.16
Court-house Bond interest, .. 128.20
Court-house Bond sinking, .. 9,189.20

TOWNSHIP FUNDS.
Bazaar township genl. 173.49
" delq. road tax, .. 11.72
Cottonwood township genl. 267.02
" road, .. 21.84
Cedar township, genl. 71.84
" road, .. 50.14
Diamond Creek tp bond interest, .. 611.45
" general, .. 18.89
" road, .. 18.89
Falls township, road, .. 370.50
" general, .. 297.04
Toledo twp genl. funds, .. 144.15
" delq. road, .. 89.33

CITY FUNDS.
Cottonwood Falls, overpaid, \$18.47
Strong City, .. 290.53
Judgment Account, .. 77.16
Normal Institute, .. 182.06
County School, unapportioned, .. 182.06

SCHOOL DISTRICT FUNDS.
No. 1, general, .. 135.59
2, general, overpaid, \$5.59, .. 198.83
3, general, .. 64.50
4, general, .. 86.77
5, general, .. 5.83
6, general, overpaid, \$68.25, .. 294.07
7, general, .. 57.18
8, general, .. 150.69
9, State sch'l, .. 45.95
10, general, .. 113.48
11, State sch'l, .. 12.19
12, general, .. 108.56
13, State sch'l, .. 35.24
14, general, overpaid, \$20.01, .. 7.18
15, interest, .. 420.17
16, sinking, .. 4.56
17, general, .. 44.57
18, sinking, .. 22.28
19, general, .. 79.87
20, interest, .. 4.87
21, general, .. 21.14
22, general, .. 104.70
23, general, .. 174.06
24, interest, .. 8.28
25, sinking, .. 12.14
26, general, .. 100.01
27, interest, .. 41.26
28, general, .. 11.66
29, State sch'l, .. 152.00
30, sinking, .. 87.69
31, general, .. 12.72
32, State sch'l, .. 15.97
33, general, .. 96.02
34, general, .. 8.51
35, general, .. 83.24
36, State sch'l, .. 18.55
37, general, .. 220.82
38, State, .. 109.65
39, general, .. 59.12
40, interest, .. 24.95
41, sinking, .. 121.17
42, State sch'l, .. 242.90
43, general, .. 137.20
44, general, .. 14.61
45, sinking, .. 7.51
46, general, .. 92.27
47, interest, .. 426.15
48, sinking, .. 6.47
49, general, .. 110.33
50, sinking, .. 19.61
51, general, .. 24.18
52, sinking, .. 25.79
53, general, .. 41.95
54, general, .. 43.09
55, interest, .. 14.61
56, sinking, .. 19.8
57, general, .. 62.91
58, interest, .. 49.29
59, State sch'l, .. 19.29
60, County, .. 3.11
61, interest, overpaid, \$7.40, .. 81.70
62, sinking, .. 50.30
63, general, .. 25.39
64, interest, .. 29.30
65, general, overpaid, \$72.19, .. 39.94
66, sinking, .. 176.19
67, general, .. 74
68, State sch'l, .. 13.64
69, interest, overpaid, \$13.64, .. 8.34
70, .. 7.37
71, .. 30.53
72, .. 20.75
73, State sch'l, .. 244.00
74, interest, .. 58.08

STATE OF KANSAS.
County of Chase, } ss
I, A. M. Brees, Treasurer of said county, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above and foregoing is a true and correct statement of the funds on hand in the County Treasury, and that they are correctly apportioned to the various funds as I verily believe.

A. M. BREESE, County Treasurer.
Sworn and subscribed to before me this 24th day of July, A. D., 1889.
J. S. STANLEY, County Clerk.

Bills Allowed by the Board of County Commissioners.

The following is the statement of the accounts by the Board of County Commissioners at their regular session held July 1, 2 and 3, 1889:

NAME	WHAT FOR	AMOUNT
M D Lyle, assessing Toledo township	..	\$ 82.52
E S Elliott " Bazaar township	..	192.00
C N Moody, assessing Cottonwood twp	..	68.80
Wm H Hunt, same	..	4.00
A B Emerson, chairman same	..	3.00
C C Smith, same	..	3.00
Wm H Hunt, same	..	10.00
C A Mead, Sr, same	..	15.00
Fritz A Ronger, viewer Cottonwood road	..	2.00
John McCarthy, same	..	2.00
Marion Joy, same	..	2.00
H C Varnum, viewer Becker road	..	2.00
J L Ellis, same	..	2.00
L Becker, chairman same	..	1.50
Peter Schmitt, same	..	1.50
Wm Becker, mar, same	..	1.50
Wm Watson, damage on same	..	80.00
J H Keely, viewer Courtwright road	..	2.00
Wm Osborn, same	..	2.00
Mihari Courtwright, chairman same	..	1.50
J D Hayward, same	..	1.50
D J Hayward, damage on same	..	102.00
J W Griffiths, base stone for Court House steps	..	10.00
F P Cochran, same	..	125.00
R F Largent, mds for pauper	..	90.29
J S Stanley, Co. clerk's salary and postage	..	296.60
J H Frey, assessor Diamond creek twp	..	75.00
G W Hooock, medical attendance on pauper	..	80.00
C S Jones, wood for pauper	..	10.50
E A Kinne, boarding prisoners janitor, etc	..	315.80
Geo McDonald, coal for pauper	..	15.75
Dr H K Schmidt, medical attendance on pauper	..	10.00
Self Larkin, boarding pauper	..	6.00
Joseph Herring, same	..	20.00
John & Roberts, coal for same	..	20.00
W M Mercer, coal for pauper	..	19.00
J G Winters, mds for same	..	89.95
Louis Durbin, coal for same	..	1.53
J M Durbin & Co, stationery for Co	..	31.50
P C Jeffrey, mds for pauper	..	38.77
H S Lincoln, rent same	..	3.00
John Barker, board same	..	29.00
Marand Philion, care same	..	15.00
C N Turner, taking insane to asylum	..	9.50
L M Kinsman, mds for pauper	..	2.70
Alf Naylor, care of pauper	..	1.50
J M Tuttle, mds for same	..	4.70
James J Holmes, same	..	7.82
C S Wheeler & Co, same	..	5.00
Emma Wadlock, care of same	..	19.00
Johnson & Kirker, mds for county	..	19.00
Lewis W Hock, setting glass for Co	..	6.00
A Drummond, chairman road survey	..	1.50
Edwin Gauvey, same	..	1.50
E A Kinne, same	..	1.50
Wm Laub, same	..	1.50
E A Hildebrand, lumber for county	..	18.57
John Frey, surveyors fees	..	21.00
W A Morgan, Co printing	..	28.50
W Y Morgan, same	..	3.00
J W Wilson, same	..	9.00
J M Warren, same	..	9.00
A M Brees, Co Treasurer's salary post-ages and exp	..	308.47
J W Grayson, assessing Cedar twp	..	45.00
W O Grayson, mds for pauper	..	21.00
M D Lyle, assessing Toledo twp	..	82.00
H Frey, Diamond creek twp	..	99.00
C C Evans, assessing Fallstwp	..	15.00
A Gosner, Co. treasurer's stamp and paper	..	3.00
R B Patton, work on Elm Dale bridge	..	4.09
W A Kinne, sheriff term fees	..	26.55
Geo W Taylor, clerk same	..	27.00
Same, State vs Mahlon	..	14.30
E A Kinne, sheriff same	..	8.29
A G Starbuck, same	..	19.50
W W Sigler, same	..	3.49
Jack Hart, same	..	1.80
Geo Ferrer, same	..	3.30
E F Bauer, same	..	1.80
Jack Biecar, same	..	1.80
W B Holmes, same	..	3.30
D M McFarland, same	..	1.50
G F Hardin, same	..	1.50
D C Ellsworth, J P fee state vs Richard	..	3.00
E A Kinne, sheriff fee same	..	7.55
Arthur Gray, witness grand jury	..	1.50
G W Warren, witness state vs Ryan	..	10.10
Bernard McCabe, same	..	10.50
John G Smith, same	..	9.00
John Bowdoin, same	..	15.97
E W Ellis, clerk's fees	..	1.00
Geo W Hayden, same	..	1.25
Same, State vs Mahlon	..	8.15
E A Kinne, sheriff's fees same	..	8.15
John McKinley, witness same	..	1.80
J Zimmerman, same	..	1.80
A F Fritze, same	..	1.80
G K Hagans, same	..	1.80
M C Newton, same	..	1.50
J Zimmerman, same	..	1.50
Charles Shofe, same	..	1.80
J C Ricard, same	..	1.80
C C Evans, assessing Fallstwp	..	321.80
J M Rose, Probate Judge salary	..	107.00
C B Hamilton books and blanks for Co	..	15.40
G G Miller, same	..	10.00
Ann Mitchell, board of same	..	40.00
J M Tuttle, mds for same	..	2.05
C J Spain, board for same	..	2.00
W J Grayson, assessing Cedar twp	..	30.00
C C Evans, aversing poor	..	10.29
C B Hamilton, blanks for county	..	29.00
Walt & Crummett, rent for pauper	..	9.19
W H Holsinger, mds for county	..	9.19
T Harris, Boarding pauper	..	21.00
Fra Meich, same	..	19.50
E D Replige, mds for pauper	..	21.95
Wm Rich, medical attend on pauper	..	18.00
Marion Joy, same	..	1.00
J W Clayton, care of same	..	5.00
E A Kinne, washing for prisoners	..	2.50
Sam Bowdoin, mds for pauper	..	9.50
B F Talbot, mds for pauper	..	9.50
W E Timmons, county printing	..	12.95
Same, same	..	61.00
W Y Morgan, same	..	57.02
C L Conway, med attend on insane	..	18.00
J S Stanley, same	..	18.00
Safford Mercantile Co, mds for pauper	..	42.15
Wm Gass, same	..	1.50
R B Surles, same	..	9.00
H S Lincoln, rent for pauper	..	1.00
C W Jones, same	..	1.00
Same, Co sup't salary	..	275.00
Andrew White, med attend on pauper	..	6.00
B F Talbot, same	..	6.00
Geo W Crane & Co, books for Co	..	29.50
A Stille, Boarding pauper	..	12.50
C W Jones, P fee State vs Hotchkiss	..	3.75
Bert Smith, sheriff's fee same	..	4.90
C W Jones, J P fee State vs Douglas	..	3.70
E A Kinne, sheriff same	..	3.70
C W Jones, J P fee state vs Douglas	..	4.90
lass	..	4.90
E A Kinne, Sheriff same	..	3.55
W H Jones, same	..	3.55
Chas Hagans, constable same	..	30.85
F M Jones, witness same	..	3.80
John Barker, same	..	9.00
F Forester, same	..	9.00
Andy Wagon, same	..	8.00
Len Clay, same	..	1.40
Roy Harrow, same	..	1.30
Ollie Fish, same	..	2.00
Will Becker, same	..	2.00
Will Forester, same	..	1.30
Bert Chamberlain, same	..	1.30
Bert Melvins, same	..	1.30
Jim Ferry, juror same	..	80.00
A M White, same	..	2.00
M C Newton, same	..	2.00
Jeff Dougherty, same	..	1.70
Wm Ingraine, same	..	1.50
John Barker, same	..	5.30
W Eater, same	..	1.30
H P Coe, same	..	1.50
Jesse Math, same	..	1.50
E H Smith, same	..	1.30
J H Swank, same	..	80.00
B L Spencer, same	..	1.70
Newton Stout, same	..	1.30
J B Moore, same	..	1.50
Dr Brown, same	..	1.50
H S Lincoln, Coroner's fees conacher	..	8.30
Invest	..	1.00
J J S Stanley, County Clerk within and for Chase county, Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the bills and accounts allowed by the Board of County Commissioners at the regular session held July 1, 2 and 3, 1889.	..	\$509.97
W H Holsinger, same	..	1.50
W M Harris, Commissioner's salary	..	22.25
W H Holsinger, same	..	18.00
G S Ford, same	..	20.40
T M Zane, med attend on pauper	..	2.50
W H Nicholson, grand jury witness	..	1.50
C H Holtman, med for pauper	..	25.10
A M Brees, Jurors fees May term court	..	519.70
C M Maulle, mds for pauper	..	18.20
Total	..	\$509.97
J. J. S. Stanley, County Clerk within and for Chase county, Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the bills and accounts allowed by the Board of County Commissioners at the regular session held July 1, 2 and 3, 1889.	..	
Witness my hand and seal this 6th day of July, 1889.	..	
J. S. STANLEY, County Clerk	..	

H. F. GILLETT,
SUCCESSOR TO
CAMPBELL & GILLETT,
DEALER IN
Shelf and Heavy Hardware,
CUTLERY, TINWARE, &c., and the finest line of
COOKING & HEATING STOVES
In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated

WOOD-MOWER
And the best make of
Agricultural Implements and Machinery.
STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE.
Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.
COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS.

JULIUS REMY,
Torsorial Artist.
Cottonwood Falls, - - - - - Kansas.
SHOP WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY.



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

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

AGENTS!
SOCIAL MIRROR;
Or Social and Moral Culture.
Introduced by ROSE ELIZABETH CLEVELAND, is having the largest sale of any strictly subscription book published.
Terms and circulars free: if you mean business and want to commence work at once, send \$1 for outfit. EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY GUARANTEED. Hoping to secure your services for 1889, we are—Yours truly.
LYMAN W. DICKERSON & CO.
919 Olive Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
(Mention this Paper.)

Notice of application to purchase School Land.
The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will, on the 15th day of July, 1889, make an application in the Probate Court of Chase County, Kansas to purchase the following described school land, situated in the organized County of Chase, Kansas, viz: the North west quarter of sec. 16, Township 21, Range 8. He names the following persons to prove his settlement, continuous residence, and improvements, viz: Albin Brandley, residence Bazaar, and Joseph House, residence Bazaar, both of Cottonwood Falls, County of Chase, Kansas, this 10th day of July, 1889.
CHARLES MORRIS Petitioner.

J. W. MCWILLIAMS'
Chase County Land Agency
Railroad or Syndicate Lands. Will buy or sell wild lands or Improve Farms.
—AND LOANS MONEY.—
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS
ap27-lyr

AGENTS, READ THIS!
LANDS
We want agents to represent us in every neighborhood, in the sale of New and Valuable Acres, which will produce \$1000 to \$10000 annually. Those desiring easy and respectable employment, either sex, where a C. A. Johnson, or other, can be secured at once. A FREE TEST—We absolutely furnish on approval, Free of charge, to all applicants, so that you may know just what you can make before ordering supplies. Thousands of people are now reaping good rewards from engaging with us, and you can do the same. Don't let anything prevent you. It is honorable, respectable and profitable.
We have a large stock of the large RICH PREMIUMS commissions allowed agents, we give away to each, Fine Premiums, which are valuable and beautiful. We want the names of all persons who desire to better their condition, and will show you how to become prosperous and happy. It will cost you nothing but a postage stamp, and you will be amply repaid for your trouble. We particularly desire correspondence with Disabled Veterans, Teachers, or those of all classes who have been unfortunate in business in the past. By writing quickly you will soon discover the great advantage in being first in the field. Free instructions given on application. Address
FRANK A. MILLS & CO.,
Charlotte, Mich.

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. fe23-1f

THOS. H. GRISHAM
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
Office upstairs in National Bank building
COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS-
fe23-1f

G. N. STERRY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EMPORIA, KANSAS,
Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kansas, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein.
- 7-13 1f.

JOHN V. SANDERS, 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 and the energy possessed by both of them, and no case will be refused on account of its business, or on account

The Chase County Courant. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1889. W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall we, no favor sway; Hew to the line, let he chips fall where they may.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for line, 1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in., 11 in., 12 in., 13 in., 14 in., 15 in., 16 in., 17 in., 18 in., 19 in., 20 in.

Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first insertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion; double price for black letter, or for items under the head of "Local Short Stops."

No due bills for patent medicines or other goods taken on advertising; that is, we will not advertise for manufacturers of goods and then pay them, in addition to the advertising, as much cash, if not more than the articles advertised are worth, for the privilege of advertising their goods.

TIME TABLE. TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R. EAST. ALEX. N.Y. EX. R. EX. L.P. Pass. 4 ft.

WABT. CAL. L. PAS. DEN. X. TEX. TIME TABLE. WABT. CAL. L. PAS. DEN. X. TEX. TIME TABLE.

C. K. & W. R. R. EAST. Pass. Frt. Mixed. Lost Springs, Burdick, Diamond Springs, Hymer, Evans, Strong City, Cottonwood Falls, Bazar, WEST. Pass. Frt. Mixed. Bazar, Cottonwood Falls, Strong City, Evans, Hymer, Diamond Springs, Burdick, Lost Springs.

Only Temperance Bitters Known.

VINEGAR BITTERS. PURELY VEGETABLE. FREE FROM ALCOHOL. DE WALKER'S CALIFORNIA LIQUORS.

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 herbs.

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

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Cloudy, Tuesday morning. Mr. B. F. Wasson is in town. Subscribe for the COURANT. Mr. L. T. Drake was down to Emporia, Tuesday.

Mr. A. C. Cox was down to Emporia, Tuesday. Mr. Geo. Clover, of Emporia, was in town, this week.

Mr. D. S. Sauble, of Cedar Point, was in town, yesterday. Mr. Jim Hall, of Emporia, was at Strong City, Saturday.

Mrs. S. U. Kellogg was down to Emporia, last Thursday. Mr. C. M. Frye returned, Saturday, from his visit at Chopata.

Cabinet photos, at \$2 per dozen, at Mrs. Maule's, for ten days. Mr. Roland Roberts has put a new surry among his liver outlets.

Mr. E. Link shipped a car load of hogs to Kansas City, yesterday. Mr. John O'Rourke, of Strong City, was up at Herrington, last week.

Mr. E. L. Turner, wife and children were down to Emporia, Saturday. Mr. C. E. McDowell took a car load of cattle to Kansas City, last night.

Mr. Scott E. Winne has put an elegant upright piano into his parlor. Mrs. S. U. Kellogg has been quite sick, at the Lee ranch, on South Fork.

Miss Emma Kilgore, of Strong City, has gone on a visit to Muncie, Indiana. Mrs. H. C. Miller, of Strong City, has gone to her old Ohio home, on a visit.

Mr. V. Gasset, of Morris county, was visiting friends in Strong City, last week. Prof. L. A. Lowther has returned from his visit at his old home in West Virginia.

Mr. John Shofe moved into his new residence, east of the Court-house, last Tuesday. Mr. Sam Thomas has been appointed postmaster at Elmdale, vice Mr. J. R. Jeffrey.

Misses Luella P. and Nannie Pugh have returned home from their visit at Hutchinson. Mr. Henry Weibrecht, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, last week, visiting friends.

Messrs. T. E. Pratt, L. Link and W. A. Waddell were down to Emporia, last Thursday. Mr. Milton C. Gray was down to Emporia, last Thursday and Friday. Also, last Tuesday.

Mrs. J. F. Kirker, of Strong City, was at Florence, last week, visiting her sister, Mrs. C. A. Britton. J. W. Ferry has a nicely fitted up ice cream parlor and lemonade and cigar stand at Central Hotel.

The Messrs. Ettlinger, of Topeka, were visiting Messrs. A. & N. B. Berry, of Strong City, last week. There was a hard wind and rain, Saturday night, and good rains, Monday and Tuesday, and yesterday.

One of the hands working on the farm of Mr. A. S. Howard was overcome by heat, last Friday afternoon. Mrs. Geo. B. Carson was down to Emporia, from last Thursday until Sunday evening, visiting her parents.

Mr. John R. Sharp, who is now running a blacksmith shop at Woveuse, was in town, Sunday, visiting his family. Messrs. H. Brandley, B. F. Talkington and H. S. Lincoln, of Matfield Green, were in town, Tuesday, on business.

County Treasurer A. M. Breese was down to Topeka, last week, making a quarterly settlement with the State Treasurer. Mr. E. Link has our thanks for a nice supply of pie plant. He says he has plenty more that will do for canning purposes.

We will soon resume publishing the "Crimes of a Nation," as they have been unavoidably crowded out for some time past. Mr. D. A. Ellsworth, of Strong City, has accepted a position as Principal of a school in a Wyoming town, at a salary of \$1,000 per annum.

Mr. Bert Dunlap, the printer, went to Florence, Tuesday, to visit his folks; and, from there, he will go to Parsons, in a few days, to go to work there. Mr. W. P. Martin arrived home, last Sunday, from Los Angeles, California, where he was at the death bed, and burial of his father, Mr. Leroy Martin, last week.

Miss Mabel Brockett, of Topeka, arrived here, last Saturday, on a visit to her school mates, and to visit her grand-ma, Mrs. Margaret Kellogg, on Peyton creek. Mr. J. S. Standiford and family, who moved from Buck creek, in this county, to Missouri, last spring, are now located at West Plains, Howell county, in that State.

On Monday night, lightning struck the ground, very close to the house of Mr. Geo. Oliver, on Buck creek, stunning Heinie Arndt who was on a pony near the barn. Mrs. Jabin Johnson has returned home from her visit at Emporia, accompanied by Mrs. Tom Jones and son, of La Junta, Col., who will visit here for a while.

Mr. J. J. Comer having bought the interest of Dr. W. H. Carter in the store of Smith & Carter, the firm name of that house, in the future, will be Smith & Comer. Mr. Ed. Brown, who had his left leg broken in the Clements cyclone, came to town, last Thursday, to visit friends here, before going on a visit to Ohio. He is walking on crutches.

Mr. T. B. Johnston came home, Saturday, from St. Louis, Mo., where he is putting up two fruit and vegetable refrigerators, and he accompanied by his wife, returned there, Tuesday. Mr. Dan McGinley, of Strong City, who was taken so seriously ill, on Saturday night, July 13th, an account of which was published in last week's COURANT, is again well and about.

Saturday night, lightning went down the chimney at Mr. H. Tilton's, who lives in the Parker house, east of Strong City, and knocked his stove about some, however, doing no damage. Mrs. R. M. Watson and children arrived, yesterday, accompanied by Misses Minnie and Cora Wagner, two experienced teachers from Kansas—Elma (Washington Ty.) Chronicle, July 6, '89.

Mr. Emile Humbert has traded his property in this city to Mrs. Maule, of the photograph gallery, for her eighty-acre farm, four miles southeast of Matfield Green, and moved on to the same, yesterday.

Mr. S. M. Talkington, of Cedar Point, was in town, Tuesday. He is still carrying his left arm in a sling, from his having accidentally shot himself through that hand, wrist and arm, several months ago.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Braze returned, last Friday, from Excelsior Springs, Mo., where they had gone the week before, for the health of Mr. Braze who is now lying very low, with dropsy, at his home in this city.

The Premium List of the next county fair is now out, and partly distributed. Now, let the farmers and every one else in the county exert every energy to make the coming fair the best we have ever held in this county.

Farmers are getting step-ladders to climb up to gather the corn.—Republican Ex. Yes; and they will be keeping the same step-ladders to climb down to the prices they will get for their corn.

Fred. Hull, who killed Jim Conner, was taken before Squire D. C. Ellsworth, Monday morning, and he waived an examination and was remanded to jail, without bail, to await his trial at the next term of the District Court.

The wife of Mr. J. I. Johnson, at the head of Peyton creek, was taken sick, Wednesday morning of last week, with apoplexy, and died at noon that day. The many friends of Mr. Johnson sympathize with him in his sudden bereavement.

The French Society which met, at Florence, on the 14th instant, to celebrate the fall of the bastille, elected F. Bernard, of Chase county, President for the ensuing year; F. Laloge, of Chase, Treasurer, and A. Bichet, of Marion, Secretary.

The shipments of cattle from Strong City to Kansas City, last week, were: Ben Arnold, 2 cars; H. S. F. Davis, 1 car; Wm. Albertson, 2 cars; J. H. Sorbiner, 4 cars; Wm. Norton, 1 car; E. T. Baker, 2 cars; C. Wilson, 1 car; Cal Pendergrass, 1 car.

FREE—Send 2c. Stamp for sample of "Rice's Catarrhine," cures Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Asthma. 25 and 50 cents a box by mail. Agents wanted. Write for terms.

H. P. BRAND & Co. Manufacturers, Sarcoxie, Mo. The farmers of the country will have an opportunity, this fall, to make their influence felt in the local elections, and if they will only make an united effort, they can send to the rear the little rings and "cliques" which have been running things, and put men of their own choice in control of affairs.

The influence of animal magnetism, electricity, or what-ever-you-may-call-it, is wonderful, e. g. Shortly after the drum and pipe of the stove in the Council Chamber in this city had been knocked over and the top of the stove broken, news was received here that Harper had lately been "raising Cain" with his family, out in Colorado.

There was a very heavy fall of rain, Tuesday night, and yesterday morning, the river was within six feet of the bridge, with a sink hole in the north approach to the bridge, and the street cars did not cross the bridge until the hole was filled up, about noon; and the north foundation of the flour mill, underneath the entrance, caved in.

The Kansas City, Wyandotte and Northwestern R. R. has completed its line from Tonganoxie to Lawrence, and is now reconstructing the Carbondale road, putting down new ties and laying the track with steel rails. The engineers started, Monday, to survey the line from Carbondale to Wichita, and they may be expected here in a few days.

Even the most radical Republicans of the county admit the reliability of the COURANT. Just last Friday, while talking to Judge J. M. Rose, Sheriff E. A. Kinne, said, in a most emphatic manner: "The COURANT is good authority," repeating the statement several times, for fear the judge would not understand him, and so loud that parties walking along the street could hear him.

Married, on Wednesday, July 17, 1889, at the home of the bride's parents in Lyon county, Miss Edith Hyle and Mr. C. H. Stuck. Miss Hyle was a very popular teacher in the public schools of this city, last year, and Mr. Stuck is a traveling salesman for the A. S. Leonard boot and shoe house of Chicago, Ill. They will make their future home at the Howard House, Newton, Kansas.

This is annual school meeting day in Kansas. Each succeeding year this event assumes a more important phase, and the people take a deeper interest in trying to advance the school interests of their respective districts. Petty jealousies and neighborhood strifes are being gradually laid aside in the interest of the school, which accounts for much of the advancement, in late years, of the district schools.

Mrs. T. W. Hardesty started to Eureka Springs, last Saturday, for her health, intending to make the trip by piece meals, visiting friends at Topeka and other points along the road; but by the time she reached Emporia she was taken so sick she had to stop there and telegraph for Mr. Hardesty who went on the first train he could, that evening, and brought her home, the next day. She is now much better.

Mr. A. D. Rilea is my authorized agent, and he will sell you cherry trees at 40 cents, each, and pear trees at 35 and 40 cents, grafted 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, Toledo Nursery.

It was suggested to us, the other day, that, since the Council had passed an ordinance requiring dogs running at large to be muzzled, they should now pass an ordinance preventing Billy goats from running at large; and we asked: "Why, what harm are Billy goats doing?" and the party making the suggestion replied: "The furniture and stove in the Council chamber might be butted over by a Billy goat if such an animal was present at a meeting of the Council and should happen to get angry because the members of the Council did not do just as his goatship thought they ought to do, and it might create an additional levy of taxes to meet the expenses of the city in paying for repairs of broken furniture and disabled stoves."

We clip from a Republican contemporary the following: "Cattlemen are shipping into Kansas City at a lively rate, and within the next thirty days the bulk of the cattle ready for market will be sent in." Now, we would like to ask that same contemporary if it ever has stopped to figure on how much less Mr. E. T. Baker, a Republican, of this county, will have to take for his 300 head of 1,350-pound steers, this year, under a Republican Administration, than he had to take, last year, under a Democratic Administration, for the same number of like cattle, and that is the kind he always has.

We are told Mr. Baker got \$4.95 per cwt. for his cattle, last year, and that the price he got for his shipment last week, was \$3.45 per cwt., or a decrease of \$1.50 per cwt., since last year. Now, if his steers averaged 1,350 pounds, last year, and will average the same, this year as last, here is a decrease, or loss, if you please, of \$20.25 on each steer, from the price of last year, or a total loss of \$6,075 to Mr. Baker, on the 300 steers he has been fattening, this year. Then, again, Mr. Baker could and did buy granulated sugar at 14 pounds for a dollar, last year, under a Democratic Administration, while, this year, under a Republican Administration, he has to be satisfied with 9 pounds of the same kind of sugar for a dollar, and the prices of other necessities of life increased, in proportion, over those of last year. Now, please, ye Republican organs, to give us some more answers on tariff reform, "home rule, American industries, good markets, and opposition to dependence on other countries," and especially the "American industries," when 2,500 miners at Streator, Illinois, are living on bread and water, and at Braidwood, the same State, 3,000 women and children are suffering for bread, and at Pittsburgh, Pa., where it takes 100 Pinkerton men, armed with Springfield rifles, and a Sheriff's posse of 525 men to keep down the "strikers" of the Homestead Bessemer Steel Works, of Carnegie, Phipps & Co., for an account of which see last week's Republican papers, as well as Democratic; also, of the "good markets" that are so depressed, after four months of Republican rule, that the bottom has almost dropped out of them, and also of "opposition to dependence upon other countries" when we get our fashions from Paris, and the price of our bread stuffs depends upon the Liverpool market, unless some millionaire, like "old" Hutchinson, makes a corner on wheat or some other of our cereals, by buying from the producers, at greatly reduced prices, and then sells to the consumers, at greatly enhanced prices, making his other millions out of the speculation, as he did last year; yes, and please to "dove-tail" a little of the "home rule" into the "metropolitan police" system of the State of Kansas.

COMRADES, ATTENTION! Newsom & Knowland, Pension Attorneys, at Anderson, Ind., are on a raid through Kansas, and will be at Central Hotel, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, from Thursday, July 25, to Monday, July 29, 1889; and they want every soldier in reach to come and see them. They write more claims and have better success than any Attorneys in the west, and have come to Kansas to get all the old Comrades who have not applied or want an increase. Don't fail to see them. NEWSOM & KNOWLAND.

A CHANCE FOR A GOOD 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, June 11th, 1889.

WIRE CLOTH AND SCREEN DOORS AT H. F. GILLET'S. 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. feb16-17 Just received, at Mrs. Oliver's, a new and large stock of millinery and hair goods. j6-17 Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefertigte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Ubrwerke sind seine besondere Spezialit. aug5-7 Brown & Roberts have all the furniture and undertaking goods in Cottonwood Falls, and will sell them cheap.

Read the advertisement of Carson & Frye in this week's COURANT. Don't forget that Bauerle has ice cream. Music boxes at Ford's jewelry store, not the old fashioned kind that sound like a Jew's harp, but boxes with tunes that can not be distinguished from the finest harps and pianos.

J. J. Vestering, the photographer at Burns, Marion county, makes a speciality of enlarging pictures, and guarantees satisfaction. jv25-2w 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.

OUR REDUCTIONS

THIS WEEK.

Ladies' seamless hose, regular 25c. grade, 3 pair for 50c. All 10c. Sateens down to 8c. All 14c. " " " 10c. All 20c. " " " 15c. All 25c. " " " 18c.

25 PER CENT. OFF

of all Parasols

Fancy bordered handkerchiefs, 6 for 25c. A few Challies at 4c. to close out, these were 7c-yd. Ladies' linen ulsters at 25c, each. Men's linen Coats at 50c, each. All 2 1/2c. Ginghams reduced to 9c. Good all linen towels size 17 by 28 inches at 7 1/2c. Good crash toweling at 5c. per yd. Good all linen crash toweling at 8 1/2c. per yd.

A lot of gilt and wool braid trimmings at just one half the regular PRICES.

A big lot of buttons, regular price from 10c. to 25c, per doz. All reduced to 10c. per doz. All white goods will be marked lower than ever, to close.

See the big lot of Boys' and Misses' hose, in the window, at 3 pair for 25c.

YOURS, RESPECTFULLY,

CARSON & FRYE,

(Loose's Old Stand.) Cottonwood Falls, Kansas

LAND CONTESTS DECIDED.

Our Washington correspondent sends us the following information. The names of the successful parties are printed in capital letters: KANSAS—TOPEKA. GEO. W. ADCKOCK vs Lafayette Holmes.

C. H. DISHAM vs James Hollingsworth and George W. Francis. ANDREW C. THOMAS vs Jacob F. K. Murphy.

Charles Richmond vs. JAMES G. JACKMAN. A. M. TAYLOR vs. United States. A. M. VAN LANNINGHAM vs. United States.

HARRISON SHERMAN vs. Abel N. Benedict, Thomas McGuffin, Transference. Lewis S. Henion vs. THOMAS W. Margan and Reuben Small.

MARTIN CROW vs. G. H. Howe. SALINA. Edward A. Kiggus vs. WILLIAM EVERETT. S. T. LEWIS vs. ALANSON M. CLARK.

HUMPHREYS'

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions, used for many years in private practice with success, and for over thirty years used by the people. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named.

Table with columns: DISEASE, SPECIFIC, PRICE. Includes: Fever, Congestion, Inflammation, Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic, etc.

SPECIFICS

Table with columns: DISEASE, SPECIFIC, PRICE. Includes: Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria, Headache, Stomach Pain, etc.

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THE BURGLAR'S WIFE.



AFON is a small and beautiful village of Central Indiana, only a few minutes' ride from Indianapolis, the city of railroads. Its shady streets and neat but unpresuming houses bespeak of thrift and contentment.

There is a large hill at the edge of town, which, at the time when this story begins, was robed with the verdure of summer. There, peeping out among the green tops of the trees and shrubbery, was the house of Colonel William Kane, the magnate of the village. He had been an officer in the Federal army, and it was whispered around that his wealth had sprung from despoiled Southern plantations and robbed staples. Perhaps there was a shadow of truth in this statement and perhaps not. But, be that as it may, his home was that of a man of influence.

This pleasant villa was made more pleasant by the presence of a daughter—Ethel Kane. The Colonel's daughter was beautiful. A perfect type of blonde, a trifle below ordinary stature, with large blue eyes, shaded with long silken lashes, a complexion which drove all Afon's beauty fairly mad with envy, lips red as June cherries, slow could she have been other than beautiful!

Ethel Kane was a dutiful daughter. With the tenderness accorded only to women, she would comfort her father when, suffering from an attack of the gout, he would become crabbed and unpleasant, and laughing and joking with him when some happy speculation would cause him to become more than customarily jovial. Colonel Kane fairly idolized his fair daughter, and often, in imagination, saw her the petted wife of some duke or nobleman. The idea that she would marry or even love a man of common birth never entered the old man's head.

Karl Douglass was a young school-master at the village of Afon. Well educated and intelligent, he was accepted as a member of the best society of the town, and it was at a social gathering of the elite that he first saw Ethel Kane. When he looked into her modest face and met her innocent gaze with his dark eyes, he knew at once that he was in danger, yet strove not to escape his impending fate. He sought an introduction, and before the company dispersed had conferred enough with the idol of the Kane mansion to know that he was made in love.

With Ethel Kane it was but little different. Her heart which had known no other love than for father and mother, had found another object for its devotion. The dark eyes of the young pedagogue had captured her. Turn as she might she was haunted by the dark and poetic gleam of those soulful eyes.

Three months later and young Douglass and Ethel Kane were avowed lovers. Colonel Kane soon discovered their love and determined to put a stop to it at once. Accordingly he saw young Douglass, and in tones more forcible than polite, warned him never again to speak to his daughter. Then he roundly scolded Ethel, herself, and threatened to send her away to a distant boarding-school.

As is usual in such cases, the young people's love was but strengthened by opposition. They arranged an elopement, and ere many hours were gone by, were secretly married.

Colonel Kane was fairly crazed with anger when he was informed of the matter. Wrathfully he drove his daughter from his sight, adjuring her never to come within his sight again. With a heavy heart over the anger of her parent, yet light over the happiness which she anticipated with her handsome young husband, she turned away from her home, leaving behind an angry father and a sorrowing mother.

As is too often the case with young men, Karl Douglass had lived up to his income, and aside from his monthly salary, was penniless. Through the exertions of Colonel Kane, who spared no pains to punish his daughter for her marriage, Douglass was turned out of his situation as a teacher at Afon Academy.

Adrift in the world, seeking employment and finding none, was the fate of the young teacher. He had no trade and was entirely dependent upon his education for a living.

A year later found the young couple occupying miserable quarters in a tenement-house in one of the lowest sections of Chicago. Starvation was staring them in the face. The rose had faded to white on Ethel's cheek, and the bright eyes of Karl Douglass had lost its lustre. But their passionate love for each other remained untroubled. Still, as of yore, they talked of love and home, and longed and prayed for better days. But they came not.

A beautiful brown-eyed little babe had blessed them with its presence. Can we say blessed them? I fear not. It was a constant source of pain. Its mother was un-



healthy, and could not afford it proper nourishment. For the want of which it would die. Such thoughts burned in the mind of Karl Douglass as he walked the streets of the great city in fruitless efforts to find work. Oh! if he could find work of any kind! But try as he might, all avenues of employment were closed before him.

"I will be driven to it!" he muttered. Aye, driven to desperation. That night he did not return as usual to the humble lodgings. With a pale and anxious face Ethel awaited the arrival of her husband.

"What he never come?" she thought. "What can have happened?" And she cried again, and again, until even her tears, like all other friends, had deserted her.

It was late at night when Karl Douglass entered the dismal room. His eyes shone with an unnatural light. He could not rest. Anxiously he paced the floor until daybreak. The sound of footsteps were heard without, —the heavy tread of the officers of the law. Drawing a parcel from his breast-pocket, Karl gave it to his astonished wife, and said, in a quick, hurried tone:

"Take it! I must go. God help you, my darling, and our child. Wait for me here. I will return."

Before Ethel could realize what had happened, she was left alone. Karl Douglass was gone. She heard the confused sound of his voice in the outer hall and the sound of altercation, but she divined not the cause. Then all became still. She had avoiced.

After an hour she regained consciousness. Save her babe she was alone, and as she gazed upon the pinched features of the sleeping child, and saw death plainly stamped upon its wan face, she felt more miserable than if she had been alone.

She examined the packet. It was a roll of money. Then flashed across her mind the reason of her husband's flight.

"All for me!" she sadly exclaimed. "I have been the cause of his ruin. Oh! for his sake—not mine—I wish that I had never met him."

She was aroused from her reverie by the entrance of Biddy Malone, an old Irish woman, who also lived in the miserable tenement.

"Shure, mum," said she, in a tone of pity, "an' Teddy sez that the peelers hev got Master Douglass."

"What is that, Mrs. Malone? I do not understand."

"Ah! me poor darlint! ye are not uter sich talk, at all, at all. I mane as how he hev been arrested. Sure, its mysself that's been hauled up this many a toime in ould Black Mariar fur bein' a leetle too fray with their craytur; but I am shure it is not Misther Douglass that is uter it. They say he robbed some ould villin's house last night, and the cops hev pulled him. He wan't sharp en zugi ter work sich a racket, pore man."

Ethel heard no more. Snatching her child from the pallet upon which it lay, she hastened to the police station.

Her husband was on trial. She heard his noble voice, shaken by grief, as he acknowledged his guilt.

"Yes, I did it."

With a cry of despair, Ethel ran up to the judge.

"Oh! judge, let him go. He did it for me; have him the money—take it. Let me starve with Karl! Don't send him off to prison!"

The judge had witnessed many pitiful scenes and had steeled his heart against such appeals, but a glance at that wan face told him that she was not one of the common herd. The gentler nature arose within him. He ordered her removed to a place of comfort, assuring her that he would do leniently with her husband as the law would allow.

Karl Douglass was sentenced to Joliet for one year. His crime was one that would have called for three years imprisonment under ordinary circumstances, but the

judge was true to his promise to Ethel and gave him the lightest sentence in his power. Further than that, he secured her a position as governess in one of the best families of Chicago at good wages.

The little brown-eyed babe, though, was too far gone to recover. Poor Ethel saw her child's body borne to the cemetery, where it was interred in the family lot of Dr. Griggs, the gentleman in whose family she was employed.

Time wore on slowly, to say the least. Many were the letters she received from her husband, yet her heart pined for him, and letters were but poor consolation.

Eight months had passed. Ethel was walking up and down the shady avenue, in front of Dr. Griggs' great house, with her young pupils around her. As she passed a clump of evergreens she found herself face to face with a familiar form, and in another moment she was in the arms of her husband, Karl Douglass. The Governor of the State had heard of Karl's case and hesitated not to grant him immediate pardon. Upon arriving at Chicago, he had not called directly to see his wife, but made an effort to secure employment. He was successful. A good clerkship was offered him, and when he met his wife, he felt himself once more a free man, with home and happiness within his reach.

They soon had a little home of their own in a pleasant part of the city, where they remained for a year, when they removed to the far West.

In California, Karl Douglass was singularly successful. From the position of a poor school-teacher he arose to that of a wealthy merchant with a happy home, and nothing to remind him of his desperate deed of burglary, except his pardon, which he shall always keep.

Colonel Kane is dead. He left his wealth to a distant relative, but Karl and Ethel do not now need it. When they visited Afon last summer, from their beautiful California home, they planted with their own hands, a bush of sweet roses on the old Colonel's grave to show how they remembered him kindly even after his harsh treatment.

Mr. Everts' New Hat.

Senator Everts was in Washington recently, and he wore a new silk hat. Such a thing has not occurred in the Everts family for ten years, at least. When he was Secretary of State, William Maxwell Everts had the shaggiest, awfully bad hat in the City of Washington. When he walked into the Department of State last week and strode down the long marble corridor, the messengers thought he was trying to disguise himself; and even the old colored man who used to answer his bell when he was at the head of that department, had to adjust his spectacles before he was sure that it was "Marstah Everts." It is claimed that the purchase of a respectable shiny, silk hat, "has no political significance."

Not Up in the Queen's English.

American (in London store)—I wish to buy a pair of suspenders.

Storekeeper—Never heard of such a thing, sir.

American—Isn't this a gentleman's furnishing store?

Storekeeper—No, sir; this is a haberdashery and dress supply shop, sir.

American retires staggered.—Life.

HARRISON AND REFORM.

How Blaine's Shadow Has Violated His Solemnly-Made Pledges.

The St. Louis Civil-Service Reform Association numbers among its officers such prominent Republicans as Messrs. John B. Henderson, Henry Hitchcock and Emil Prentorius. We congratulate these gentlemen on the high sense of duty which has led the association to express its disapproval of the Harrison Administration. The statistics collated by the association and published in the annual report of its executive committee show that while the average rate of changes in the fourth-class post-offices was only 4 per cent. greater under Cleveland than under Arthur, the Harrison Administration is making changes at the rate of 75 per cent. a year, or from 1,000 to 1,600 a week. The highest rate of changes heretofore in any single year, as the association shows, "was in the year ending June 30, 1886, when it was 36 1/2 per cent.; but the average rate under Cleveland was 22.13 per cent.; under Arthur, 18 per cent.; under Hayes, 16 per cent.; under Grant's second administration, 19 per cent., under Grant's first, 18 1/2 per cent., and in the first year of Grant's about 25 per cent."

It must be remembered in considering the figures that Mr. Cleveland found the service entirely partisan. There were no Democrats in it, yet on averaging the changes made during his four years, it appears that there is only a small percentage of difference between the average of changes made by him in order to restore the equilibrium in the service and the average made by Republican Presidents in arranging their administration machines. While this comparison is highly creditable to Mr. Cleveland, it is a strong condemnation of Mr. Harrison, who in a riot of spoils bossism displaced 11,000 fourth-class postmasters from March 4 to June 16.

"Who then is responsible for this state of affairs?" asks the association, and in answering its own question it says:

It may be said that Mr. Harrison can not have personal knowledge of all the changes in the vast number of offices under the Government, and that he can not be held accountable for every set of his subordinates. And this is true. Yet there is a homely fashion among the American people of holding the President responsible for the general conduct of the administration in all its departments, and of looking to him as the authoritative head to correct all abuses. In this spirit we may well ask of the President that he put a check upon this headman in his work of official despatch, and that his subordinates may be given to understand, as he himself has formally declared, that "only the interests of the public service should suggest removals from office," and that, in appointments to every grade and department, fitness and not party service should be the essential and discriminating test, and fidelity and efficiency the only sure tenure of office.

We are confident that General Henderson will fully agree with us when we assert that the President is rightly to be held responsible for this demoralization. General Henderson, in the early days of the Administration, went to the White House and remonstrated against the President's policy of delegating to local bosses the Executive authority to select public servants under the different departments. The remonstrance was useless. President Harrison has a deputy in every Congressional district in the country, and all these deputies are actively co-operating with him in using the offices in an attempt to control State politics from the District of Columbia.

If the Administration has done this while it was new in power and while the pledges it had made were still fresh, what can General Henderson or any other friend of good government and efficient service expect of it, now that all its pledges have been indecently violated and the worst combination of bosses effected that the world ever saw?—St. Louis Republic.

CONCERNING WAGES.

Beneficial Workings of a Tariff for the Benefit of Monopolists.

In their campaigns the favorite argument of the friends of a high tariff has been the statement that protection increases the wages of workmen, and its absence acted with the opposite effect. Such theories they have preached from one end of the land to the other, and they have often found it effective with people who do not care to investigate for themselves and discover the falsity of such a conclusion.

England is the highest type of a low tariff country, and it has not yet become generally known in the United States that wages are advancing greatly there, accompanying the steady improvement of trade in all parts of the United Kingdom. This has been accomplished so quietly that little public attention has been attracted to the matter, even in Great Britain herself. During the latter part of last year the coal miners of Lancashire, Yorkshire and the midland counties of England obtained an advance in wages of ten per cent. Some time ago they asked for another advance of the same proportion, and, after a little delay, it was conceded them that they should have an increase of five per cent. the first of this month, followed by five per cent. on top of that at the first of October.

These satisfactory conditions are not confined to the coal miners of Great Britain, but iron-workers, ship-builders and employes in all kinds of manufactories are rejoicing in an increase of wages. These pleasant results have been brought about without recourse to strikes, and are the natural consequence of Great Britain's immense trade monopoly, secured by advantageous and liberal commercial laws.

In the meanwhile, things are not going so well in the highly protected

United States. Thousands of workmen in the iron region of Pennsylvania are on a strike; the 2,500 employes of Carnegie must take a great reduction in wages; at Brazil, Ind., the coal miners will have to make a choice between starving without it; at Braidwood, Ill., they are in the same condition; throughout the Union it is a story of strikes and destitution, all under the sheltering and beneficent wing of the high tariff. Great strikes are of such common occurrence here that they have ceased to be news. In England there has lately been only one—that of the seamen at Liverpool and Glasgow. As wages go up with the English, they go down a corresponding distance with us.

These baneful workings of the tariff are becoming so plain that the people can not much longer remain blind to the facts which are every day forced upon their notice. Here are two nations of the same Anglo-Saxon race; one enjoys over the other immense advantages in the way of extent and free government; they employ precisely opposite commercial systems; in the small, overcrowded country the masses are daily improving their condition and increasing their earnings; in the other, where, under the same conditions, it is much easier to prosper, their wages grow smaller every year. How can we ignore these things?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Ben Butler is reported to be highly pleased with the Administration. Of course, it is just the kind of an administration to please Ben Butler.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

We have now had four months of the Harrison Administration. Unless it does better during its remaining three years and eight months the historian of the future will not call it a pronounced success.—Epoch.

The strike against a reduction of wages in Mr. Carnegie's steel mills is still undecided, but Mr. Carnegie is not hindered in his generous entertainment of royalty and nobility in England.—Philadelphia Times.

Ohio ought to be good fighting ground for the Democracy this fall, with Foraker renominated on a platform that even goes so far as to endorse Corporal Tanner's rampageous career in the Pension Office.—Boston Globe.

One of the darkest pages in the whole history of Republican rule is the record of that party on the public land question. It appears now that the ring of land-jobbers who grabbed the best of Oklahoma, if not actually protected by Government authorities, will not be molested by them.—Toledo Bee.

The removal of T. B. Fowler from the postmastership at Augusta, Me., in order to make a place for Mr. Blaine's friend, "Joe Manley," it is safe to say, is not in the line of the President's professions with respect to the conduct of the civil service. Mr. Fowler's term has not expired, and he has expressed no desire to resign. The principle involved is that the country shall reward Mr. Manley for his affection for Mr. Blaine.—N. Y. World.

The history of monopoly never recorded a more brazen and atrocious robbery of the people than that now being engineered by the sugar trust speculators. The jeweled hand that clutches the poor man's sugar bowl is insatiable in its greed. The price of this necessity of the people has already been raised forty per cent. by the trust managers and the height of their avarice is far from reached. The apparent apathy of the public serves as encouragement to the schemers. Is there no limit to the patience of the people?—N. Y. Star.

Commissioner Tanner's Nepotism.

Tanner has excited some opposition in Congressional circles, also, for having so many of his relatives appointed to office. He has had one of his daughters appointed confidential secretary to succeed the dismissed Squires. The daughter is a young lady just out of the Brooklyn schools, and it may be fairly assumed, as is charged by Congressional people and by pension attorneys, that she is not competent to perform the important duties of this position. She knows nothing about the routine business of the Pension Office. The position of confidential secretary is an important one. That official, as the present administration of the Pension Bureau shows, has often acted for the Commissioner himself. This Squires did, and it is hardly to be assumed that a young girl is competent, without previous training, to fill this place. Another daughter of Corporal Tanner has secured a position in the office of a local pension agent here. The total salary now said to be drawn by the Tanner family in this city is \$5,384. Nepotism of this sort is not covered by the Civil-Service act, inasmuch as neither one of the members of Mr. Tanner's family now in public service is in the classified list.—Washington Letter.

ANTIQUITY OF SHOES.

Thebes an Ancient Shoe Center of Great Importance.

The furthest historical search, in regard to shoes, informs us of some sort of clothing, either of woven mats, slippers or sandals, for the human foot. Dating back to the earliest civilization, lashes, thongs, scraps, belts and strings were the common fastenings of the primitive shoes then worn by the peasantry of Egypt, also by the Greeks and Hebrews, while more genteel styles and shapes were worn, especially by the ladies, and also by the rulers of men in those days. Fifteen hundred years before Christ shoemaking had become a great and distinct trade under the reign of Thothmes III., and this is the time of the flight of the Israelites. Shoes were constructed from a well-known vegetable plant called papyrus, which was used by the inhabitants then, not only for the manufacture of shoes, but for many other purposes, such as ropes, boxes, headgear, boats, papers, etc. At the above date the ancient city of Thebes was a great center for the manufacture of shoes and all sandals, straps and thongs, and all the appliances then in vogue for the protection and comfort of the feet, when in the flush of her glory, instead of going after her enemies as Pharaoh went for the Israelites with 600 chariots, Thebes sent forth an army of 20,000 war chariots against her foes, but Cambyeses, the blood-thirsty son of Cyrus, at the conquest of Persia subdued Tyre and Cyprus, demanded and received \$10,000,000 as tribute from Thebes, destroyed its monuments, its towers and public buildings, broke down its political influence, and soon its glory and grandeur began to depart, while Cambyeses, becoming dissipated, cruel and tyrannical, died in Syria, while marching against his foes. In those days the shoemakers of Thebes and the surrounding cities were in the constant practice of tightening the thread in the sewing of shoes by their teeth. How differently the adjusted needle and shuttle tighten the thread to-day propelled by steam! In ancient Rome the streets were crowded with small stalls on the corners and in alley-ways, where sandals and shoes were made, and from scripture accounts much attention was then paid to the adorning of the feet, especially ladies' feet, hence we read, "How beautiful are thy feet with shoes." "Over Edom will I cast out my shoe." We learn from scripture also, that servants were required to unloose the thongs and latches from the shoes of their superiors. So from Ruth iv: 7 we learn that a testimonial in Israel was to pluck off a shoe and hand to a neighbor, and from these and many sayings of like nature may have sprung the custom of throwing worn-out shoes after newly married couples from the marriage ceremony to their future homes; and here let me say, if any of the good people of our city are minded to search the scriptures sufficiently they will find that slavery and servitude were symbolized by the unloosing of sandals and shoes from the feet.—Shoe and Leather Review.

HAPPY ATHENIANS.

How They Enjoy Themselves and What It Costs Them.

Nowhere, outside of France, can be seen a more striking sort of boulevard life than in Athens. The numerous cafes, situated on the principal streets and squares, spread out many dozens of small wooden tables on the sidewalk every afternoon, and these are soon filled with people, principally government employes. Every one is reading a newspaper, and has before him a small cup of black coffee, the price of which is three cents. All the necessities of life have increased in price in Greece, but the price of a cup of black coffee has remained stationary. It is the national beverage, and any attempt to increase its price would cause indignation meetings and the boycotting of the establishment which had the temerity to defy public opinion. The coffee-house keepers are perfectly aware of this, and no one has ever attempted to add even a mill to the price of the dense tasse, but the difficulty was solved by diminishing the size of the cups, which now really do not contain more than three mouthfuls of the delicious beverage.

With this outlay of three cents for a cup of coffee, Government employes, the politicians and impecunious youths can sit for a couple of hours in a cafe, look at the passers-by, read the evening editions of the papers, discuss politics and criticize the course of the Government. An unsophisticated foreigner would take them for idlers with a solid income. It is wonderful how easy these people of the eastern part of Europe can take life, and what a little satisfies them. Then, the buying capacity of money is double here what it is in America. You can buy three pounds of delicious grapes in their season for two cents, and your wife can hire a really fine carriage to make her calls for fifty cents an hour. The best ices and ice-creams in the fashionable cafes do not cost more than eight cents, and in the minor establishments six cents. But house rent is comparatively high, and clothing is dear, on account of the heavy import duties which Premier Trikoupi has been obliged to impose to enable Greece to pay punctually the interest on her enormous national debt.—Cor. N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The Fertilizing Ganges.

The amount of fertilizing material brought down by the Ganges has been lately estimated and scientific investigation shows that some distance above the point where it unites with the Brahmaputra its yearly burden is the enormous amount of 355,000,000 tons. A 1,000-ton ship is by no means small, and a fleet of 355,000 such ships could not carry this burden. The average freight car is thirty-four feet long and it takes a strong car to carry fifty tons. Suppose our freight cars to be each sixteen feet longer than they are. Load upon each car fifty tons, of this fertilizing mud, and it would take a train of more than seven million such cars to carry the yearly fertilizing output of this great river. If these cars were on a single track the track would have to be 67,400 miles long. It would reach twice around the earth and leave enough cars over to run two continuous trains through the center. The most of this silt comes down during four months of the year, and if they were daily fleets of 2,000 ships, each containing 1,400 tons of mud during these four months, they would just carry it.—Philadelphia Press.

A former operatic singer, now a teacher of singing, says that it is impossible to stand on a carpet or rug and sing one's best. Bare boards make a good floor to stand on when you sing. Stone is just as good and glass is better, but carpets deaden the voice and make a trained singer feel choked and suffocating. To sing well one must not have any thing above or in front to catch the voice. Even the rim of a derby hat will impair the voice of a man who wears it while he sings. That is why singers stand far out by the footlights to sing.

RAILROADS IN INDIA.

They Are Not Such as to Call Forth an American's Enthusiasm.

Nearly all the railroads in India are under the Government, and many of the roads were built by the Government, guaranteeing five per cent. to the stockholders on the condition that the profits above five per cent. shall be equally divided between the Government and the stockholders. Over other of the roads the Government has sort of a control, and the result is that the tenure of place on the railroad is much the same as that of the civil service of England. Men expect to stay a life-time when they enter the railroad service, and there is no danger of their discharge during good behavior. There are no strikes in India, and a position on the railroad is considered very desirable by the natives.

The laws are, on account of the Government owning the roads, almost altogether in favor of the road, and our farmers would rise in indignation at some of them. If an American has a cow killed on the track of a road running through his farm the railroad company pays well for it. In India the owner of cattle found trespassing on the railroad is liable to a penalty of \$3.50 for each animal. Any man who drives any animal across an Indian railway, except at certain appointed times and places, is liable to a fine of \$17, and any man who enters a car reserved for females can be fined \$35. The man who tries to get on a train here after it is started will be fined \$7, and any one who attempts to defraud the railroad company in any manner is liable to a fine of \$16.

The postal cars are in the middle of the train here in India, and the postal clerks are natives. It takes about as many clerks to manage the mail as with us, but the service is much cheaper. The head clerk gets about seventy rupees a month, or less than \$30, and the others receive from \$10 to \$20 a month. Letters are sorted on the trains, and postage is charged for the posting of letters at the trains just before the cars start.

One of the worst things about these Indian trains is the impossibility of passing from one car to another, and the difficulty which one has to get at the guard or to stop the train. You may be locked up in the same compartment with a mad man or a robber, and it is impossible for you to help yourself. In the cars of one of the Western Indian roads there is a little electric button, fenced around with a walnut frame, over which is a pane of thick glass. Just around the button are the words:

"To stop the train break the glass and touch the button."

On one of the trunk lines I was closeted in a first-class compartment in a train going at the rate of thirty miles an hour. Looking upward I saw that the glass globe containing the lamp was leaking and that a full pint of oil had run out of it and that this was shaking with each sway of the car. There was nothing between it and the blaze, and I feared every moment that it would catch, the glass would break and a pint of burning oil would spread out upon the carpet of the little box-like room below, in which I was. I looked for a bell-rope. There was none. I went all around the floor of the car, looking over the walls and sought everywhere some means of stopping the train. I could find none, and I had to wait until we arrived at the next station, a half an hour later. Luckily no accident happened and I was able here to call the guard and have the lamp removed. Had there been an explosion my only salvation would have been in putting out the flame or in jumping through the car window while the train was going at this lightning speed.—Frank G. Carpenter, in Courier-Journal.

They Are Not Such as to Call Forth an American's Enthusiasm.

BABY'S BIRTHDAY.

On a rainy day in June, You were born, you little loon. You did nothing else but cry Through the hot month of July...

TWO NARROW ESCAPES.

George Reese's Remarkable Adventures With Grizzlies.

Among the earliest of the settlers in what is now known as Montana, was George Reese, of the Upper Yellowstone Valley, and after whom Reese creek received its appellation.

One day he had killed a very large elk, and, after skinning the animal, as usual he hung up the meat just back of his dwelling in a similar manner as butchers hang up a beef or hog after it is dressed.

GROWTH OF IOWA.

The Population of the Territory in 1840, and That of the State in 1880.

The growth of the State of Iowa in population, in wealth, and in all elements of high civilization and prosperity, from the period of its admission to the Union, or rather from its organization as a Territory, is almost unparalleled.

There are no means at hand of ascertaining with precision the present population of the State, but taking such evidence as there is, it may safely be estimated that it is in excess of 1,850,000, and that the census of 1890 will show that over 2,000,000 of people inhabit the State of Iowa.

couldn't scoot out a deer. Didn't hav any luck at all, so I cum back an' wuz a sittin' down chawin' away on my bite o' grub, when all 'twunst I heard Buster, that's the cayuse, giv' a neigh an' a snort like, an' he cum runnin' towards me sif sumthin' wuz up, an' when I tried to stop him he jist rushed past like a streak, an' wudn't be ketcht at all.

HE FIGURED IT OUT.

Why John Cracker Desired to Be Kicked All Over South Carolina.

While we were smoking on the veranda in front of the hotel a native in backwoods dress came up and sat down on the steps without addressing anyone, and during the next hour he seemed to be asleep.

SADDER THAN DEATH.

A Telegraph Messenger Boy Stranded With the Loss of His Inertia.

Last Friday afternoon a district telegraph messenger, who was speeding along the street with a telegram valued at fifteen cents a minute, was run over and seriously injured by a blind man named Standfast.

How He Got Out of the Hole.

Some old stories will bear to be retold. Here is one which helped digestion at the last meeting of the New York Congregational Club, related of a "crusty old hank out West."

Going to Be His Brother-in-Law.

Hullo, Black!" "Hullo, White!" "You're going to be a brother-in-law of mine, I hear."

They Were Both Queer.

A young man with a bad scalp-wound called at the office of a Lafayette avenue doctor yesterday to have it dressed, and the doctor queried:

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BOOK, "Johnstown Horror, or Valley of Death."

The only FULL HISTORY of the great flood, over 600 pages. ENGLISH and GERMAN. Fully illustrated. Sales immense. WRITE FOR TERMS QUICK and send 25 cents for outfit and SAVE TIME.

WANTED - Salesmen, Nowest, Choicest Fruits, Best prices, terms, plain.

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BRYANT & STRATTON Business & Short Course, Has 800 Students Yearly. Graduates successful in getting positions. Send for Circular.

UNION COLLEGE OF LAW, Chicago, Full Terms here.

SECRETS OF HYPNOTISM.

The Strange Forces Which is Puzzling the Scientific World.

When a person has become thoroughly hypnotized he is but an automaton, moving, acting, thinking at the will of the operator, who can produce any sensation that he may desire.

Every sense can be intensified, though no other person in the room can be heard save the operator, yet the faintest whisper by him will be heard distinctly across a wide room.

Memory is made exceedingly acute, so that things in a normal state which are forgotten are easily remembered and recalled.

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A "QUEER" HAUL.

Secret Service Men Make a Big Haul of Counterfeit Greenbacks. Capture One of the Gang Doing the "Shoving" and Have a Warm Pistol Duel with Another, in Which One of the Officers was Wounded.

DATON, O., July 19.—United States secret service men captured \$21,000 in counterfeit money here yesterday evening and had a pistol duel with James Guyon, a counterfeiter, resulting in Guyon's escape and Detective Donello receiving a wound in the head.

Nelson Griggs keeps the United States hotel, a road-house near the Soldier's Home. About fifteen years ago Griggs and Guyon were members of a gang of counterfeiters in Illinois. Griggs was arrested and served eleven years at Joliet. Guyon escaped, carrying with him counterfeit plates and \$40,000 in bogus greenbacks.

This money never made its appearance until last February.

Chief Bell, of the secret service, came here in March and made Griggs' acquaintance, pretending to be an attorney named McWilliams, of Hartford, Conn. A short time ago Bell broached the subject of counterfeit money to Griggs, who offered to get \$40,000 counterfeit for him. Bell then summoned Detective Donello to assist him. Griggs went to Cincinnati to get the stuff, but returned with only \$10,000 saying Guyon would come on with the balance. Guyon came, and Driggs delivered all of the bogus money to Bell, receiving in return what purported to be \$7,000 in good money, but which was really only \$600.

Driggs was then placed under arrest and guarded in his room. Yesterday morning an attempt was made to capture Guyon, who was supposed to be concealed on Driggs' premises. Bell, who had been reinforced by five more secret-service officers, posted his men, three of them at the edge of a wooded lot adjoining the house, with instructions to close in on a signal. Guyon, it proved, was hid in some underbrush, and when the officers closed in, he passed unobserved between them, but he had not gone far when they saw him and opened fire on him. Guyon dodged behind a tree and returned the fire, putting a bullet through Donello's right ear and glancing over his scalp.

Guyon then took to his heels, and was soon lost to sight. The officers are scouring the country in search of him. One of the officers claims to have wounded Guyon during the pistol battle.

TRANSPORTING THE DEAD.

Regulations for the Transportation of Dead Bodies Adopted at the Convention of the National Association of General Baggage Agents, in Session at Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT, Mich., July 19.—The convention of the National Association of General Baggage Agents at its session yesterday adopted a code of rules to govern the transportation of dead bodies and a uniform transit permit and death certificate to be filled out by the undertaker and receiving agent. By these rules transportation of the bodies of persons dying from small-pox, Asiatic cholera, leprosy, typhus fever or yellow fever is absolutely forbidden. Bodies of persons dying from other contagious diseases must be thoroughly disinfected by bi-chloride of mercury. Persons who have been exposed to infection of the disease will not be permitted to accompany the body. Bodies dead of disease and relatives must be included in air-tight coffins. Every body must be accompanied by a person in charge. The box carrying the body must be plainly marked, with the name of deceased, place and cause of death. No disinterred bodies will be received for transportation unless their removal has been approved by the State Board of Health, and the local health authorities have consented to removal, when the disinterred remains must be included in a hermetically-sealed casket. These rules have been referred to the General Baggage Agents' Association for its approval.

FIGHTFUL EXPLOSION.

A Chicago Lumber Mill Blown to Pieces and Three Men Killed.

CHICAGO, July 19.—The boiler in the planing-mill of the R. V. Stone Lumber Company, on Boyne avenue, exploded at a quarter to eight o'clock yesterday morning. The mill was blown to atoms, scarcely a board or sign of the machinery being left.

The following were killed: Jefferson King, engineer. A. Dollar, a laborer. Oscar Kroell, teamster.

Four other employees had most miraculous escapes.

At half-past nine o'clock the body of King was recovered from the ruins, frightfully mangled. Dollar was outside the building, and was in search of work. He also was badly mangled and burned. Heifell was a teamster for another firm. His head was crushed by a piece of the boiler. The flames which followed the explosion were soon extinguished. The financial loss will be \$5,000.

ARRESTED FOR CONSPIRACY.

State Officers of Colorado Under Arrest for Conspiracy to Defraud the State.

DENVER, Col., July 19.—The Criminal Court grand jury, which has been investigating the charges of corruption made against State officials in connection with the purchase of supplies and furniture for the use of the last General Assembly, adjourned Wednesday night. In their report they severely criticize the actions of the officials. Yesterday warrants were issued for the arrest of Secretary of State James Rice, Sheriff Webber and his partner in the furniture firm of Graham and Webber, W. H. Lawrence, who supplied the Assembly with stationery, and State Printers Collier & Cleveland. All are charged with conspiracy to defraud the State.

Secretary Rice and Sheriff Webber were absent and could not be reached with warrants. The others, however, were arrested and released on bail.

Mother and Daughters Drowned.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 19.—The bodies of Mrs. William Gilchrist and two daughters aged two and five years, were found yesterday in a small stream six miles north of this city. Mr. Gilchrist, a stone contractor in this city, kissed his family good-bye last Tuesday morning, his wife saying they would go on a short visit to relatives in Sharon, Pa. Mrs. Gilchrist took with her \$550, saying she would deposit it in bank before she left, but the deposit was not made. She was seen with the children at eight o'clock on Wednesday night near where the bodies were found, walking about in an aimless manner, avoiding any persons who might approach.

DAKOTA'S SHORT CROP.

Bad Crop Reports From the Dakotas.—The Wheat Crop Thirty Million Bushels Short—Suffering Almost Inevitably.

GRAFTON, D. T., July 17.—The wheat crop of Dakota is 30,000,000 bushels short. The total production can not, under the best possible conditions from now until harvest, which will begin in the North by the 25th, exceed 20,000,000 bushels.

The greatest detriment to a successful crop this year has been the exceedingly dry season, and only along the streams will there be any crop at all. In the spring the most terrific winds raged in this entire territory, and for weeks after the crop was sown the air was filled with flying particles of soil that should have been furnishing nutriment to the seed that was lying exposed and burning on the surface.

Hundreds of acres were sown for the second time and it would have been a very good thing for the country if the entire crop had been put in again when the wind was still. The grain was for the greater part injured so that no amount of nourishment would bring it back, and it is altogether likely that outside of the valley of the Red river all the grain grown will not fill 500 cars.

The only fair yield will be in the counties of Pembina, Walsh, Grand Forks, a small part of Traill, the center of Cass and Northwestern, Richland. Elsewhere the ground is so bare and almost as brown as though a prairie fire had crossed it. In Nelson County famously prolific, wheat will not yield as much grain as was seeded. Ramsey is bare, except in the immediate vicinity of Devil's lake and in the famous Turtle mountain region, the rich soil of which has hitherto been regarded as drought proof, the earth succumbed and there will be but little wheat for export in that section. Along the main line of the Northern Pacific in the once famous Bonanza farm district the elevators are closing up and the country tributary to Bismarck is as barren as a sand hill. The Jim river valley will barely yield a crop, and in short crops in Dakota will there be any wheat for export save along the main line of the Manitoba road from a point thirty miles north of Fargo to the boundary.

The cry of famine that was raised last winter in the western part of Walsh County will find its echo all over the Territory next winter.

There is another danger, and that is the want of fodder for the stock. The oat crop is bad, and the meadows away from the river bottoms are as parched as the prairie. Not alone will this Territory suffer, but a trip through Montana reveals the same state of affairs. The range cattle will not find enough to live on until cold weather, and a prominent railroad official representative that all the extra cars of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba roads had been ordered to Montana to pull out the steers as soon as the lack of feed necessitated a reduction in numbers of the range stock.

SWINDLED SLAVS.

Poor Russians of St. Louis Swindled By a Couple of Rascals.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—Heller Brothers, foreign bankers and steamship agents, doing business at 1005 Franklin street, are supposed to be in Canada by this time dividing about \$20,000 of other people's money. The Hellers conducted a sort of private bank and represented Kapperi & Hausburger, of Chicago, in the steamship business. Their patrons were chiefly poor Russians who deposited money for transmission to friends and relatives abroad. There are over 500 victims and their losses range from \$10 to \$1,000 each. A large portion of the money was deposited for the purchase of transportation for friends from Russia to America. Last week one of the brothers hurriedly departed, the other having gone some time previous. Yesterday morning 250 victims assembled in front of the bank, and the police had to be called to prevent them from wrecking the building. Hausburger received a letter dated Detroit from one of the Hellers, in which the fraud and robbery was confessed. The most violent grief was manifested by the victims, many of whom are penniless and unable to speak the English language.

WHITECHAPEL AGAIN.

Jack the Ripper Still at His Nefarious Work—No Clue to the Mysterious Fiend—The Police Puzzled.

LONDON, July 17.—The metropolis was startled again last night by a revival of the excitement that followed the bloody Whitechapel horrors, caused by the discovery of the frightfully mutilated corpse of an unfortunate woman of the town in Castle alley, within the Whitechapel district. The woman's identity is not known and there does not appear to be the slightest clue to the murderer or any possibility of tracking the fiend. The head of the woman had been separated from the body by a blunt weapon. There was a deep gash on either side of the abdomen and the body was otherwise mutilated in a manner similar to the other victims of "Jack the Ripper," as the wholesale murderer is called. The police are as far as ever from a clue to the identity of the murderer and seem perfectly paralyzed. The excitement throughout Whitechapel, where the news of the discovery of a fresh victim of the mysterious "ripper" has spread with lightning rapidity, is at fever heat.

Prof. Hogan's Fate.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Prof. Hogan, the aeronaut of Jackson, Mich., started on an experimental trip from Brooklyn at noon yesterday in the Campbell air ship. Soon after the ascent the propelling wheel got out of order and the wheel used in raising and lowering the ship broke. The professor and his companions appeared unable to manage the machine and arose slowly and passed out of sight going in the direction of the ocean. Nothing has been heard of the ship and it is feared it has been dashed to pieces and swept to sea. At midnight the air ship was seen over Astoria, L. I., several thousand feet high. It was apparently stationary, the wind blowing died out. When last seen Prof. Hogan was clinging to a wing in the lower part of the car. His fate is unknown.

Good Crops in England.

LONDON, July 17.—The Mark Lane Express in its review of the British grain trade during the past week says: "The crop reports give promise that the yield throughout Great Britain will be in excess of the average. English wheat is in seller's favor and prices have advanced 6d. The sales of English wheat during this week were 25,402 quarters, at 36s 3d, against 29,076 quarters at 31s 6d during the same period last year. Foreign wheat and flour are firm. At Liverpool wheat has risen 2d per cent and flour 6d. English barley has advanced 9d. At yesterday's market English wheat was in seller's favor at a fractional rise. Foreign wheat was dull for Russian.

THE CHEROKEE STRIP.

Secretary Noble Throws Out Some Hints That It Might Be Well for the Cattle King to Heed.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Secretary Noble in an interview with a correspondent concerning the proposition of the Cherokee Strip Live-Stock Association to lease the Cherokee Outlet from the Cherokee nation for fifteen years at a compensation of \$6,000,000, said that he was not willing at this juncture to express his opinion on the subject. He had very decided views on this question and at the proper time would make them known in a manner that would be understood.

"But," continued the Secretary, "I will say this much now—I do not recognize any competitor of the United States Government on its own soil."

From this declaration the inference may be clearly drawn that Secretary Noble considers the proposed lease in the light of an invasion upon the rights of the Government in respect to the Cherokee Strip and had an extended conference with the officials of the Government as to the terms of the proposition will be tolerated.

The conclusion may likewise be reached, based upon the Secretary's words, that he considers the title of the Government to the Cherokee Outlet paramount to that set up or claimed by the Cherokee Nation and hence the effort on the part of the cattle syndicates to secure this lease from the Cherokee Nation and the possible attainment of the proposition by Chief Mayes and the Cherokee Council are matters which will be checked by the authorities of the Government when they shall assume definite or unmistakable proportions.

Late in the afternoon Attorney-General Miller came down to the Department of the Interior and had an extended conference with Secretary Noble in relation to the proposition to lease the Cherokee Strip, in which the interests and rights of the Government were discussed at length. The conclusions reached were not divulged and the utmost reticence is observed for reasons alleged to be prudential. It may be accepted, however, that the officials of the Government are on the alert in this matter and that steps will be taken to strengthen the action of the Commissioners to negotiate for cession of the outlet soon to meet at Tablequah.

DEMOLISHED.

A Train Ditched Near Vincennes, Ind., and Fifteen Persons Seriously Injured.

VINCENNES, Ind., July 18.—At eleven o'clock yesterday the Vincennes and Chicago passenger train met with almost complete demolition twenty miles south of Mount Carmel, Ill., and fifteen passengers were seriously injured. The passenger train was running along at a speed of about thirty-five miles an hour and was composed of a freight car loaded with fruit, a baggage car and two passenger coaches. The freight car jumped the track and threw the remainder of the train into the ditch and down a ten foot embankment. The passengers were thrown around in every direction and a perfect pandemonium ensued. For some time it was next to impossible to do any work toward rescuing the passengers, as nearly all those on the train were more or less injured, and probably so frightened that they were helpless. The most seriously injured are: Charles Long, of Danville, Ill., conductor, left ear cut off and head cut, seriously hurt; Baggage-master Cook, bruised all over the body; Mrs. Porter, Terre Haute, badly bruised and injured internally; Mrs. Daniels, Fairfield, Ill., hip bruised, and leg broken; Mrs. McMahan, of Mount Carmel, Ill., seriously injured internally; son of Mrs. McMahan, cut in the head; Miss Luella Cox, of Greens County, Indiana, hip dislocated and injured internally; Morgan Cox, of Jonesboro, Ind., body bruised; W. C. Johnson of Vincennes, side and back injured. Most of the passengers were extricated only by cutting into the coach with axes.

DOUBLE DISASTER.

Seats at Circus Break Down Twice, Injuring Many Persons.

MILFORD, Mass., July 18.—At an exhibition here last evening of W. H. Bristol & Co.'s circus two different sections of seats caved in with hundreds of people thereon. The performance had hardly begun when one-third of the seats on the entire west side of the tent gave way with 600 people. Several persons were badly hurt and hundreds more or less bruised. Physicians were summoned and the broken seats and injured people removed. The performances had just been resumed when half of the reserved seats with 200 spectators, fell in. This created a panic and it was with much difficulty order was restored. It was found that the supports of the seats in the wet ground had been forced down by overcrowding. In the second accident no one was seriously hurt, but many were slightly cut and bruised. Those badly injured are: Peter Fahey, aged sixteen, thigh broken; Mrs. Stevens, of Hop-dale, ankle broken; Mrs. Keith, injured internally; boy named Butterfield, of Hopedale, badly injured.

FATAL SEWER GAS.

Deadly Effect of Breathing Into an Old Sewer—Four Men Killed.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 18.—There was a horrible, distressing and fatal accident here yesterday afternoon. A valuable watch had been accidentally dropped into an old water cistern and workmen had been employed to dig a pit adjacent in order to drain it off and secure the watch. The work had progressed nearly to completion when the pick broke into an old unknown sewer. A volume of sewer gas rushed out into the face of the workman who was nearest and he was overcome almost at once. A companion sprang to his assistance and was quickly overcome by the fatal gas. Others followed until seven in all were affected and four of them died from the effects of the gas. The bodies have been recovered. The dead are Frank Maloney and A. Kinsley, single, and John Cleary and James Crawford, who have families. Three others suffered somewhat, but it is thought will recover. One of them, C. E. Gould, is out of danger.

Funds Handed Over.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 18.—The Pittsburgh committee for the relief of Johnston sufferers has voted \$400,000 of funds on hand to the State commission for distribution by the latter. The Pittsburgh committee has decided to wind up its affairs and leave the State commission in charge.

Fight With Smugglers.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 18.—A fight has taken place at Puerto del Agua, State of Nuevo Leon, between a party of thirty smugglers and a force of custom-house guards, in which two guards and three smugglers were killed. A quantity of contraband goods were captured.

ACTOR, LAWYER, PREACHER.

Death of Rev. W. T. Lewis Under Discouraging Circumstances.

SPRINGFIELD, O., July 18.—Rev. W. T. Lewis died here yesterday in the city hospital, heart-broken. He was a graduate of Oxford College. In 1877 he came to this country, studied at Harvard and was admitted to the bar. In 1884 he became a preacher.

In 1881, at Washington, he married a daughter of George W. Johnson, former manager of the old Madison Square Theater. She had marked talent for the stage and played in several light operas. She left her husband here last October and has not been heard from since.

Rev. Mr. Lewis was first an actor, then a lawyer and finally a preacher. In Springfield he was pastor of the Trinity Baptist Church and his stage training made him an effective orator. He was the son of general utility people of the English stage who sent the boy to Oxford College, where he graduated. Inheriting his parents' love for the stage and with his education, he soon took a prominent place. He supported Irving in England and McCullough, Booth, Barrett and Joe Jefferson in this country.

He was admitted to the bar, but the law did not prove lucrative and he went back to the stage.

In 1881, while playing at the Madison Square theater he met, fell in love with and married Eva, the daughter of George W. Johnson, the stage manager of the theater. She was a plump, handsome blonde, doing small singing parts in the various theaters in New York. She was a member of the Casino chorus at the time she was married.

For three years the couple played together. In 1884 he deserted the stage and was ordained to preach in the Baptist Church.

For about three years Rev. Mr. Lewis preached in Springfield. He was small in stature, while his wife, who was much his junior, attracted attention wherever she went by her handsome face and stylish dress. She departed herself well. To the outward world husband and wife were supremely happy.

One day last October, Mrs. Lewis, during her husband's absence, packed all her wardrobe, jewelry and bric-a-brac, of which there was an abundance, and had them carted to the depot and shipped to Cincinnati under an assumed name. At the depot, just as she was getting on the train, she called a messenger boy and gave him a note to her husband. The note simply said that she was tired of the staid life of a pastor's wife and she was going back to her old love, the stage. Letters were discovered from a theatrical man in Cincinnati, and the pastor made efforts to find his wife, but she eluded him. He finally gave up in despair. Pastor Lewis soon lost his voice and began to fade. The only man he ever had of his wife was that she was a member of the Wilbur Opera Company.

MAJOR WARNER.

He Returns Home and Talks About the Sioux and the Milwaukee Encampment.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 18.—Major William Warner, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. of the United States, returned home yesterday from Pierre, Dak., where he has been for several weeks acting as one of the Sioux Commission, to negotiate the purchase of about 9,000,000 acres of land from the Sioux Indians. Major Warner joined the Kansas City Commercial Club excursionists at Sioux City and returned home with them.

In response to an inquiry Major Warner said that the Commission, composed of ex-Governor Foster, of Ohio, General Crook and himself, had experienced a good deal of trouble in securing the Indians' assent to the purchase of their reservation, but that he believed the necessary number of signatures would be obtained.

In regard to the Milwaukee rate trouble the Commander-in-Chief stated that the matter had been settled so far as any proposed action by the order was concerned. In a day or two he would issue a general order embodying all the facts in the case and calling upon all members of the order to visit the National encampment who could possibly do so. He felt that such a step would be as large an attendance as heretofore, but that the action of the roads in refusing to grant the one cent a mile rate would react against them in the future. The veterans of the war of 1861-65 were still too numerous to be slighted with impunity by the strongest railroad corporation in the United States. At first he was in favor of calling off the dogs, but such a step would have caused an immense loss to Milwaukee people, who had raised a large sum for the entertainment of the boys in blue. He felt that it would not have been doing justice to these people who had already expended so much for the encampment. Actuated by this motive he had written the recent letter to Department Commander Winters of Wisconsin, in which, while protesting against the policy of the passenger associations, he advised all comrades to attend the encampment.

STRANGELY CLEARED UP.

Discovery of the Skeleton of a Man Impaled For One Hundred Years—A Lover's Romance.

READING, Pa., July 18.—The mystery surrounding the death of Lieutenant Arthur Barrington, of Richmond, Va., an officer in the revolutionary army, who was cleared up by the discovery of a skeleton in a cave at the falls of French creek, and near it a bottle containing a letter written by the man after he became imprisoned in the cavern by a large rock falling and blocking up the entrance. The letter is addressed to Miss Virginia Randolph, of Richmond, Va., to whom the writer was betrothed. He tells how he was captured by British troops and sought refuge in the cave. This was on May 20, 1778. The rock suddenly imprisoned him, and his cries for help being unheard, he perished from starvation. Miss Randolph never having heard of him, died of a broken heart, as told by the inscription on her monument in Holywood cemetery, Richmond. The skeleton will be removed to Richmond and buried alongside Miss Randolph's grave.

Charged With Forgery.

EMPORIA, Kan., July 18.—W. H. Anderson, one of the most prominent real estate dealers in Lyon County and a partner in the firm of Anderson & Butler, of Emporia, has been arrested on the charges of forgery and obtaining money under false pretenses. The charge is made by the Mortgage Trust Company of Parsons, who charge him with making false abstracts of title and thus obtaining loans on property already heavily mortgaged. He was placed under \$5,000 bail, and so far has been unable to obtain it. The arrest was a sensation to the entire county and will be to other places, as Anderson is well known all over the State, being one of the oldest real estate men in this section.

SAUCE FROM SAVAGES.

Painted Indians Threaten Others, But Are Suppressed By General Crook.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, Dak., July 19.—The council met yesterday at about ten o'clock. A large delegation of the hostile faction were present, surrounding the chief's tent. It was evident that it was the object of the speakers to indicate that no signers need be expected.

General Crook finally stopped further discussion by sending for the rolls and invited such Indians as wished to sign to do so. Chasing Crow stepped forward and said he was in favor of the bill and touched the pen. This was the signal for an angry outburst from the Cherry creek band who began to crowd around the table where the rolls were spread out. Two painted Indians sprang to the front, one brandishing a large club and threatened to injure any one who signed. General Crook stood near with his hand on a heavy chair, prepared to knock the Indian down at the first hostile demonstration, when the latter was arrested by the police and hurried out of the pavilion.

General Cook then spoke forcibly for a few moments. He told them that this commission had been sent here by the President for the purpose of explaining an act of Congress, and that it had done its duty. If any one did not understand, the Commissioners were ready at any time to explain. If any one wanted to sign, they should be allowed to do so. Matters were in a bad shape if a lot of breach-plouted, blanketed Indians, who had just come on the reservation and cared for nothing so long as they got enough to eat were to be allowed to prevent those Indians who were trying to provide for the future of their children from signing. He said if the police could not protect them he would bring men here who could. He wanted it distinctly understood that those who chose to sign would be protected. This effectively silenced the disturbance.

The police prevented the crowd from pressing too closely around the signing tables and opened a large lane for them through the hostile faction. Signatures were taken rapidly for an hour and then continued slowly. There were 100 signatures up to five p. m.

The opposition here is thoroughly organized and has the support of a majority of the police force and of all the wealthy half-breeds at other agencies. The half-breeds have been a rule in favor of the bill and the police force its staunchest friends. The worst element of the Sioux reservation is located here, the Cherry creek bands being mainly those Indians who were within a few years brought here from Poplar river and were the last of the hostiles to come in. These conditions make the work of the Commission very difficult.

AS SURE AS FATE.

Colonel Boudinot on the Opening of the Cherokee Outlet.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 19.—A special from Fort Smith, Ark., says: Colonel E. C. Boudinot, the noted Cherokee lawyer, made a speech at a picnic yesterday in the Cherokee Nation, a few miles from here, to a large concourse of people. He expressed his views without reserve relative to the Cherokee Commission and the sale of the Cherokee Outlet. That these lands were to be the homes of American farmers in a very short time the speaker regarded as certain as fate, and, in his opinion, common sense and the welfare of the Cherokees dictated the policy of meeting the Commissioners half way and the sale of the lands on the best terms possible. He believed the Commissioners were disposed to be friendly and generous in their dealings with the Indians and that by prudent management \$10,000,000 might be obtained for all the lands occupied and unoccupied west of the Arkansas river, and he was in favor of paying out the amount per capita to all the citizens of the Nation, the adopted whites, Shawnees, Delawares, colored and native born.

POSTMASTER PAUL.

His Continuance in Office Considered a Great Misfortune.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Civil-Service Commission has made public its report on its investigation into the Milwaukee post-office. The report says that the brief report made on the same subject was influenced by a statement made by Postmaster Paul that his term had expired. This proved false. The testimony adduced showed imperfect work and favoritism in the office and the report says: "Of the records show the lists of eligibles were twisted and garbled in order to produce swindling certifications whereby certain men could be rejected, although entitled to an appointment, and other men appointed having no rightful claim thereto. Postmaster Paul was alone benefited by the crookedness of the certifications, for he alone was the appointing power. Paul is responsible for the wrong-doing and has grossly and habitually violated the law in a peculiarly revolting and underhanded manner. His conduct merits the worst punishment. His further continuance in office would be a great misfortune and we recommend his immediate removal."

PROF. SHELTON CHOSEN.

Recommended By the Government For Agricultural Instructor in Australia.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—In December of last year the Department of Agriculture received from the Chief Secretary of Queensland, Australia, a communication requesting the department to nominate to that Government a suitable person to be appointed instructor in agriculture. Secretary Rusk has appointed Prof. Edward F. Shelton, of Manhattan, Kan., to the position, and so informed the Australian Government. Prof. Shelton has for many years been professor of practical agriculture in the Kansas State Agricultural College. He has also been connected with the Michigan Agricultural College and engaged in teaching and practicing agriculture under the auspices of the Japanese Government. Secretary Rusk says he believes Prof. Shelton is the best man available in the United States for the position and is confident he will creditably represent this country.

Another Wicked Man Skips.

WICHITA, Kan., July 19.—Fred Yanke, who had charge of the Archer electric works, has disappeared, and it is said the company wants to see him, as well as a number of people he owes bills. A young lady to whom he has been giving marked attention caused a warrant to be issued for him, charging that he ran away with her gold watch.

An English Syndicate.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Wahl Bros. owners of brickyard B at Blue Island, have about completed negotiations for the sale of their plant to an English syndicate for \$150,000. The new firm will build a distillery on the present site.

STOCK ITEMS.

It costs three times as much to put a fall pig on the market as one dropped in the spring.

Experience has shown that mules bred from thoroughbred mares can endure more labor and fatigue than those bred from common mares, even when the latter have the advantage of size.

For home use, a hog should never weigh more than 200 pounds, and 150 pounds is better. Spring pigs of any improved breed can be brought to that size by the middle of December and at a little cost.

The reason of a cow giving bloody milk is some injury to the udder, generally from bruising or being chased by boys or dogs. The udder, then full of milk, is bruised by the legs or coming in contact with brush or briars, or being bitten by dogs or by parties throwing stones and injuring the udder. Keep the animal quiet in a stable or small pasture for a few days and bathe the udder twice a day with hot water.

A late dispatch states that cowboys from the Cherokee Strip say that Texas fever is playing havoc with the cattle there. Forty head were seen dead in one pasture, and in others from seven to thirty-five carcasses are lying around. Hundreds of cattle, they say, are dying in Oklahoma and they predict that not a hoof will be taken there from the North for some time to come.

As a general rule the natural life of animals is about five times as long as the period required to attain maturity. This rule may be modified by artificial conditions. Thus certain breeds of cattle, sheep and swine have been brought by careful systems of feeding and feeding to mature at a much earlier age than the original period, without materially shortening the length of life. But these exceptions do not affect the general rule.

The cattle inspection law was enacted in Colorado to give half a dozen men the opportunity to levy unjust toll from the consumers of meat, and to oppress the smaller class of butcher shops. It was based upon an assumed necessity that was without existence in fact, and in every view of the case a scandalously dishonest measure. The butchers who now propose to test its constitutionality are entitled to the public esteem. In protecting themselves they will also benefit consumers and cattle growers.—Denver News.

A good cow will pay her owner five dollars a month, if well housed and well fed, ten months in the year, and raise a good calf beside! You don't believe that! We can name the farmer who is doing that to-day and has been doing it all the season; and we can take you to his farm and show you the butter and cheese. What one man and woman have done others may do. Now it is not every year who can start with ten cows and realize fifty dollars a month, but where there is a will there is a way, and we must find it. What is a five-hundred-dollar mortgage on a farm where the dairy alone will bring in a hundred dollars a month? Men and brethren think on these things.—Garden City (Kan.) Sentinel.

FARM NOTES.

Whenever crops have matured in the garden they should be removed. Allowing lettuce, mustard, spinach and such class of plants to mature and scatter seeds is nearly or quite as bad as to let weeds grow and mature seeds.

In its opinion it can be done without too much inconvenience it will be best to save a sufficient quantity of well-rotted manure to apply to the garden. When it can be avoided it is best not to use coarse, fresh manure in the garden.

The largest branch starts from a bud, which a slight movement of the fingers would have broken off. By going over young trees and rubbing off buds that appear where branches are not needed there will be very little pruning to be done when the trees come into bearing.

During the summer, while the other farm work is pressing, is a good time to make well-rotted manure for the garden or any other part of the farm. Manure can be hauled direct from the stable, but the greatest care should always be taken to have it well rotted before applying.

If a crop is removed and another garden crop is not required, sow the land with rye; if cows are kept—the waste of a moderate garden will go far toward keeping one cow, and the rye will form acceptable food in both fall and spring. Peas may be used for the same purpose, but they end with the season.

Dr. Byers read a paper at a recent Wisconsin farmers' institute in which he recommends sponging fowls that happen to be victims of the feather-eating propensities of their fellows with a solution of nuxvomica, with a little carbolic acid added. He says the most inveterate feather-eater will forego his fancy if flavored with such a noxious compound.

If the hot winds will pass Kansas by this season there will be an unprecedented yield of corn. With the exception of wheat and oats stable here and there, and an occasional meadow and orchard, the State is to-day one vast field of corn. The recent rains were general over the State, and the prospect is smiling and hopeful. In some parts of the State the stand is seven feet high.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

If to be used for the farm, do not allow the hay to get too ripe; if to be sold for baling, the purchasers do not mind the hard stems—they think that there is more "substance" in it. So there would be in shingles, and in any kind of wood. The beginning of flowering is the proper time to begin cutting clover, as well as the grasses. Timothy becomes hard and woody much more rapidly than orchard grass. It makes better hay to sell, but not so good to feed out.

Where any considerable acreage is to be seeded in the fall the plowing and preparation of the land are important items of work both for the men and teams. Usually the sooner the work is done after harvest the better, as the hot dry weather we generally have increases the work the longer it is delayed. In addition to lessening the labor of plowing, the weeds and stubble, if turned under early, will have a better opportunity to rot, and more time can be had for the preparation of the seed-bed.—Farmer, in St. Louis Republic.

Notes.

Probably the largest hog ever raised in the United States was exhibited at the Houston (Tex.) State fair in 1883 by Joseph Nass, of Waller County. It was four years old and weighed 1,325 pounds.

A Maine paper has discovered that many of the alleged new potatoes that people are buying and eating nowadays are not new at all and have not been since a year ago. Some fellow has discovered a way of making old potatoes look new by soaking them in a preparation that makes the rough outer skin peel off and leaves only a smooth inner skin like that of a new potato.