Chase

County

Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Propietor

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

OLUME XV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1888.

NUMBER 5.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES. THE President held a Cabinet meeting on the 23d. Only three of the Secretaries

were present. THE Comptroller of the Currency has declared dividends in favor of the credit-ors of the Fifth National Bank of St. Louis, which failed November 7, 1887, of

15 per cent., making in all 80 per cent. on claims proved, amounting to \$559,410. THE Secretary of the Interior has prepared his estimates of appropriations for the Interior Department for the fiscal year ended June 1, 1888. They aggregate \$94,220,389. Those for the current year

aggregate \$94,733,138. SURGEON-GENERAL HAMILTON has written to the Governor of Florida suggesting the enactment of a law for the establishment of a State Board of Health and aux-

iliary boards in each of the counties. He submitted the draft of a bill. ALREADY inquiries are being made from various sections of the country in behalf of organizations for quarters at Washington during the Presidential inauguration

next March. A CABINET meeting was held on the 25th, the principal subject under discussion being the injudicious letter of Minister West to a British-American elector of

THE military court of inquiry, appointed by the President to investigate and report upon "the entire subject of the lining of the tunnel extension of the Washington

aqueduct," convened on the 25th.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total number of immigrants that arrived at ports of the United States from the principal foreign countries, except from the Dominion of Canada and

Mexico, during the nine months ended September 30, 1888, was 432,802, against 411,282 during the same period last year.

THE inquiry into the aqueduct scandal commenced at Washington on the 26th.

THE EAST.

SEVERAL of the trainmen have been arrested for criminal negligence in causing the recent disaster on the Lehigh Valley road at Mud Run. Pa. THE steamer Atlas was sunk at New

York on the 23d by collision with the ferry-boat Central. No lives were lost. A FREIGHT wreck occurred one mile

west of Tyrone, near Altoona, Pa., recently. Two boys, stealing a ride, were crushed beyond recognition and thirtyfive cars were smashed.

CONDUCTOR HECK and Switchman Boon, of the shifting engine, at Washington, Pa., whose negligence caused a bad wreck there last week, have been charged with manslaughter.

MRS. GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN sailed from New York on the 24th for Europe.
THE National Board of Steam Navigation, at its meeting in New York City re-cently, elected officers for the ensuing year. A. C. Cheney, of New York, is the new president.

THE forty-sec American Missionary Society began at Providence, R. I., on the 24th. Drs. Gilbert and Dana advocated harder missionary work among the Chinese.

MISUNDERSTANDING of signals on the ferryboat Central is now said to have been the cause of the collision in New York harbor, in which the British steamship Atlas was sunk.

GENERAL E. B. SPINOLA has been re-

nominated for Congress by the Tammany Democrats of the New York Tenth dis-

By a collision between two freight trains at Otisville, N. Y., the other day, one man was killed and three badly hurt. One of the injured was later run over by another

THE loss to the Pennsylvania railroad by the freight collision near Tyrone, Pa., will probably reach \$100,000.

OVER 700 passengers of the steamship Elbe from Bremen have been held at Hoffman island quarantine, New York City,

because of small-nox on the vessel. ALL the right, title and interest in the New York Graphic, an afternoon illustrated paper, was purchased for \$5,000 by the

Southern Trust Company at the sheriff's sale of that paper on the 24th.
Daniel Hand, an aged and wealthy resident of Guilford, Conn., has given \$1,000,000 to the American Missionary Society, of New York City, to be held in trust by the association and the interest to be devoted to the education of colored

people in the old slave States of the South. THE trustees of Cornell University have appropriated \$80,000 for a new chemical laboratory.

HENRY S. IVES, the "bankrupt" broker, has sold his Brooklyn residence for \$125. 000, and is boarding at a fashionable hotel. THE convention of the Inter-Seminary Missionary Alliance was held in Boston

MRS. JAMES G. BLAINE, JR., is reported by her physicians to be lying quite sick at

CAPTAIN JOHN DILLARD, of a coast steamer, died in a Brooklyn hospital the other night of yellow fever. His vessel was quarantined.

ALFRED H. LOVE, a merchant of Philadelphia, president of the Universal Peace Union, has published a letter declining the candidacy for Vice-President on the National Equal Rights ticket.

THE WEST.

THOMAS AXWORTHY, city treasurer of Cleveland, O., is reported missing with defalcations amounting to \$500,000. His sureties are United States Senator H. B. Payne and J. H. Wade, Jr.

JUDGE ALLYN, of the United States Dis trict Court at Tacoma, W. T., has decided that the Chinese from Alaska who arrived recently on the American vessel have not really been out of the United States.

OLE C. LOMSDALEN, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Fergus Falls, Minn., has gone to Canada with \$50,000 of borrowed money and a goodly sum obtained from the sale of his property. FURTHER reports of extreme distress in

Ramsey County, Dak., have been published. The worst sufferers are said to be a settlement of Polish Jews, numbering

9

THE General Missionary Society of the Christian Church began its annual session at Springfield, Ill., on the 24th. Reports showed 289 missionaries at work in this and other countries.

ARGUMENT on the appeal of the Iowa Railroad Commissioners from the injunction issued by Judge Fairall to prevent the putting into force of the new schedule of freight rates has commenced in the Iowa

Forest fires are reported raging in Santa Cruz, Alameda and San Juan Counties, Cal. Much wheat and fruit has been de-

stroyed. JUDGE SAWYER has allowed ten Chinese sailors of an American vessel to land at San Francisco. They had shipped from that port on a round trip.

THE Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen

at Columbus, O., elected the following officers: W. G. Edens, of Bucyrus, first vice grand master; S. C. Foster, of Ithica, N. Y., second vice grand master; T. T. Slattery, of Butte City, Mont., third vice grand

THE Cheyennes living seventy-five miles south of Fort Buford, Dak., are reported in starving condition.

THE first train through the Wicks tunnel on the Montana Central road passed through on the 24th. The tunnel is 6,200 feet long.

PRAIRIE wolves in Northern Montana have recently killed hundreds of sheep and colts and have even attacked tray-

THE will of the late John Wentworth, of Chicago, divides the estate, which is worth \$1,500,000, equally between his daughter Roxana and his nephew Moses. THE public schools of Athens, O., have been closed because of the prevalence of

diphtheria. THE largest single shipment of opium that ever reached San Francisco arrived there last week aboard the steamer City of New York from Hong Kong. It weighed 16,460 pounds and at \$10 per pound netted

the Government in duty \$164,600. BENJAMIN F. CARTER, a cowboy, was hanged on the 26th at Rawlings, Wyo., for the murder of John Jeffrey, a farmer, in October, 1888. The murder grew out of the quarrels between stockmen and set-

QUARANTINE against cattle from Mexico, except at two points, has been established for Arizona because of Texas fever.

By a collision between a freight and an empty passenger train near San Jose, Ill., recently, both locomotives and seventeen cars were destroyed and Fireman Baum

THE SOUTH.

J. M. WILSON, county and State tax collector of Atlanta, Ga., has been suspended. He is short in his accounts \$20,-

ORTH H. STEIN, a notorious newspaper crook, formerly of Kansas City, has succeeded in passing a bogus check for \$250 at

THEODORE E. GOBELL and a negro, Tom Peak, have been arrested at Chattanooga, Tenn., for setting fire to an unoccupied house which was heavily insured.

THE passenger depot and dining hall of the Santa Fe railway at Temple, Tex., has sured.

DR. NEIL MITCHELL reported thirty-one cases of yellow fever at Jacksonville on the 24th. There were four deaths. Of the new cases twelve were white and ninetee colored. Total cases, 3,903; total deaths,

THE steamer Phil Armour sank at Wilson's Landing, a short distance above Vicksburg, Miss., recently. She was engaged in the Vicksburg and Greenville

THE four small children of Joseph Whitaker, colored, were burned to death recently at Blackshear, Ga., while their parents were away from home.

ALL the keno rooms in New Orleans have been closed and the proprietors arrested. The faro games have not been interfered with.

THE price paid for the Georgia Central road by the Richmond Terminal is said to have been \$8,000,000.

AT the meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at Richmond, Va., P. M. Arthur was re-elected chief and Mr. Ingraham secretary of the insurance order of the brotherhood. G. D. Doherty, of Massachusetts, was elected grand chaplain, and W. R. Hesky, of Bloomington, Ill., grand guide.

COLLECTOR MAGOFFIN, of El Paso, Tex., finds considerable difficulty with his small force in keeping out Chinese seeking entrance into the United States by way of

THREE negro murderers who were to have been hanged at Arkadelphia, Ark., on the 26th, have been granted a respite to allow the State Supreme Court to review the case.

THE night watchman at Platt & Co.'s packing house, Baltimore, Md., was burned to death the other morning and \$10,000 damage done by fire. SURGEON PORTER reports to the Marine

Hospital Bureau from Jacksonville, Fla. that there are nine cases of vellow fever at Enterprise, Fla., six of which are critical, and that Dr. Long is the only phy sician there. He adds that Dr. Posey will go to Enterprise.

News has been received from Columbus Polk County, N. C.. which is in the mountains away from railroad and telegraph communication, that a riot occurred there recently between Republicans and Demoerats, after rival political meetings, in which a man named Brown was dangerously shot. Many others of both parties were wounded and battered up.

HUGH BLACKMAN, a negro, was hanged at Toledo, Ark., on the 26th for killing another negro over a game of craps. A LARGE steam gin house together with forty bales of cotton and a lot of seed, be-

onging to Frank & Co., on the Covington plantation, near Greenville, Miss., was william T. Hamilton, ex-Governor and

ex-United States Senator, died of pneunonia at Hagerstown, Md., recently. THE engineer and a passenger were fa-tally and two other men badly injured by the wrecking of a passenger train near

Paris, Ky., the other day.

THE more prominent members of th jute bagging trust have been indicted by the grand jury of Shelby County, Tenn.

TEN cases of small-pox have been reported at Keswick, a small village in the northern part of York County, Ont. The place has been quarantined.

THE colliery owners of Lancashire, Eng., have begun to yield to the demands of

It is stated that the three Americans by whom the King of Wurtemburg has reently been greatly influenced are Jesuits and that the King has become a Catholic, the ceremony of baptism having been per-

formed secretly. M. DE GIERS, the Russian Foreign Minister, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into public life on the 25th, at St. Petersburg.

Two beautiful daughters of a gamekeeper have been found in a forest near Leskau, Moravia. The breasts of one of the girls was severed, while the other was pinned to the ground with a spike driven through the abdomen. The motive of the crime was supposed to have been

A CLUB house in Moscow, Russia, collapsed the other day, and a large number of inmates perished beneath the ruins. Sixteen dead bodies were recovered.

MUCH resentment was reported as being felt in Servia against King Milan, who had obtained a divorce from Queen Natalie. It was thought the ex-Queen would be a guest of the Czarina at St. Petersburg.

The Franco-Chinese commercial conven-

tion passed its first reading in the French Chamber of Deputies without debate. GERMAN courts have declared illegal the embargo on Dr. Mackenzie's book. It was said the Emperor himself was in favor of

the book circulating in Germany. FIRE in Chatham, Ont., the other morning destroyed a planing mill and a carriage and harness shop, causing \$62,000

THE Emperor of Germany sent a personal telegram to M. de Giers, the Russian Minister, congratulating him on the fif-tieth anniversary of his entry into public

HOHNBURG, the retired German officer who was arrested at Nice while mailing a Lebel cartridge on the charge of being a spy, has been sentenced to imprisonment for five years and the payment of a fine of \$1,000, and he will not be allowed to stop in France for ten years from the expira-

tion of his sentence.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended October 25 numbered 254, as against 224 the previous week and 216 the corresponding week last year. THE schooner Caldwell, of New York, is

reported lost in the Caribbean sea, with probably the loss of nineteen lives. It is stated that several lines of Amer-

ican goods have been boycotted in China, petroleum and flour being the principal articles. The Chinese Times contains a letter from Pekin officials threatening retaliation for the passage of the Exclusion

THE new English salt trust has put the price of common salt from 60 cents to \$2.25 per ton and lump from \$2.00 to \$3.75. THE Babylonian exploring expedition of

the University of Pennsylvania, which left Philadelphia last summer, has been wrecked in the Grecian Archipelago. None of the scientists were lost or hurt. THE Russian papers denounce the divorce procured by King Milan, of Servia, as illegal, and all uphold Queen Natalie's

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 .- Dun & Co., in their weekly review, report the volume of business surprisingly large. Remarkable activity in the stock market one way or another is generally expected soon after the election, and it may have some effect upon finances and general business. The collapse of the lead combination and the failure of the chief speculator has increased the distrust of the other speculative movements which disregard legitimate considerations, but wheat is 3 cents higher than a week ago, with corn 1% cents lower, pork 50 cents per barrel, hogs 4 cents per 100 pounds and lard 5 cents lower. Coffee has fallen off half a cent and crude petroleum certificates 6 cents. A slight advance in cotton and a raise of half a cent in leather are the chief changes in the other direction. The treasury continues to supply the market liberally funds, having paid out during the past week \$1,500,000 more than it has taken in,

the excess being in silver certificates. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 26 .- It is announced that J. A. Swan, late treasurer of Knoxville County, is short about \$25,000 on financial settlement with his successor. He is now absent somewhere in the West, whither he started in September when his successor qualified. His bond aggregated about \$250,000. In examining the Judge Maloney discovered several discrepancies, which, on notice, Swan paid. Subsequently, however, and since Swan's departure, startling disclosures were made examination of the books, which made it appear that he had received certain rail-

WASHINGTON, Kan., Oct. 26 .- While the Washington Mining Company were boring for coal, having reached a depth of 997 feet, a fine vein of strong salt water was struck, which in a few hours raised 800 feet in the hole. A quantity of the water was boiled down and yielded a quart of good salt to a gallon of water. The people are jubilant over the find and consider the future prosperity of Washington as as

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.-About 12:30 o'clock this morning a gang of men boarded a Clark street grip car and assaulted the gripman and H. A. Ashford, conductor, oth new men. Ashford drew a revolver and fired two shots into the crowd. One of the shots took effect in H. Bowman's head, inflicting a serious though not fatal wound. The police arrested several of

the gang. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 26.-Annie, th three-year-old daughter of August Conrad, a prominent German citizen, was scalded to death this morning by falling headlong into a kettle of boiling apple butter. She was in the kettle several min-

utes before being discovered.

HIAWATHA, Kan., Oct. 26.—John Kerrigan, a young man of this city, in fit of passion, kicked and beat William Joslin, a small boy, at the Catholic fair Wednesday night, breaking his leg below the knee and indicting several serious bruises.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Interesting Statistics. The report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, just issued, shows that the total acreage sown in winter wheat in 1887 was 1,078,943; acres harvested in 1888, 936,369; bushels, 16,135,120. Total acreage of spring wheat, 41,176; bushels harvested, 585,599. The total product of winter and spring wheat this year was 16,720,719 bushels. There were planted this year in corn, 6,993,207 acres, of which 5,574,465 acres were harvested, yielding 168,754,087 bushels. The acreage sown in oats in 1888 was 1,656,814 and the yield 54,665,055 bushels.

According to the assessors' returns, Kansas has this year 700,723 head of horses, 92,435 mules and asses, and 742,639 milch cows, a large increase in each class over the number reported in 1887. She has also 1,619,849 head of other cattle; 402,-

744 sheep and 1,433,245 swine. The report also gives the population of cities on March 1, 1888, there being twenty cities in the State with more than 5,000 inhabitants, as follows: Leavenworth, 35,-227; Topeka, 34 199; Wichita, 33,939; Kansas City, 33,110; Athison, 17,023; Fort Scott, 16,159; Hutchinson, 13,451; Lawrence, 11,055; Salina, 9.559; Newton, 8,341; Emporia, 7,951; Arkansas City, 7,356; Winfield, 7,121; Ottawa, 7,047; Wellington, 6.367; Parsons, 6,070; Pittsburgh, 5,407; El Dorado, 5,241; Elay Center, 5,214; Abi-

Miscellaneous. MRS. HARDEN LUSK, living near Eldorado, killed her baby the other morning by severing its head from the body with a butcher knife. When her husband went to her room the wife said a chicken had bothered her during the night and she had cut its head off. Upon turning down the covers he was horrified to discover the headless corpse of his child. The woman still held the knife in her hand, which was taken from her after a struggle. She was

REV. PARDEE BUTLER, a historical character in Kausas, died at Farmington, the hundreds—yes, by the thousands—they have become naturalized for the express purpose of effect of injuries received by being thrown from his horse about a month previous. He located in Kansas in 1855 and was a prominent figure in the early troubles, being an uncompromising Free State man and active participant in the events of the stirring times incident to the pioneer days of the Territory. He was seventy-two

years of age.

GOVERNOR MARTIN has issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$300 for the arrest and conviction of Thomas J. Gooden, late treasurer of Rawlins County, who is a fugitive from justice, charged with em-bezzlement of the public funds to the

amount of \$10,000. PATENTS lately issued to Kansas inentors: Charles Brown, Emporia, barber's dressing case; George P. Crehore, Kansas City, cable railway carrying pulley; Solomon C. Cross, Sedgewick, de-vice for cutting corn; Enoch F. Drake and A. C. Wait. Salina, thill coupling; Jesse A. C. Wait. Salina, thill coupling; Jesse our naturalized countrymen can turn it either B. Ellis, Great Bend, arch bridge; Charles way. When it is remembered that a small Fuller, Ludell, vehicle brake: Howard State (Colorado) defeated Mr. Tilden in 1870 Gamble, Lansing, nut lock: Warren D. House, Kansas City, elevator guard: Selden B. Lard, Waterville, water wheel; Louis P. Santy, Clements, fire escape; Winfield S. Shanan, assignor to himself and F. M. Madisca, Russel, double acting force pump; Henry Sherman, assignor of one-half to J. Poppen and A. Vandrist, Luctor, keeper for the loose ends of straps; William T. Snedden, Wyandotte, operat-

ing mechanism for station indicators. A BIG and systematic steal was discovered the other day in the dry goods store of G. W. Newman & Co., of Emporia, which had been going on for some time. The thief was George B. Counsell. a colored man, who had been in the employ of the firm for over seven years, and until lately rested and his house searched, when about \$500 worth of goods of all kinds were found stored away in all sorts of places. It was thought his stealings would run up into the

THE Governor has offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the party guilty of the Coffeyville dynamite outrage, and a further reward of \$300 for the arrest and conviction of each and every

party accessory to the crime.

THE Governor has appointed the following delegates to the Farmers' Congress that meets at Topeka November 14: At large, A. W. Smith, of McPherson; Matt Edmonds, of McLouth. First Congressional district, B. F. Wallace: Second, L. W. Breyfogle; Third, A. P. Sanders; Fourth, Thomas M. Potter; Fifth, A. P. Collins; Sixth, A. P. Balch, Seventh, R. E. Lawrence. The National Grange will meet on the same day, the Grange in Representative Hall and the Congress in the

Senate Chamber.

WHEN the Rock Island train from the East reached Topeka the other day, it had on board Robert Traver and his sister, aged forty-eight and forty respectively who were insane. The brother had left Canada with his sister, who was in ill bealth, to visit relatives in Kansas, hoping that she might recover. On the way her disease developed into insanity, and the brother also became insane. The man imagined he was under arrest for some crime. They were taken in charge by the authorities.

THERE were recently several attempts to wreck Topeka's rapid transit trains. A man by the name of McVicker, forty years old, recently eloped with a sixteen year-old girl at Hutchinson. McVicker was a stranger, and but little was known of him, but it has since been stated that he is a married man and has a family of grown children, one of whom, a daughter, is older than the one he took with him.

His wife lives in Jeffersonville, Ind. RALPH GROSS was recently arrested at Topeka upon a telegram from Minneapolis, Minn., charging him with embezzlement. He was regarded as honest and competent by his employer at Topeka. The amount of the alleged embezzlement is small, and he claimed that the arrest was a piece of maliciousness, and he voluntarily returned with the officer, deciaring that he would make it warm for his accuser.

THE registration of Mansas City (Kan.) was 8,400 voters, and now the city claims a population of fully 45,000, and also claims to be the largest city in the State. Let other cities report.

SINGULAR CORRESPONDENCE.

The British Minister Answers an Inquiry Which Leads to Much Criticism WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 .- The following letter has been published and is the cause of considerable comment upon the action of Minister West:

of Minister W*st:

BEVERLY, Mass., Sept. 13, 1888.—Sir: I am in
receipt of your better of the 4th instant and
beg to say that I fully appreciate the difficulty
which you find yourself in casting your vote.
You are probably aware that any political party
which openly favored the mother country at the present moment would lose popularity, and that the party in power is fully aware of this fact. The party, however, is, I believe, still desirous of maintaining friendly relations with Great Britain, and is still as desirous of settling all questions with Canada which have been unfortunately recogned since the retraction. been unfortunately reopened since the retrac-tion of the treaty by the Republican majority in the Senate and by the President's message, to which you allude. All allowances must therefore be made for the political situation as regards the Presidential election thus created. It is, however, impossible to predict the course which President Cleveland may pursue in the matter of retaliation should he be re-elected; but there is every reason to believe that, while upholding the position he has taken, he will manifest a spirit of conciliation in dealing with the question involved in his message. I inclose an article from the New York Times of August 22, and remain yours faithfully.

L. S. SACKVILLE-WEST. THE LETTER TO MINISTER WEST. WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The following is the letter to Minister West which called

forth his much criticised reply:

To the British Minister, Washington, D. C.:

POMONA, Cal., Sept. 4.—Sir: The gravity of
the political situation here and the duties of
those voters who are of English birth, but still consider England the mother land, constitute the apology I hereby offer for intruding for information. Mr. Cleveland's message to Congress on the fishery question justly excites our alarm and compels us to seek a further knowledge before finally casting our cotes for him as we had intended to the Many votes for him as we had intended to do. Many English citizens have for years refrained from being naturalized, as they thought no good would accrue from the act, but Mr. Cleveland's administration has been so favorable and friendly toward England, so kind in not enforcing the Retaliatory act passed by Congress, so sound on the free trade question and so hos-tile to the dynamite school of Ireland that by helping to elect him again, the one above all American politicians they consider their own and their country's best friend. I am one of these unfortunates with a right to vote for President in November. I am unable to understand for whom I shall cast my ballot when but one month ago I was sure Mr. Cleveland was the man. If Cleveland was pursuing a new policy toward Canada temporarily and for the sake of obtaining popularity and continuation of his office our years more, but intends to cease his policy when his re-election is secured in November, and again favor English interests, then I should have no further doubts but go forward and vote for him. I know of no one better able to direct me, sir, and I most respectfully ask your advice in the matter. I will further add that the two men-Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Harrison—are very evenly matched and a few votes may elect either one. Mr. Harrison is a high tariff man, a believer on the American side of all questions and undoubtedly an enemy to British inter-ests generally. This State is equally divided between the parties and a mere handful of and elected Haves, the Republican, the importance of California is at once apparent to all. As you are at the fountain head of knowledge on the question and know whether Mr. Cleveland's present policy is temporary only, and whether he will, as soon as he secures an other four years in the Presidency, suspend it for one of friendship and free trade, I ap-ply to you privately and confidentially for inmation, which shall in turn be treated as ensecret. Such information would me at rest myself, and, if favorable to Mr. Cleveland, enable me, on my own responsibili-ty, to assure many of our countrymen that they would do England a service by voting for Cleve land and against the Republican system of tariff. As I before observed, we know what to do but look for more light on a mysterious sub

Very respectfully, DISCUSSING THE LETTER. WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Secretary Bayard made the following statement yesterday in regard to the letter of Mr. Murchison, of California, to the British Minister, on the subject of the pending Presidential elec-tion, and the British Minister's reply: "Yes, I have read both letters. I have no seen the British Minister since he went to Europe last spring until he called on me this morning at the Department of State. Lord Sackville has no other or better means of knowledge of the intentions of the President than any other of the 65,-000,000 of American people. His personal opinion is worth no more than that any one of them on the ground of knowledge, and much less on the ground of interest in the subject. While there must be a consensus of opinion as to the impropriety of the expression of indi-vidual views by any one holding the position of a foreign envoy, it is still to be hoped that we will be able to settle the issues involved in the pending canvass without the importation of foreign interference or intermeddling in our domestic affairs. The American people will be prompt to resent and repel as impertinent any such attempts, but they will easily recognize the political pitfall arranged by the California letter with its object so plainly stamped upon its face and addressed to the British Minister into which he has so surprisingly tumbled. Such petty schemes to break the fall of despair-

ject which the sooner it comes will better serve true Englishmen in casting their votes.

ing politicians will be held in proper estimation by popular intelligence."

Minister West was shown the interview vith Secretary Bayard last evening and asked what he had to say about it. He said: "Nothing. I don't care to criticise it. The letter sent from California was undoubtedly written for the purpose of entrapping me. In a few days I expect to be in a position to make public the manner in which the affair was planned and the identity of the persons concerned in it. The efforts which are being directed to the discovery of the tricksters were insti-gated by me and I think I shall succeed in making every thing plain."

The letter is variously commented upon and will probably be worked for all it is politically worth. The New York Sun calls upon Secretary Bayard to send Lord Sackville-West his passports, and requests the British Government to recall its offi-cious Minister. Mr. Bayard says, however, that "Lord Sackville's letter was evidently not intended for publication, and could not be noticed by this Govern-

CROPS AND TRADE.

Report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture For August and September.

Bradstreet on the Exportable Surplus of Wheat-Remarkably Good Business Report.

Dun & Co. Expect Considera de Activity After the Election-Treasury Supplying Cash.

TOPEK & Kan., Oct. 27 .- The report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for August and September, 1888, just out, is a pamphlet of fifty pages containing tables showing the square miles, popula-tion, value of farms and farming implements for 1887 and 1888, the cities of Kansas ranked according to population, the area and product of crops and numbers of live stock, together with extracts from the report of the Department of Agriculture

at Washington in relation to wheat, etc. The number of square miles embraced in all the counties organized is 87,144. The total population of these counties in 1887 was 1,517,434, and in 1888 it is placed at 1,518,552. From the table showing the population of the cities of Kansas those having 5,000 inhabitants and upward March 1, arranged according to rank, are: Leavenworth, 35,227; Topeka, 34,199; Wichita, 33,919; Kansas City, 33,110; Atchison, 17,023; Fort Scott, 16,590; Hutchinson, 13,451; Lawrence, 11,055; Salina, 9,559; Newton, 8,341; Empozia, 7,951; Ar-kansas City, 7,356; Winfield, 7,121; Ot-tawa, 6,047; Wellington, 6,367; Parsons, 6,070; Pittsburg, 5,407; Eldorado, 5,241; Clay Center, 5,214; Abilene, 5,187.

The total acreage sown in winter wheat in 1887 was 1,978,943 acres; harvested in 1888, 936, 369; bushels, 16,135,120; total acreage of spring wheat, 41,176; bushels harvested, 585,599. The total product of winter and spring wheat this year was 16,-620,719 bushels. This is the largest since 1884 and almost double last year's crops. Salina County leads with: 1,069,032 bushels.

There were planted this year in corn 6,993,207 acres, of which 5,574;465 acres-were harvested, yielding 168,754,087 bushels. This is the largest since 1885, and more than double last year's figures. The acreage sown in oats in 1888 was 1,-656,814 and the yield 54,665,055 bushels, the largest in the history of the State. March 1, 1888, there was on hand in the State 11,790,526 bushels of corn and 876,365

bushels of wheat. The average annual yield per acre for the fifteen years from 1874 to 1888 inclusive is as follows: Winter wheat, 15.45 bushels; spring wheat, 11.15 bushels; corn, 31.70

bushels; oats, 33.03 bushels. According to the assessors' returns, Kansas has this year 700,723 head of horses, 92,435 males and asses and 742,635 milch cows-a large increase has also 1,619,849 head of cattle, 42,744 sheep and 1,433,245 swine. The total value of the farms of this State in 1887 was returned at \$453,220,155, of farming imple-

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 .- Calculations by Bradstreet's based on official reports indicate that 50,000,000 bushels of reserve wheat are to be carried over on June 30, 1889, more than the exportable surplus on the Atlantic coast has already been sent abroad and if 30 000,000 bushels be carried over, there are 16,204,000 bushels yet to go abroad. The Pacific coast however, with 5,000,000 bushels for reserve still has 26,-278,000 bushels of wheat available for export until June 30 next, *having already shipped 11,244,000 bushels. The exports of wheat and flour from both coasts amounted to 2,337,-916 bushels this week, of which bushels out of 1,072,006 bushels of actual wheat went from the Pacific coast. The exports are 310,570 bushels less than last week and 272,434 more than in the like week in 1887. The total exports of wheat and flour from July 1 to date are 38,897,000 bushels against 55,799,000 last year. Wheat closed about 14 cents higher this week and corn from 1 to 14 cents lower. Lard is from 6 to 40 points off and pork from 25

to 50 cents lower. Bradstreet reports general trade excellent considering the near approach of the Presidential election. Prices were firm, although sugar was slightly weaker. Business failures numbered 208 in the United States this week, against 195 last week and 213 this week last year. The total from January 1 to date is 8,074, against 7,718 in 1887.

DUN & CO. NEW YORK, Oct. 27 .- Dun & Co., in their weekly review, report the volume of business surprisingly large. Remarkable activity in the stock market one way or another is generally expected soon after the election, and it may have some effect upon finances and general business. The collapse of the lead combination and the failure of the chief speculator has increased the distrust of the other speculative movements which disregard legitimate considerations, but wheat is 3 cents higher than a week ago, with corn 1% cents lower, pork 50 cents per barrel, hegs 4 cents per 100 pounds and lard 5 cents lower. Coffee has fallen off half a cent and crude petroleum certificates 6 cents. A slight advance in cotton and a raise of half a cent in leather are the chief changes in the other direction. The treasury continues to supply the market liberally with funds, having paid out during the past week \$1,500,000 more than it has taken in, the excess being in silver certificates.

Street Car Men Assaulted. CHICAGO, Oct. 26 .- About 12:30 o'clock this morning a gang of men boarded a Clark street grip car and assaulted the gripman and H. A. Ashford, conductor, both new men. Ashford drew a revolver and fired two shots into the crowd. One of the shots took effect in H. Bowman's head, inflicting a serious though not fatal wound. The police arrested several of

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS - KANSAS

WILL THE ROBIN SING THEN? Will the robin sing in that land, That land so fair and so far,
That lies, as our souls fondly dream,
In the depths of the uttermost star?

Will the violet bloom in that land. And the mosses so sweet and so shy, All the dear common things that we love,

In the dim, distant deeps of the sky? Will the children sing in that land All the sweet, simple songs of the earth, And shall we rejoice and be glad In their music and frolicsome mirth?

Oh! will there be friends in that land. ends who love and rejoice in our love, Will they look, will they speak, will they smile

Like our own mid the strangeness above? Oh! shall we have homes in that land To return to where'er we may roam? Oh! the heart would be lonely and sad

E'en in Heaven if we had not a hor

I love not the new and the strange, But a friend and the clasp of his hand, Oh! I would that my spirit could know That the robin will sing in that land.

-Hattie Tyng Griswold, in Woman's Magazine.

THE GOORKHA'S KNIFE.

Daring Single-Handed Encounter With a Bengal Tiger.

Many years ago, when the King of Oude still reigned in Lucknow, little dreaming how soon the English were to come and rule in his stead, two men stood together on the upper veranda of the palace, which rose far above all the other buildings around it. It was a fine spring evening, and the crimson glow of sunset was lighting up the flatroofed houses and white-domed temples of the great city, and the green fields, waving woods and shining streams that lay outspread for many a mile around it.

But, splendid as the view was, the two men seemed to pay but little heed to it. Their attention was fixed upon the spacious court-yard below, where the native soldiers of the King's bodyguard were going through their exercises; and the whole court was alive with the flutter of silken banners, and the din of barbaric music, and the clash and ring of steel, as the dark faces, and white turbans, and many-colored dresses, and glittering weapons, surged to and fro like the waves of a stormy

By the keen, critical look with which the two spectators (who were both in European dress) watched the manœuvers of the soldiers, one would have guessed them at once to be army officers, even without the evidence of their scarred faces and straight, well-knit

But, although both were unmistakably soldier-like, they were so in very opposite ways. The one, a tall, slim, dandified young fellow, with a pointed black mustache, was a French captain of dragoons; the other, short, square, thick-set, grizzled, with whiskers as thick and wiry as a bramble-bush, was an English colonel of Bengal native infantry.

"Well, you may say what you please, my dear Colonel," said Captain De Vautran, "but you'll never persuade me that these Asiatics of yours can be made into soldiers. Remember, we years ago, and you know what came

"Perhaps you didn't try long enough," answered the Colonel, quietly. "I don't say that those fellows down yonder are midst. fit to face European troops, but I think I could show you some others that would be."

At that moment there appeared on the terrace behind them a large, swarthy, heavy-built man, whose embroidered robes and jeweled sword-hilt, with the splendid ruby that sparkled in the front of his snow-white turban, showed him to be a person of some consequence. His face was somewhat bloated and discolored, as if from habitual over-feeding and want of exercise; but there was nothing in it save the restless, sidelong glance of his small black eyes to mark him as one of the most pitiless tyrants in all India. Yet such was actually the case, for this man was no other than the King of Oude himself.

"You are looking at my men, I see, sahibs" (gentlemen), said he, in very tolerable English. "Would you like to come down and see them a little closer?"

"We follow, your Majesty," replied Colonel Sedley, bowing.

And the King descended the stair that led to the courtyard, the two officers following, and a long train of unawares. A rapid bound avoided the richly-dressed natives bringing up the

Seats were placed for the King and his guests, and the guards went through all the details of a sham fight with considerable spirit. But Captain De Vautran was not to be pleased, and though too polite to say so openly, he evidently thought the whole show a very poor affair.

"See that fellow now," said he to Colonel Sedley, glancing at a lean, little man hardly bigger than a wellgrown boy, whose flat, brown face and wide mouth made him look very much like a penny with a whole through it. "Do you mean to say that he would

ever make a soldier?" "And supposing I were to tell you," replied the Colonel with a quiet smile, "that that very man is by far the best soldier in the whole place, what would you say then?"

"I should say," cried De Vautran, "that you should not tell such stories

"And supposing I were to say the chlorate of potash poisoning.

same," put in the King, "what would the Captain sahib say then?" "I should say," answered the Captain, with a polite bow, "that your

Majesty was pleased to make fun of

The King smiled a very curious smile, beckoning the little man to him, repeated what the Captain had said.

Instantly the soldier's face flushed up, and his small, deep-set eyes glowed like live coals. He drew the long, heavy knife that hung at his belt, and said, sternly:

"You are a soldier, franghi (foreigner); could you fight a full-grown tiger with this knife?"

"No, nor you, either, nor any one else," answered the Captain, contemptuously, when this question was interpreted to him.

"I could," said the other, emphatically, "and I will, if the badshah (King) permits it."

The King smiled again, and said, simply: "Duore din" (to-morrow), whereupon the soldier saluted and turned away.

"Surely that mad fellow doesn't really mean to get himself eaten up for the sake of one hasty word of mine?" cried the French Captain, with a rather troubled look at his friend.

"You'll see to-morrow whether he's joking or not," answered the Englishman. "I can tell you that it's not the way of a Goorkha to say a thing like that without meaning it."

"A Goorkha!" echoed De Vautran, in amazement. "Is that little fellow one of the terrible fighters that I've heard so much about? Impossible!"

"Wait till to-morrow, and you'll see," was the Colonel's only answer.

Next morning, accordingly, a messenger from the King came to invite the two officers into the inner courtyard, a large quadrangle in the very center of the palace, the windows of which looked down upon it from all four

A large space in the center had been strewn with sand and fenced in with a

high bamboo stockade. Around this space, above which the King and his guests sat in safety on a curtained balcony, stood the guards, with leveled weapons, and at the far end of the court, between the bars of several strong cages, might be seen the restless limbs and the fiery eyes of a number of wild beasts, for the King was even then famous for that whim of collecting tigers, serpents and what not. which he still keeps up in his present retirement at Calcutta.

Suddenly the gate of the stockade was thrown back, and into the arena stepped, with the elastic stride of a mountainer, the small, wiry figure of the Goorkha soldier, clad only in a white turban and a pair of cotton drawers.

His brown skin glistened with oil, and his right hand grasped the huge knife which was to be his only weapon in the impending struggle.

He salaamed to the group on the balcony, shooting a quick, scornful glance at De Vautran, which made the Frenchman feel humbled in spite of himself. Then, stepping forward into the center of the open space, he stood ready for the combat.

At a sign from the King, the door of the nearest cage was jerked open with a cord, and forth sprang, with a long, rejoicing roar, a royal Bengal tiger of the largest size. For a moment he Frenchmen tried it ourselves a hundred stood motionless, as if bewildered by the dázzling sunshine and the encircling crowd, and then his restless eve lighted upon the solitary figure of the Goorkha, standing immovable in the

changed as if by magic. He drew himself together, and, crouching like a cat, began to creep stealthily toward his enemy, the huge paws making not the slightest sound as they touched the

Meanwhile the Goorkha moved no more than a statue, though the watchful glance of his keen eye showed he was on his guard.

Suddenly there came a roar, a whirl of flying sand, a cry from the specta- self to grapes. "I don't recall that denies herself constantly waiting on tors, and then all was hidden in rolling dust. But quick as the tiger was, his adversary was quicker.

Just as the monster made his terrible spring, the Goorkha threw himself on the ground and let the huge body pass and I had figured that he was into you over him; then, rising on his elbow, he for about twenty-five dollars and daughter whose comfort has always made one lightning-like stroke with his couldn't raise the shekels. I'll go heavy knife, which severed the sinews of the tiger's right hind ieg, and completely crippled the limb.

"Well done!" chuckled the King. The tiger, furious with pain, turned open-mouthed upon its assailant; but the veteran hunter was not to be taken rush, and then down came the terrible knife once more, cleaving through hide and skull to the very brain, and laying the mighty beast dead on the spot. Then, wiping his blade on the tiger's fur, and bowing to the King, the con-

queror lounged carelessly away. "Well, what do you say now?" whis ered the Colonel to his friend. But De Vautran made no answer.

David Ker, in Golden Days.

-The phonograph is serving a num ber of uses. One instrument concealed under the coat was discovered to be employed surruptitiously in stealing the score of a new opera; it was ejected. Many phonographs, it is said, are being employed by a number of actors and actresses as automatic teachers of elocution. Through the instrument they obtain an exact idea of their vocal expressions, and learn by means of mimicry the precise qualities of their tones.

-There is no known antidote for

GRAY-WHISKERED JOKES.

Lew Dockstader Tries to Tell Which of Droll Ceremonies Performed While Death All Chestnuts Fell First.

The minstrel joke which is associated with my earliest recollections of the profession is the weathervane conunwho, after repeating it with a good deal of elaboration, would then anin the following fashion:

wedder-vane? Interlocutor-No. Bones, I can not.

What is the reason? Bones-Because it's too much trouble to go up after de eggs.

class of jokes among which the chestnut of chestnuts is probably to be found fill of fun: what matter if we die after!) than it is to put your finger on the in- And all mask and join the rout, and dividual chestnut. And I am inclined | dance down to the Savane, and over the to think that that class of jokes is the one which compares the human being Fort, carrying contagion with them. in some way or other with the animal creation. Men have been wolves and foxes, monkeys and puppies almost since the world began. There is the puppy joke, for example, which has held the minstrel stage ever since I can remember, and which every year is renewed in some way or other, but is always the same joke. One of the in city life or in politics. This bois-bois. fashion:

"Eph, I heard somefin' about Pompey yesterday. He went down to see his gal night afore las' and his gal has got a pooty little dog and she was huggin' and kissin' the dog and Pompey got jealous. Sez he to de gal: 'Jane, why don't you kiss me like you do de little dog?

"What answer did she make?" "Why, she tole him dat she didn't kiss ebery puppy dat come along."

This form of witticism brought on the uncomplimentary reference by implication, such as, for example, the joke in Robertson's play of "Ours." This was either taken from the minstrel stage or the minstrel stage took it from the play, I don't know which. It arises is doing the bowling. A young man is complaining of his head aching, and the girl says some thing about the ball his head. She says no; she was speaking of that other wooden thing. There in a seven-franc coffin! is no doubt that Sothern's famous witticism about the dog and his tail cerafter this style:

Bones-What makes a little dog wag the Fort. its tail?" Tambo-Because he is glad to see his

master? Bones-No. It's because de dog is

about as follows:

lies an' I see it's no use tryin' to get de truth out ob you for I see de villain in lience : one must not appear masked as your face."

"Does you? Well, I never knew my the Bon-Die. face was a looking-glass before."

Now that retort courteous certainly any way. Every one will remember how in "As You Like It," where "Orlando" and "Jacques" have their war of dio Hearn, in Harper's Magazine. words in the forest "Jacques" finally declares with a significant nod that he was Instantly the beast's whole bearing looking for a fool. "Orlando" replies promptly that if "Jacques" will look in the brook he will find him. The old grumbler says that he will see his own face therein and of course "Orlando" catches him.-Lew Dockstader, in Philadelphia Press.

A Happy Discovery.

"Boy," said a Woodward avenue grocer to a lad who was helping himyour father is a customer here." "Don't you?"

"Never saw him that I know of." "Then he must be a funny man. He's been dodging this store all summer. troit Free Press.

From Examination Papers

Quotations from examination papers in a public school in New England: Question-Define the word buttress. Answer-A buttress is a female but-

ter maker. Q .- How many motions has earth? A. - The earth has two motions, invo-

lution and evolution. Q .- Compare the adjetive ill. A .- Positive ill, comparative, send for the doctor, superlative, dead .- Bos-

ton Budget. A Discreet Retreat.

"What's the matter, Johnny," asked one of the neighbor's boys as his companion came out of the alley gate. "Ain't finished your dinner a'ready, frigate Chesapeake, near the entrance have ye?"

"Didn't ye get any ?"

chant Traveler.

"Yep; but I did'nt stay to finish it." "What made ye leave so soon?" "Well, I said something at the table, and every body but Pa laughed."-Mer-

-The talent of success is doing nothing more than you can do well without a thought of fame.

PLAGUE AND CARNIVAL

Extraordinary things are happening in the streets of St. Pierre, West Indies, through which the procession drum. / I may say at once passes. Pest-smitten women rise from that all the old minstrel jokes took their beds to costume themselves to the shape of conundrums, the end may mask faces already made unrecognizfiring the questions to the interlocutor, able by the hideous malady-and stagger out to join the dancers. They do this in the Rue Longchamps, in the Rue nounce his inability to answer. The St. Jean-de-Dieu, in the Rue Peysette, squib to which I allude was brought on in the Rue de Petit Versailles. And in the Rue Ste.-Marthe there are three Bones-Can you tole me de reason young girls sick with the disease, who dat dey never put a hen on top of a hear the blowing of the horns and the pattering of feet and clapping of hands in chorus; they get up to look through the slats of their windows on the masquerade, and the creole passion of the dance comes upon them. "Ah!" cries But it is easier to point out an entire one, "nou ke ben ameuse nou! c'est zaffai si nou mo!" (We will have our river bridge into the high streets of the No extraordinary example this; the ranks of the dancers held many and many a verettier. * *

Every year, on the last day of the carnival, a droll ceremony used to take place called the "Burial of the Bois-bois"the Bois-bois being a dummy, a guy, caricaturing the most unpopular thing old versions ran something in this after having been paraded with mock solemnity through all the ways of St. Pierre, was either interred or "drowned"—flung into the sea. And yesterday the dancing societies announced their intention to bury a boisbois laverette-a manikin that was to represent the plague. But this boisbois does not make its appearance. La Verette is too terrible a visitor to be made fun of, my friends; you will not laugh at her, because you dare not.

No: there is one who has the courage -a yellow goblin crying from behind his wire mask, in imitation of the machannes: "Ca qui'le quatoze graines laverette pou yon sou?" (Who wants to

buy fourteen verette spots for a sou?) Not a single laugh follows that jest. And just one week from to-day, poor during a game of bowls. A pretty girl | mocking goblin, you will have a great many more than quatorze graines, which will not cost you even a sou, and which will disguise you infinite by better than she is rolling. The young man misun- the mask you now wear; and they will derstands her, and asks if she refers to pour quicklime over you ere ever they let you pass through this street again-And the multicolored, multisonant

stream rushes by, swerves off at last tainly came from the burnt-cork pro- through the Rue des Ursulines to the fession. It was usually told somewhat Savannah, rolls over the new bridge of the Roxelane to the ancient quarter of

All of a sudden there is a hush, a halt; the drums stop beating, the songs cease. Then I see a sudden scattering of goblins and demons and devilesses stronger dan de tail. If de tail was de in all directions: they run into houses, strongest it would wag de dog, wouldn't up alleys. hide behind doorways. And the crowd parts; and straight through I am not sure but what the most ven- it, walking very quickly, comes a priest erable chestnut in existence is the look- in his vestments, preceded by an ing-glass chestnut. The old form was acolyte who rings a little bell. C'est Bon-Die ka passe-(It is the good God "Sambo, you've told me considerable who goes by!) The father is bearing ne viaticum to some victim of the pest-

a devil or a deviless in the presence of He goes by. The flood of maskers recloses behind the ominous passage; dates back to the time of Shakespeare the drums boom again; the dance recommences: and all the fantastic mummery ebbs swiftly out of sight.-Lafca-

Mothers Who Are Too Generous. It is true that the young wife and mother is more often too self-sacrificing than otherwise. She sinks her own individually altogether too much in the service of her family. It is the easiest thing to do, to reserve nothing in the way of devotion, but it is not the wisest way. It developes selfishness instead of thoughtfulness in the beloved ones whom she served, and it too often happens that the wife and mother who others, and demands no consideration for herself, wakes later in life to find that she has made a mistake. Out of the fullness of her heart she has given more than she ought for the sake of her family as well as herself. The been consulted before that of her home and break the good news .- De- mother, the son whose hours of study or play must never be interrupted for his mother's sake, the husband who knows that his wife is a saint of usefulness, impose unconsciously upon her goodness. And they develope a dullness of sympathy, and unreadiness to think of her needs, which is as hurtful to their own moral growth as it is heart-breaking and incomprehensible to the woman who has uselessly laid down her very life for them. - Christian Advocate.

The Chesapeake War.

Under an order of the British Government, issued January 7, 1807, all coast trade with France was prohibited. American vessels were seized, seamen impressed, and American foreign commerce was nearly destroyed. The of-

of Chesapeake Bay, by the English man-of-war Leopard, and, on the refusal of her commander to submit to search, was fired into and twenty-one of her crew killed and wounded. The war received its name from this incident,

MIXING HORSES' FEED.

Why It Pays to Have All Kinds of Grain

The horse musticates its food but once, and after the food is once swallowed there is no further mechanical action upon it while passing through. the digestive organs. If the food is too wet, the horse can easily swallow it with very little mastication, and then there will be very little flow of saliva to mix with it, and the saliva is a very important agent in the digestion of the horse. If the food is given dry, the horse must masticated it till it is moistened with saliva before he can swallow it, and milk is to sip it by mouthfuls at short when the food is not too concentrated, intervals. It is necessary for easy diit is improved by feeding dry. It is for gestion to present it slowly to the gasthis reason that we caution to moisten tric mucous surface. the cut hay barely enough, because the weeds stick to it, so that both hay and

weeds shall be eaten together. It will very readily be seen why unmasticated food swallowed by the coffee will be much improved. horse, without admixture of saliva, would produce bad effects in passing through the digestive organs largely undigested. If any system could be devised for mixing the ground grain with clares to be more efficient than all the the dry cut hay, so as to insure the pills and medicinal draughts ever conmastication of both together, that would be the best way of feeding the horses. But there are so few horses that thoroughly masticate even whole oats, that it is much better to have the grain

Some horses will masticate oats so as to be fairly digested, but horses will not masticate whole corn so as to be well digested.

That system which produces the most complete digestion and assimilation of the food must be the best, and no one has yet shown that the grain, fed separately, is as well digested as when properly mixed with the fodder. But sloppy food, whether mixed or unmixed, is not as well digested as food that is thoroughly masticated and mixed with saliva. Yet feeding too wet does not have as bad an effect upon ruminating animals as the horse, because the cow remasticates her food, if mixed with coarse fodder, and it has thus a second opportunity to absord saliva.

Any dairyman can try the experiment of feeding his cows four to six quarts of corn-meal per day in two feeds, for three weeks, and after the first five days he will find the droppings tinged with the meal, showing that it has passed undigested, and certainly, what passes undigested is wasted. But if the corn-meal is properly mixed with cut hav, there will be none of it pass into the manure undigested. This fact decides the whole question .- Cor. Country Gentleman.

PERNICIOUS WEEDS.

How to Get Rid of the Three Most Trou-

blesome Varieties. The worst weeds may be divided into three classes: Annuals and biennials, which are reproduced by seeds; perennials, reproduced in the same manner, natural inclinations without help." and plants, which spread by offshoots or buds from the roots. Purslane, oxeye plays to the best advantage; they redaisy, white weed, and ragweed are types of the first; wild carrot and thistle, quack grass, and stonecrop are more to children than the contents of a specimens of the third. The first class toy shop without a knowledge of their are easily destroyed by mowing or plowing under before the seeds are formed; the second class require plowing under as well as the prevention of | Some of the Newest Designs for Fall, Winseeding, and the third class call for special treatment.

It is quite easy to get rid of the first leaves will throw out roots and produce new plants. Hence all plants of this the persistent destruction of every ance as soon as it is seen. We have no perience with Canada thistles and quack grass, and would quite as soon the summer, choosing a dry, hot time uppermost, when two days of hot sun- | ments. ning will kill every one of them and quite free the land of the pests. To do this is not difficult; it does not lose a color, was a tight-fitting redingote. crop, because one can sow millet on the with a deep cape of the same cloth land, and, if desired, turn this under as closely fitted into the figure and reacha rich fertilizer and sow wheat or rye ing the waist line, ending in front under and seed with grass, putting in clover large revers of black Astrachan lamb. in the spring, and thus begin a new life A funny little military cap of cloth, with the field .- N. Y. Times.

Cracks and Crevices.

A small crack or crevice in the poultry-house is apparently a very small thing, but it is more dangerous to the health of the birds than if the whole mixed, in an indefinite plaid of gray, side of the house was open. A bird green, brown, red and yellow. It was that is compelled to roost near a small cut off just below the waist and the knot-hole in the boards composing the long skirts sewn on in a flat seam, not walls of a poultry-house, will, in a ma- unlike the fashion of the Newmarkets jority of cases, come out the next morning with swelled head and eyes, whereas, if it had been exposed to the open air, on a tree limb, it would have escaped. We do not recommend the the bust where it turns back in the fenses culminated in the stoppage of the tree limb as a roosting place, however, large revers, which are the inevitable but we make the comparison to show thing this season. The sleeves are how important it is to prevent little large and plain, the buttons are of the draughts or currents of air from coming in on the birds; it is not the degree red was only different from an ulster of cold, or the exposure that does the by having six capes, the longest reachmischief, but the steady, constant cur- ing almost to the knees, the shortest rent of air that carries off the heat received its name from this incident, from that portion of the body it passes and was brought to a termination by over, and causes the bird to take a the embargo laid in November upon all heavy cold. The result is hoarse —In the chill of fall an ounce of flannel is worth a pound of cough drops

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—In the chill of fall an ounce of flannel is worth a pound of cough drops breathing, closed eyes, swelled head,

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Hot water is better than cold for bruises. It relieves pain quickly, and by preventing congestion often keeps off

the ugly black and blue mark. -Among the many remedies for warts, to saturate them several times a day with lemon juice is as simple and probably as satisfactory as any.

-It is said that a small bag of sulphur kent in a drawer or closet that is infested with red ants will quickly disperse them. This is easily tested.

-The most wholesome way to drink

-If before grinding the morning's coffee the berries are heated for four or five minutes, or until they take on a the darker shade of brown, the flavor of the

-A writer in Table Talk urges the dyspeptic to learn to eat olives as a means of repairing and lubricating the weak stomach, a means which he decocted.

-Furniture that mars the wall can be provided at small expenses with rubber knobs at the back. Rubber tips drawn over hooks on which towls and other things are hung save a great deal of wear to the articles hung on them. Chairs that scratch the floor and make a noise can be booted with rubber.

-Fruit Candy.-Three cupfuls of granulated sugar, half a cupful of water, quarter cupful of vinegar, boil for half an hour and add one teaspoonful of butter, quarter of a pound of English walnuts, same of almonds; half a pound of dates and quarter of cream nuts. Pour in well-buttered, large size tin pan and set away to cool.

-Very many attacks of sick headache can be prevented if those who are subjected to them are careful about their diet and largely restrict the same to vegetables and fruits easy of digestion. They must forego meat, cheese, pastry, beer, wine, etc.; in fact, neither eat or drink any thing which is stimulating in character and at all likely to tax the digestive organs.

-Quince Chips. -Pare, core and chop the quinces moderately fine, and simmer until tender, with half the quantity of oranges, freed from skin, seeds and pithy strings. Use just enough water to keep from burning and cook with care. When the quince is tender, add an equal weight of sugar, and simmer again until transparent and thick enough to set firmly. This preserve will keep perfectly for almost any length

of time. - Country Gentlemen. -A mother who has had much experience with boys and girls says that "the majority of children, while easily interested, will not follow out their They need suggestions to turn their quire encouragement and sympathy to preserve contentment and full delight. parsnip are examples of the second, and A few toys with the mother's incentive those very troublesome weeds, Canada to originality and invention are worth

best use. - Boston Journal. CLOAKS AND WRAPS.

ter and Spring

A beautiful garment which would completely envelop the wearer from top and second kinds if the proper means to toe was of the heaviest quality of are persevered in, but very difficult to serge, so dark a green that it seemed destroy the third kind, because not almost black. In this was woven a only the roots sprout again after plow- large wheel of ecru, intersected by aning, but the stems; and as regards the other wheel, equally large, of dark red. most troublesome "stone crop" or "live- | The shape of the garment was a semifor-ever" (Sedum telephium) even the circular, belted in at the back and laid in five straight side plaits in the front, from neck to hem. Over these fell half class need thorough plowing under and way down the skirt, and hanging from the throat, two narrow sashes of dark young sprout that makes its appear- green plush three inches wider, lined with deep red silk. These slipped fear of such weeds after a successful ex- through two tiny bands of plush sewn just under the bust vertically across the first plait of the front and then hung have a dense growth of them to turn loose again. A side plaited cape or very under as a liberal quantity of manure. wide collar of plush reached the shoul-Our plan has been to plow the land in ders. Narrow tabs, such as are described above, are seen hanging loose for the work, so as to turn the roots from the collar of many of the fall gar-

> Another cloak, something of a copper shade, dashed with a touch of flame with an Astrachan band and a great ball of the same fur in front, accompanied this stylish garment.

> In less expensive coats-rough weather affairs—an extremely smart one was an ulster of coarse, hairy Irish worn a few seasons ago. The backs were laid on plain, but the fronts were set in three flat plaits at the edge. It was then buttoned double-breasted to same cloth. Another coat of Veronese not much wider than a collar. All that showed of each cape was thickly braided with a fine black cord, and each cape was fitted in by a seam in the

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

CATONWOOD FALLS - KANSA

RATHER SET IN HER WAYS.

No gal can be purtier'n Tildy, 's peart 'n smart as a She allus is up to some mischief,
'N fer feelins she don't give a fip.
She sorter makes sport o' me frequent, 'N sometimes laffs out in my face: There's something quite odd in her nature.
'N she's awfully sot in her ways.

Et home when we set by the chimbley, 'N I hain't got a great deal to say, ometimes she will break out a snickerin' 'N I feel like shortnin' my stay. It seems the ten acres is no whar

Which wilt come to me one o' these days Pine-blank she has often refoosed me, 'N she's awfully sot in her ways. She hints I'm too ole 'n too homely. 'N why should she ever have me?
'N she's snubbin' me jis when she pleases,

'N what it is fur I can't see. What she sez at my back when I'm absent She's honest, an' sez to my face; When I tell her she's very outspoken She sez she is sot in her ways. My mammy she oft up and tells me:

"N I am most led to believe it, But what's a poor feller to do? I love her, the dear little creeter, Spite o' all that she does 'n she says 'N so I hang on, hopin' Tildy
Some day'll be less sot in her ways. -A. W. Bellaw, in Yankee Blade,

"A TRIFLING MISTAKE.

Not Such a Trifle, Though, as She Thoughtlessly Supposed.

It was a very busy day at Storrs & Jackson's. All the country customers had come in to make their purchases for the week, which they always did on Saturdays, rain or shine. The five overworked clerks were rushing here and there, striving to be in half-adozen places at once, and old Storrs himself, smiling and obsequious, was bowing in the carriage customers, and giving a more familiar greeting to the plainly-dressed people who were not likely to run up a long bill.

"Just look at old Storrs bowing and scraping to Mrs. Walton," Tom Jarvis whispered to one of his fellow-clerks. "Wonder if he won't have a crick in his fat back to-night?"

"Oh, he's bowing to the hundred dollar bill he expects to get out of her," the other answered. "She talks big about her indifference to expense, but all the same she holds on to her money with a tight grip. Those newly rich people always do. But I'll bet the boss is more than a match for her."

Mrs. Walton, a stout, vulgar, pretentious woman, sailed into the store with her head thrown back, and what she considered a haughty carriage. She had long enough to forget the value of the dimes, which were scarce enough in her days of poverty, and to keep a sharp lookout over them, but yet striving to impress others with her indifference to expense. Parsimony and ostentation waged a perpetual battle in her mind.

"The last time I was here I had a stupid fellow who didn't know real valenshun lace from imitation." She did difference herself, until one of the other clerks pointed out the mistake. "Yes, sir, that's just what he did. I never wear any but the real thing, and I don't care what it costs."

"Oh, of course, of course, Madam," Mr. Storrs answered, obsequiously. "A place she left her pocket-book," lady of your fortune wouldn't be seen with that cheap stuff on you. Most people can't afford the price of real laces, so we're obliged to keep all kinds on hand. You shall have the best clerk in the establishment to-day. I only my personal supervision to a large but I wan't you to understand I ain't country order. Here you,"—to one of goin' to lose that money quietly." the cash boys-"tell Mr. Allen to come here immediately. I don't care whether he's busy or not, I want him."

In a few moments a bright, intelligent-looking lad of about eighteen hurried up.

qualities of our goods. Those handsome lace fichus, and the velvet mantle we opened to-day. It will suit your figure to perfection, Madam! None but a stately, queenly person ought to wear that style of mantle."

Henry Allen checked a smile as he glanced at the portly figure of the lady. She spoke to him in a peremptory tone, as Mr. Storrs bowed himself off:

"You needn't show me no velvet mantles, young man. I got mine from New York, and it cost me one hundred dolmine. I want to see them new silks Mr. Storrs said you have got in. You're mighty young, seems to me, to know much about the quality of goods," she added, with a suspicious look.

"I have been clerking ever since I swered, respectfully.

"Be you any relation of old Wm. Allen, who died round here three years ago?" was the next question.

A hot flush crept up into the boy's face, and his voice faltered a little as he answered: "I am his son, Madam."

Would he never get over the shame of being his father's son? Would his his humiliation he uttered no protest, years of hard work and strict honesty never outweigh the chance circumstance of his birth? Because his father had been a drunkard, and only by a lucky accident had escaped conviction for forging his employer's name, was got the money on your person, but perhe, innocent, to bear through life the haps you dropped it somewhere in the the woman's contemptuous look and searched."

her tone was more arrogant than usual when she spoke:

"I wish you'd hurry with those silks, young man, and don't you go to show me any that ain't all silk. You can't cheat me in goods. I'm up to all your trade tricks. Does old Storrs allow you a percentage on the goods you sell, or pay you a salary?"

"He gives his clerks a regular salary," was the answer.

"Well, then, it ain't so much to your profit to cheat as if your living dependme some thing brighter."

"But these browns and gray are very handsome and fashionable, Madam,' remonstrated Henry Allen.

"They're too grave for me. I'm not Quaker."

Henry, looking at her brickdustcolored skin and shapeless figure, thought that the gravest colors were needed to tone down such marked imperfections, but it was his business to sell to his customers, and not to cultivate their taste.

After a deal of tossing and turning over the goods, pulling them to see if they were strong, pleating them to see if they cracked, Mrs. Walton chose a bright shade of mauve. The very shade to show off her defects of complexion and figure, but she was jubilant over it until it came to paying the bill. Then she haggled over the price, and it was useless for Henry to remind her that he was not the owner of the store, and could not deducted from the stated

"Here I've gone and bought laces, and embroideries, and a silk dress, run up a bill of over a hundred dollars, and you won't take a cent off! It's just a crossed his mind for a second. He was people have money, every body takes a single customer for a foolish sentiturn at cheating them. Well, I sup- ment. pose I've got to pay."

She felt in her sachel for her pocketbook, but changed color when she found it was not there.

"I'm sure I put it in my sachel," she said, nervously. "But no, I remember when I was lookin' at them lace fichoos yonder, I took it out and put it out on the counter."

"You'll be sure to find it there, then," said Henry, going to the next counter. "No one has touched these laces since I showed them to you."

The counter was piled with laces and embroideries. Piece after piece was lifted, but no pocket-book was visible. Mrs. Walton's broad face grew redder and redder as the search progressed.

"I can swear on a stack of Bibles I laid it right here, young man," she cried in a shrill, angry voice. "I was lookin' at this here valenshun fichoo, been wealthy a very short time-not and I laid my pocket-book under it. There was three hundred dollars in it, and it's got to be found."

"What is the matter, Mrs. Walton?" said Mr. Storrs, who had hurried up, hearing her raised, angry voice.

"Matter enough, I reckon. I'm willin' to spend my money freely, but I right here, and it's gone."

"Has any one been to that counter since you left it, Mr. Allen?" asked Mr. not add that she was ignorant of the Storrs, sternly. The young man was pale with indignation at the woman's tone and looks, but he answered, qui-

etly: "No one, sir. We only left the laces a few minutes ago, and I think it possible Mrs. Walton is mistaken as to the

"I tell you, Mr. Storrs, I put it right here," she cried, vehemently. "I never forget where I lay my money. It's my opinion you needn't look further than that young man Allen to find it. I can't understand what you meant by wish it was in my power to wait on takin' him as a clerk after all his you myself, but I am compelled to give father's disgrace. I'm goin' home, now,

"The whole place shall be searched, Madam," Mr. Storrs said, nervously rubbing his hands. "I'm confident if it has been left here, it will be found."

"I guess if you go the right way to work," with a contemptuous look at "Here, Mr. Allen, I want you to wait Henry, "you'll be pretty apt to find it." on Mrs. Walton. Show her the best She swept away, her head higher than usual, and Mr. Storrs turned furiously upon the young man, who stood pale and silent before him.

> "Come to my office, sir, and we'll investigate this matter." he said.

"Now, hand over that money without a word," he said, when they reached there.

"Why, do you believe I stole it, Mr. lieve she ever brought it to the store. Surely, surely, knowing me as well as lars. I reckon yours isn't a patch to you do, you can not really think I would commit such a crime !"

"How do I know when bad blood is going to crop out?" his employer answered, brutally. "I ran a risk in taking you on, and now I'm going to suffer for it. You've got to be searched, sir. was twelve years old, Madam," he an- and to avoid scandal in my establishment. I'll do it myself, instead of sending for a policeman. You needn't resist!"

"Resist!" the unhappy boy drew himself up proudly. "I would have insisted upon a search even if you had not proposed it."

He said no more. In the agony of made no assertions of innocence, but when the unavailing search was over, he said to his employer:

"I hope, sir, you are satisfied!" "Satisfied! no. I'm not. You haven't burden of another's sin? Henry Allen's store when you were suspected. You'll kind end of a pet turtle, to take the eyes were cast down, but he could feel stay in here while I have the place place of a leg which was bitten off by

For hours Henry Allen sat there, his face buried ip his hands. He knew that the mere suspicion of the theft was quite sufficient to ruin him in the community where he lived, and his father had sinned.

He thought of his mother and little sister, and how he would be forced to leave them to make a living among strangers, and another home for them, for they could not live without him. But could he do it? Would not this base suspicion cling to him like a lepon it," with a coarse laugh. "When I rosy? The terrible burden of an inhear of a clerk getting a percentage, I heritance of shame seemed to crush out key; the remaining twelve notes are keep my eyes open, I tell you. I don't all hope and strength from his sore produced acoustically. Another feature like those dingy-colored silks. Show young heart, and yet he had tried so of this organ is its division into two abouts of a white elephant. He could hard to do right!

The entrance of Mr. Storrs roused him, and he looked up inquiringly. "No, the money has not been found,"

his employer said, harshly, "and I don't same, Allen, I can't keep you here. It an awful tongue, and would go about tablishment, where I keep thieves as clerks.

"Tell Mr. Nally to pay you the balance of your month's wages. I've no fault to find with you as a clerk, and I down." The ecclesiastical and other dare say you'll get another situation. But not in this place. You'll have to go away. Good-bye."

It was a curt farewell, but selfish, and hard as old Storrs was, he felt a him faithfully and honestly for years, and whom he knew in his inmost soul to be guiltless of any wrong doing. But the idea of keeping him in his store, and thus acknowledging to the world his faith in his clerk's innocence, never

It was a cruel ordeal for Henry Allen humiliate him before his fellow-men. She succeeded, and it was with a brave heart Henry turned his back on his old a city in another State.

the establishment of Storrs & Jackson, and, seeing Mr. Storrs in the door-way, smiling countenance to him.

"Got in your fall goods, Mr. Storrs?" me yourself, Mr. Storrs," she said, loft- in bank notes. I laid my pocket-book when I got home was the pocket-book, us that he attended the service at the it all in good time." Even old Storrs felt a movement of

righteous indignation. "Not such a trifling mistake, Madam. It has cost me my very best clerk and to make his arrangements for leaving

driven him out of the place. It was hard on him and his mother, you see." "Oh, well!" with another laugh,

'you're rich enough to hire as many clerks as you want, and I guess it's best old Allen's son should leave here. anyway. He didn't take my pocketbook that time, but I reckon he wasn't too good for it. Come, show me your finest cashmeres."

I am happy to say that old Storrs called on Mrs. Allen that evening, and related the conversation.

"Not that I ever believed he had taken the woman's money," he said, "but I dare say he will be glad to hear that it is found. You can write to him that I'm willing to take him back.'

"He will not return," Mrs. Allen said quietly. "He has a good situation, and I don't think he will be willing to run the risk of another such 'trifling mistake.' "- Youth's Companion.

Why Small Farms Pay.

If the owner of a small farm brings to his work the business capacity and good judgment which the large landowner does, it is very evident that, proportioned to the acres cultivated, he Storrs?" he cried. "I swear to you I will have the most money at the end of never saw the pocket-book. I don't be- the year. Hired help is not only expensive but at times very uncertain and unreliable, but a man's own hands, with a heart in his work, which seldom accompanies hired help, are always available for every little detail on which success depends. Many men will do more with ten acres and get more out of and from them than others will with a hundred. It requires as much labor, however, for the ten as the hundred. It is intelligent labor and good management that count on a farm, hence it is that small farms pay the best and that farmers continually complain that there is no money in farming. To our way of thinking, and we are familiar with every department of farm business and measurably so with the city, there is no enterprise one can engage in which offers better opportunities for a healthful, independent and successful life than a moderate sized farm under good management. - Christian at Work.

-An inventive genius living at New Durham, N. J., rigged a wheel on the a cat.

GERMAN CHURCH MUSIC.

a English Critic Discusses the Singing of Chorales by the Congregation. The principal church at Stuttgart is the Stiftskirche. It possesses a fine organ of some seventy stops, by Walcker of Ludwigsburg, with four manual and two separate pedal organs—a loud and a soft one. There are two pedal-boards which can be coupled together. The second pedal-board lies a little above the other, and further from the player. There is a thirty-two feet Bourdon on the great, but it stops at the tenor C parts, to allow a window to be seen. The organist sits at a kind of desk, away from the organ. This noble instrument stands in a gallery at the end of the church. It is worthy of remark say you took it. Dare say the woman that continental organs are always dropped it in the street! But all the placed in galleries. I can not remember ever seeing one on the floor or would ruin my business, and she's got packed into that terrible place, an organ-chamber. Strange, and passing saying all kinds of things about my es- strange, that in our own country it should have become the fashion-I had almost said the rage-with "restorers" of churches and organs to abolish the west-end gallery and "bring the organ reasons given for this "improvement" appear to me to be very poor reasons, and they ought not to have been made too much of in a question so seriously affecting church music. twinge of remorse at this summary dis- The music of the Lutheran churches is missal of a young man who had served truly solemn and devotional. The first music I heard at the Stiftskirche was the well-known tune called "Hanover," which was sung, unaccompanied by the choir alone. But grander yet was the unisonous singing of the chorales by the congregation. It was truly sublime to hear these grand tunes sung slowly by swindle, that's what it is; but when not going to run the risk of losing a a congregation of many hundreds to the accompaniment of a magnificent organ with a thirty-two-feet pedal, and the effect was enhanced by four trombones to carry the bad news to his mother. in the organ gallery, which occasionally She met it as good mothers do all over added their lofty voices to the grand the world, thank God for them! She felt mass of sound. The trombones played it acutely, but she spoke cheerfully and the four-voice parts. I have since heard hopefully, dwelling on his innocence, the service of high mass in Italy, with and trying to make him feel that only a all the eclat which the choicest music, sense of guilt should crush a man, and the richest dresses, the most imposing ceremonies, could confer on it; yet it fell short in effect of the simplicity of the Lutheran worship. The Lutheran home, and went to seek employment in service is very simple. It consists chiefly in prayers, reading of and honored possessor of Buddha him-About a month after the occurrence I the scriptures, the sermon, and the sing- self. have related, Mrs. Walton drove up to ing of chorales. A noble organ voluntary closes the service; no frivolous. indecorous strains ever emanate from beckoned him to her. He went with a the organ. The preachers are men of sinking heart, believing that she was noble and intellectual countenance, and going to annoy him about her missing they wear the ruff. We should conmoney. Perhaps, to avoid a scandal, sider their sermons rather long. Gerhe would be forced to pay it. But to man, as spoken by them, is not by any his surprise, she turned a gracious and means a harsh combination of gutterals, but a magnificent, high-sounding language. The chorale is not sung she called out. "I haven't been here through as we sing hymns in England, for an age, have I? Why, I do believe but its course is often interrupted by the last time was when I made such a the prayers, the reading, and the serfuss about my pocket-book! Would you mon; after which it is resumed. Burney believe it," with a loud laugh, "the does not seem to have known of these lyin' on my dressing-table. I thought Cathedral of Bremen, but, growing of sending you word, but then it was a tired of the monotonous chorale, he left triflin' mistake, you know. You'd hear the building during the singing and went to walk in the town. When he returned to the Cathedral he found the

> Scots psalm in the time of Charles I." -London Musical World. MAN AND HIS WATCH. A Weakness Which Flourishes Wherever

> people singing the same tune. Hethen

left the church a second time, and went

Bremen, after which his curiosity

prompted him to pay another visit to

the Cathedral, when he "still found

ing the same ditty, whose duration

seems to have exceeded that of the

them vocally and organically perform-

Men Do Congregate. It is a peculiarity of most men that to be the time-piece that never varies. Of course some watches run slow, and others run fast; but not theirs. Such watches all belong to other people.

There are two possessions of the modmust presume to call in question-his

ingly of either. "Can you tell me the time?" asked a man on the "L" road of a fellow-passenger. He drew forth his watch, and

a neglect to wind it. ted from seven pockets.

"It is now 5:21," replied the man whom the query was asked. "You are fast," said a fat man op-

five. "The exact time is 5:20 3-4," said a sporting-looking chap with a stop- upon the United States from a European

"Well, gentlemen," remarked a drummer; "I've had my watch seven years, and I never knew it to be two seconds of the kings who in Europe govern by out of the way. It says 5:20 1-4, and means of imitations of the English con-I'll bet that it is right."

"I'll take that." said the 5:20 3-4 man. "I've got ten dollars which says my watch is accurate to a dot."

"I don't care a traw what you fellows' watches say," chipped in a man who had been waiting, watch in hand, for a chance to be heard: "It is now Germany, does the monarch immeprecisely 5:21 1-4. It was 5-20 1-2 when diately sway the destinies of the people. the gentleman asked the time."

"Well, who wants to back his watch?" persisted the 5-20 1-4 man: "Money talks."

By this time the man who wanted to set his watch had done so, and left the car; and it will never be known which time he accepted as correct. - Wm. H. Siviter, in Puck

WHITE ELEPHANTS.

How Oriental Despots Used Them to Ruin

As is well known, what is termed a white elephant is a rarity, and there never was such a thing as a real white elephant. What passes for such is of a dirty yellowish color, and probably the hight color is caused by a species of herbal tea, and, with nature's aid, comes leprosy. Nevertheless, these creatures are highly valued by Orientals, and the Our rugged ancestors, who pierced the are highly valued by Orientals, and the Burmese have more than once gone to war with the Siamese for the possession of white elephants.

Large rewards were formerly given er, found in roots and herbs that lay to any one who discovered the wherenot attempt to capture it for himself, it being a treasonable offense to do so, often killed as cured.

but had to inform the king where the Latter day society has wandered too far but had to inform the king where the animal was.

The capture was usually affected with the aid of a handsome tame fe- healthier, more natural lives than we do. male, who acted the part of decoy to Their minds were not filled with noxious perfection. She was sent to go and isms, nor their bodies saturated with poimeet the white elephant, and attract sonous drugs.

Is it not time to make a change to return nis attention. She would pretend she did not desire his notice, and walk grandmothers, which contained the power away in the direction of the inclosure a made for his reception, looking back, however, as if to say "Follow me."

He, of course, does follow her and is lost. She leads him into the inclosure, the market as number of these pure vegewhere he is soon secured by the hunters table preparations made from formulas sesent by the King.

He is then led in state to the palace of the King, where a fine stable has

erence being paid to the white ele- and renewing the hair; "Log Cabin exphant is the universal belief in metem- tract," for both external and internal applipsychosis, or the transmigration of cation; "Log Cabin liver pills;" "Log souls, prevalent in all the Oriental nations to the east of Hindostan. The tions to the east of Hindostan. The souls or spirits of those who had achieved the greatest good on earth are believed to fill the bodies of white crea

The essence of the Buddhas, the performers of the greatest good of all, therefore only inhabit the bodies of white animals, such as the occasional white monkey, swans and doves; the latter-time migrations when nearing the supreme heaven, Neibhan, being into the forms of the higher white animals, and a white elephant, from the rarity of the occurrence, is the highest. Thus the King, by obtaining such an animal, might possibly be the happy

The story of how these Oriental despots formerly used these animals for jects who were becoming too wealthy, is well known. One of these white elephants was sent to the individual desired to be humbled, as a valuable gift from the King.

The luckless nobleman dared not refuse the present as he valued his life, but was obliged to receive the animal. build a special residence for him, and erally the financial ruin of the person who had received the fatal gift. This "I do hope you're goin' to wait on ain't goin' to lose three hundred dollars very first thing my eyes lighted on breaks in the chorale singing. He tells accomplished, the King took possession she has to do. again of the elephant. - Golden Days.

AN ENGLISH VIEW.

What the Marquis of Lorne Thinks American Institutions.

and envy. She is not obliged through place a tremendous tax on the wageearning power of her people, by the obligation of military or naval service. With the mass of exports to offer, and world by any empire. It is safe to assume that her millions will at a future they believe their own particular watch and will pour into her harbors from Asia and from Europe. In comparing systems of government.

few of the older empires or kingdoms Instantly seven watches were extrac- driven by envy and poverty, may over- won and to be bestowed-promises as turn the vessel and cause it to become sweet" for a time a helpless wreck. This is not conceivable in the case of the United States. There is so much check and posite, "I have twenty minutes after counter check, so low an operation of the forces of movement, that men have time to consider. To those who look standpoint, it appears that there is far more real sovereignty in the hands of the President than there is in the hands stitution. That constitution makes the sovereign reign, but does not allow him or her to govern. In modified forms this is the same in Italy, in Sweden and Norway, in Belgium and in Spain. It is the same in the Republic of France. Only in Russia, and to a less extent in -Marguis of Lorne, in Forum.

-A curious railroad accident occurred at Birmingham, Ala., the other day. An engineer ran a train onto a was near the end of the track, pulled splinters.

THE SAVAGE WAY:

How the Indian Treats an Injury - Old Time Methods.

The savage is emphatically the child of nature. He lives close to nature, his only education is gained in nature's school.

When the Indian receives an injury, he

wilderness, built their uncouth but com-fortable Log Cabins and started the clearings in the woods, which in time became the broad, fertile fields of the modern farmclose at hand nature's potent remedies for all their common ailments. It was only in very serious cases they sent for old "sad-dle-bags" with his physic, which quite as

away from nature, in every way, rer its own good. Our grandfathers and grand-mothers lived wholesomer, purer, better,

and potency of nature as remedial agents, and in all the ordinary ailments were efficacious, at least harmless?

The proprietors of Warner's Log Cabin remedies have thought so, and have put on cured after patient searching into the annals of the past, so that those who want them need not be without them.

Among these Log Cabin remedies will be been built for his reception. He is fed with sugar-cane and fruit, and adorned with golden ornaments.

The cause of all this respect and revulation of the white classic content of the white ters." All these remedies are carefully pre-pared from recipes which were found, after long investigation, to have been those most successfully used by our grandmothers of 'ye olden time." They are the simple, veg-etable, efficacious remedies of Log Cabin

BEAUTY IN WOMEN.

A Lecture to Moralists Who Are Alway

Objecting to Good Looks.
"For good or evil the power of woman's smile is very great," says the author of "The Five Talents of Woman," in that clever book published by the Scribners. "It is the outward and visible sign of a talent of pleasing which she has received to enable her to be an influence for good in the ordering and government of the world. Men are very much what women make them, and it is by rightly the purpose of ruining any of their sub- using their talent of pleasing that women can make men what they ought to be. The man at the next of the house can mar the pleasure of the household, but he can not make it: that must rest with the woman, and it is her greatest privilege. It to one of the duties of women to beautify, to ornament the world, and especially their own homes and their own perspend large sums in keeping him in sons, to arrange the furniture and stately comfort. The result was gen- ornaments of her rooms tastefully and generally to give a touch of seemlines, to that part of the world with which

"When a woman does not please sha work for which she wa created. And how is she to please By the beauty of her body, her mind and her conduct, including manner and To foreigners the great nation which temper. We have never been able to is the predominating power in the new see why moralists should bear world offers a spectacle of admiration grudge to good looks. With Mr. Herber Spencer, we think that the fear of her position being lowered to saying that beauty is but skin-deep i but a skin-deep saying. It is the intention of nature that physical beauty should have the power of attracting admiration. She meant it to be a with the immense population demand- guide to the desirability, so far as ing foreign goods, she will in time race preservation is concerned, of any draw to her more commerce than has man or any woman as a partner in ever been handled in the history of the marriage. A fine form, a good figure, a beautiful bust, a round arm and neck, a fresh complexion, a lovely face, are date prefer to have her own flag over all outward and visible signs of the the countless cargoes that will pour from physical qualities that, on the whole, conspire to make up a healthy and

vigorous wife and mother. "Talleyrand once said of a lovely woman that beauty was her least are found to enjoy more real stability charm." A good humored face is in than the system founded under Wash- itself almost pretty. A pleasant smile ern man, the quality of which no one ington. The American ship is built half redeems unattractive features. in so many compartments that, even Intelligence and goodness are almost dog and his watch. As you value your if several became water-logged, the ship as necessary as health and vigor to friend's friendship, never speak slight- would float. This can not be said of make up our idea of a beautiful human many other mations. Mere centraliza- face and figure. The perfect leveliness tion, either in the hands of a monarch of a woman's countenance can only or in the hands of a democratic "cham- consist in that majestic peace which is ber." has reached to such a point that founded in the memory of happy and explained that it had run down, through any great popular impulse, any wave useful years - full of sweet records, of passion promoted by disaster and and the hope of better things to be

Journalistic Catastrophe.

"So you are from Arizona?"

"Yes. "How is the Tombstone Hooter coming on?"

"Busted." "What busted it?" "A prominent citizen shot the

editor. "What for?" "You see he wrote 'Horrible Blunder' as a head line to go over an account of a railroad accident, but the foreman

made a mistake and put it over the account of a wedding."-Texas Siftings. -Frank A. Hardy claims to be the oldest fireman in the United States. He joined a fire company in Hollis, N. H., on March 17, 1837, and has been a member of some department continuously during the succeeding fifty-one

years. He is now secretary of the fire

department of Piqua, U. -In a Country Oyster Saloon .side track, and not knowing that he Customer-"Give me a dozen raw. How long will it take you to open the throttle wide open. He ran over a them?" Proprietor — "Only about a watchman's house and knocked it into minute, sir. Bill, where in thunder is minute, sir. Bill, where in thunder is that can-opener?"-Boston Transcript

DEMOCRTIC TICKET.

S. GROVER CLEVELAND. Of New York. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT. ALLEN G. THURMAN. Of Ohio Presidential Electors.

At Large- J. L. Grider and Joon C. Sher idan. First District-B. A Seaver, of Doniphan county. Second District—C. E. Benton, of Allen Third District—E. A. Scammon, of Cher-Pourth District-John E. Watrous, of Coffey county.
Fifth District-W. C. Buchanan, of Frank-Sixth District—W. D. Covington, of hillips county.
Seventh District—B. F. Milton, of Ford

State Democratic Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR, JOHN MARTIN, Of Shawnee County. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, F. W. FRASIUS. Of Cloud County. FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, ALLEN G. THURMAN, Of Labette County.

W. H. WILLHOITE, Ot Miama County. FOR TREASURER, Wm. H. WIHITE, Of Morris County, FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.
J. F. DIFFENBACHER, Of Barton County. SUPERINTENDENT OF PUB-LIC INSTRUCTION. ANBERT HURST. Of Phillips County. FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE. W. P. CAMPBELL, Of Sedgwick County.

For Congressman from the 4th Dist. DAVID OVERMYER, of Topeka. For State Senator 24th District, O. H. DRINKWATER.

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET

For Representative, J. W. STONE. For Probate Judge, W. E. TIMMIONS. Eor County Attorney, J. V. SANDERS. For District Court Clerk, S. E. YEOMAN. For County Superintendent, ROBERT MATTI.

abundant after the year 1846; large enterprises were undertaken, specu-lations were prevalent, and, for a considerable period, the prosperity of the country was general and apparently genuine After 1852 the Democrats had almost undisputed control of the Government, and had gradually become the free trade party. The principles involved in the tariff of 1846 seemed for the time to be so entirely vindicated and approved that resistance to it ceased. not only among the people, but among the protective economists, and even a mong the manufacturers to a large extent. So general was this acquie sence that, in 1856, a protective tariff was not suggested or even hinted at by any one of the three parties which presented Presidential candidates. It was not surprising, therefore, that in 1757 the duties were placed lower than they had been since 1812.

I am for a protection which leads to ultimate free trade.—James A. Gar-

IT IS A CONDITION WHICH CON-FRONTS US-NOT A THEORY.-Grover

Some of the secret circulars sent out by the Republicans in Indiana, and captured by the Democrats, give a doleful view of the Republican out-look in that State.

It seems to me that the time has It seems to me that the time has arrived when the people may justly demand some relief from their present enormous burden. * * I therefore concur with the secretary in recommending the abolition of all internal revenue taxes, "except those upon tobacco in its various forms, and upon distilled spirits and fermented liguora" and except also the special liquors," and except also the special tak upon the manufactures of and dealers in such articles. * * The tariff laws also need revision.—Mess-age of President Arthur, 1881.

We have received a copy of "A Talk to the Voters," by O. H. Drinkwater, Union Labor caudidate for State Senator, for the 24th District of Kansas, and whose candidacy the Democratic party, through their Senatorial Central Committee, have endorsed seed waters at that space for the control of dorsed and weregret that space forbids our publishing the same; but, in-asmuch as Mr. Drinkwater is a man who is well known throughout the District as a man permenately qualified to the voters," is just such an article asmand emission one Roman Catholic, one Methodist.

Rondout, N. Y., Oct., 6.

The simple facts are these: In the army Cleveland has appointed as chaplains one Roman Catholic, one Methodist, one Presbyterian, one Baptist, three Episcopalians and one colored Baptist. In the navy he has appoint ed one Catholic and one Methodist, majority in this county.

It as Bratt has been asserted here by a Republican that Cleveland has declined to appoint any Roman Catholic to a chaplaincy in the rary of navy. Is that true?

Six-It has been asserted here by a Republican that Cleveland has declined to appoint any Roman Catholic to a chaplaincy in the army Chem.) that 2,500,000 employes working in protected industries do get the army Cleveland has appointed as chaplaincy in the army chapter of said county.

Of the immigration to the United State, three-fourts comes from highly protected countries. Germany, with protective duties higher than those in the United States, sends far more as a which has pag, and lains one Roman Catholic, one Methodist, one Presbyterian, one Baptist, three Episcopalians and one colored Baptist. In the navy he has appointed as an appointed as chaptist, the ed one Catholic and one Methodist.

Of the immigration to the United State, three-fourts comes from highly protected countries. Germany, with protective duties higher than those in the United States, sends far more several products, which they do not, it is plain that the 14,000,000 in unprotected industries get nothing out of the true of the united state, three-fourts of the United State, three-f dorsed and weregret that space forbids

9

throughout the United States as most oyal and consistent supporters of the Democratic party. Both papers are cans in 1880.—New York Star. Democratic party. Both papers are staunch supporters of the National and State Administration. The "Daily and Weekly Graphic" circulates in every State and Territory, of the Union. The "Daily Graphic" is published at \$20.00 per annum and the ished at \$9.00 per annum, and the "Weekly Graphic" is published at \$2.50 per annum. The recently issued address of the National Democratic Committee to the people of the United States sets forth in plain language its pressing need of funds for the legitimate expresses of this care. cided to make the following offer to the Democratic voters of the United States: To every subscriber to the "Weekly Graphic" between now and November 6. the paper will not only be mailed for one year, but ONE-HALF of the subscription price (\$1.25) will be immediately sent to the National Democratic Committee, and acknowledged by it. Now then how does this strike you? You receive the weekly edition of the best Democratic, as well as the host dealy illustrated. as the best daily illustrated, paper in as the best daily illustrated, paper in the country at its regular subscription price for one year and you help your party to perpetuate the principles of Democracy and Tariff Reform. Our cartoons by Thos. Nast, are alone worth the price of the paper. We want 100,000 subscriptions in 30 days, and we expect, with your prompt and vigorous support, to get them, and your names support, to get them, und your names will go down to posterity in the col-umns of the "Graphic" as good Demo-crats and good men of business. Ad-dress all communications to AMERI-CAN GRAPHIC COMPANY, 39 and 41 Park Place, N. Y

DEBT CIRCULAR.

The circular prepared under the direction of the Democratic State Central Committee showing the amount of bond and mortgage indebtedness in the various counties of the state make such an appalling showing, that the people will undoubtedly begin to seri-ously ask themselves what is wrong that debts should be pilling up so high. The total public and private indebtedness as shown by the figures compiled from an examination of the records, leaving out school indebtedness, is \$259,712,323.30, while the total assessed value of real estate including railroad property, is \$295,150,-077.49, making less than fifty-million dollars above the total indebtedness on real, personal and public property, While short crops have had a great deal to do with bringing on this con-

England manufacturer has had a great deal to do with bringing on this condition of affairs, and not until relief is afforded in this direction, can we hope for any permanent relief from the debt burdens that are weighing down debt burdens that are weighing down so heavily upon the people. The people have a right to know the condition of affairs that surrounds them and the publication of this circular is justified on business as well as political grounds.

The squeamish objections raised by the Republican press and leaders that it will have the effect of keeping out immigration is an admission that, there is something radically wrong that

is something radically wrong that needs remedying, and the only way to secure the needed relief is to get the facts before the masses of the people, with whom all reforms must be-

THE "MORTCAGE CIRCULAR."

The Republican press is trying hard to break the effects of the mortgage circular issued by the Democratic State executive committee by alleging that it is not an authoritative compilation of the records. Mr. Galloway clearly sets forth in his introduction to the circular, the sources from which it is compiled. He says:

"The statistics in regard to the individual uncancelled mortgage indebtedness of the states are compiled from

ness of the states, are compiled from reports made by the agents of the Democratic State Committee in nearly three-fourths of the counties of the State, taken directly from the records covering the time from January 1st, 1880, to September 1st, 1888, and for the remainder, the estimates of Mr. Lyman S. Edgerton who is one of the largest dealers in western mortgage securities; and by an exaustive examination of the records of over fifty Eastern loaning companies has a fairly accurate estimate of the morgage indebtedness of every county in the State west of the Mississippi. Mr. Edgerton writes under the date of September 1st, last, that 'the individual mortgage debt of Kansas closely approximates \$250,000,000, and is simply appalling;' "— Fort Scott Tribune.

ANOTHER LIE ANSWERED. We have received the following

To the Editor of the Star:

The Chase County Courant, TO THE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS In twenty years the Republicans re-

POTITICAL AND OTHERWISE

Kansas City Star: There is a plank in the Republican platform of Kan-sas, demanding a reduction in the legal rate of interest, and that is proba-ly the reason that only sixty-eight bankers have been nominated for the

guage its pressing need of funds for the legitimate expenses of this cempaign. Never has money been subscribed more liberally, but never has their been such a demand for tariff documents. Millions of these have been printed and circulated at great expense. Millions more must be distributed, and the money to pay for them must be raised. In view of the urgent need of campaign funds the publishers of "The Graphic" have decided to make the following offer to

will not abate one cent from his price, which is based upon the tariff. The stove is to be fitted with tin and tinware, sheet iron, etc. Big tariff on it all. We can not figure on anything in our business that the tariff does not enter into.'

"I have seen American laborers turned out of house and home for pauper labor, just landed, tin-tagged; and at night 1 have seen the same pauper laborer carring banners in a Republican procession inscribed 'protection to American labor.' "—W. U. Hensel's speech at Lancaster, Pa.

Under the present tariff law a fam-\$133 per year. If the Mills bill becomes a law, this tax will be reduced more than 50per cent,or \$66.50. The Mills bill cheapens food, houshold goods, house materials and clothing. It is in the interest of every farmer in the country.

New York is bragging over her do-nation of \$60,000 to the Yellow fever sufferers, But Philadelphia, though unable to show any great benificence of this kind, points with modest pride to the \$200,000 donated by her manufacturers to the Republican campaign fund. The Pennsylvanians are willing to put their cash where "moth and rust may corrupt," and take their chances about the future.—Kansas City News.

The Jamestown (N Y.) News, a red hot, Harris organ, says: "We are satisfied that Indiana can not be carried by the Republicans.'

Naturally the protected monopolists like the system, both because it enables, them to add a tax profit to the price of their goods, and because, by excessively stimulating immigration, it gives them a constantly increasing supply of cheap labor and reduces the market price of the labor they must hire. Is it not time for the plain people, the workmen, the clerks, the small merchants and the great through the Land Office. No American at home or abroad has had occasion to droop his eyes in shame because of any such things under Cleveland's administration. On the contrary, there has been a resolute effort to increase efficiency and to lessen expenses"—Philadelphia Ledger (Rep). Naturally the protected monopol-

"The Crops of the Year" are in-telligently summarized by the Ameri-can Agriculturist for October in a way that suggests a good demand and profitable prices for American crops and produce in both home and foreign

Mc Pherson Democrat:—Many of our Swede friends are talking reform and will give the 20 per cent tax on lumber a black eye in this county on the sixth of next November by voting for "honest" John Martin and Charles

S. Ebey. With the splendid National. State and Congressional tickets which the Democrats have in the field there is no reason why any Democrat should be wandering off after strange gods. Cleveland, Martin and Overmyer should receive the vote and active support of every Democrat in this dis-

The Republican National Committee recently circulated documents arguing against a reduction in duty on jute, because "the growth of that fiber is such a promising American in-dustry." And now, lo! and behold,

E. C. Atkins & Co., an extensive manufacturing firm, of Indianopolis, have discharged three of their leading workmen because they favor the elec-tion of Cleveland and Thurman and have been working for tariff reform. The firm do not deny that the men were discharged for that reason, and declare their intention, in the event of the re-election of President Cleveland, to discharge every Democrat in their employ. So much for the party that is perpetually howling about a "free ballot."

In 1882 Ben Harrison, who now roars for free whisky and free tobacco, voted against allowing the farmers to sell tobacco to the amount of \$100 per year, without paying retailers tax. In the launguage of J. J. Ingalls, his record is "very awkward."

Says an exchange: "To use a rather inelegant figure. 'You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.' and with the knownothing leaven in him you can never make anything of Harrison but an Irish hater."

ville, (Ind) News.

You may talk about your high protective tariff till you grow red in the face and are in danger of appolexy. The fact remains that it is gradually legislature in that state.—Kansas dividing the American people into two classes—the very rich and the very poor. The middle classes are the language of "a leading man from being wiped out, obliterated. and the

> which the Memphis Avalanche replies by asking the following questions: "Why are nearly all the monopolists for Harrison, if Harrison is not for for Harrison, if Harrison is not for them? Why are all the spoilsmen for Harrison, if Harrison is not for them? Why are all the Chinese for Harri-son, if Harrison is not for them?" The *Tribune* opened up a new field for argument, which, no doubt it is quite willing to close again since it received the Avalanche's answer to its simple question.

We find the following points indis criminately asserted in our Republi-can exchanges. First, the tariff protects the wage earner because it enables the manufacturer to get higher prices. Second, the tariff is benefi-cial because it makes goods cheaper, Third, the tariff is a daisy because it compels the foreigner to pay all taxes on imported goods. Fourth, the tariff shoud be taken off of sugar and acorns, because the American people pay the taxes on those articles. It is not unusual to read them all in the same issue of the same paper.—

Abilene Gazette. "Cleveland's administration has been free from official or personal scandal, has been honest and clean. There have been no Star Route robberies, no Navy jobberies, no war Department corruptions, no proffligate waste by United States Marshals, no Treasury combinations, or speculations, no corrupt operations in or through the Land Office. No American

For County Commissioner, 2nd Dist., II. S. F. DAVIS.

James C. Blaine on Low Tariff.

From Blaine's "Twenty Years in Congress."

The tariff of 1846 was yielding abundant revenue, and the business of the country was in a flourishing of the country was in a flourishing Money became very

Money became very

Money became very

Mill S. F. DAVIS.

dition of affairs, yet there something are dically wrong, when such something radically wrong, when such someth East, and it is upon the vote of the great industrial centers that the protectionists predicate their hopes of success at the Presidential election.— Kansas City Star, Oct., 10.

> "I would like to talk to you men of markets. An article on dehorning gives new and timely hints about this operation which is amounting to a veritable craze in some sections of the country.
>
> M. Pherson Democrat:—Many of surplus now and it seems as though some people were trying to get rid of it. I do not intend to allude to poli-tics. Every man of sense knows that the government should not collect any more money than it is absolutely necessary to carry on the business with close economy. Congress ought this year to devise some mode to dispose of this surplus. Yet, as I said before, it is better to have this surplus than a deficiency."—John Sherman, July 5th, 1888.

There are more Union soldiers and widows and orphans of Union soldiers holding Federal positons under Democratic administration than there were under Republican administration. And no honest Republicans will deny it.—Ellinville, N. Y., Banner of Liberty.

The protection of the masses has in the Senate tariff bill puts jute on the all times been the pretense of tyran-free list. racy, of special privillege of every kind. The slave-owners justified slavery as protecting the slaves. Brit ish misrule in Ireland is upheld on the ground that it is for protection of the Irish. But whether under a monthe Irish. But whether under a mon-archry, or under a Republic, is there an instance in the history of the world in which the "protection" of the labor-ing masses has not meant their op-pression? The protection that those who have got the law-making power into their hands have given to labor, has at heat algays been, the protection has at best always been the protect-ion that man gives to cattle—he pro-tects them that he may use and eat them,-Henry George.

Mr. George Edgar Montgomery contributes to the November number of THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE, a most valuable and interesting article, profusely illustrated, upon the theatres which have been conducted by Mr. A. M. Palmer. This is the first article of a series on similar topics. A finely-engraved portrait of Mr. Palmer will appear as the frontispiece.

Ine Graphic Publishing Company issues two Democratic newspapers—the "Daily Graphic." They are recognized throughout the United States as most loyal and consistent supporters of the positions, two being appointed by The presidential candidate of the Republican party urges the buying of what a dellar would bye in England and in bonds by the government, which means that the people shall pay about one hundred and thirty dollars for every hundred. Nice little scheme for the rich bond holders.—Jefferson-rill, (Led) News 18 pounds of sugar, and in England only 16 pounds. Turning to the London Economist of September 29, the latest received, centrifugal sugar is quoted at 16s. 3d. (equal to \$3 93) per 112 pounds. The corresponding question in New York the same day was 6 cents per pound, or \$7.28 per ll2 pounds. Numerous other deceptive items of a like

kind appeared, intended to fool the people. On the sixth page of this issue of the COURANT will be found a lengthy article under the head of "Who Wore the Blue," to which we want to here call attention, and also our readers to peruse, so that they may find out whether it was Republicans or Democooking stove for \$9 or \$10. Now, we can not do it. There is an import duty on the iron.

The man who makes the iron will not abate one cent from his price, which is based upon the tariff. The stove is to be fitted with tin and tinware, sheet iron, etc.

Big tariff on it all. We are table lives. Put that in your case lives. Put that in your that in your that it ever was," whether or not the Democrats, who are now denounced as traitors by every Republican orator who opens his mouth for the g. o. p., had anything to do with crushing out to read and ponder over the fact of "Who Wore the Blue," and then decide for yourselves whether the lives. Put that in your that in your that in your that it is pour that it is crats put down "the greatest rebellion that ever was," whether or not the

\$40,000,000 to carry our mail and merchandise to foreign ports, and this vast amount of money is being paid to foreign ships. Will the American people ever stop to think why this is so, and, finding out the cause of it, will they vote to have the matter so changed that the mail and merchandise of this country, destined for fore-ign ports will be carried by American ballots!

Quarterly Report of the County Treasurer, Ending Oct., 22d, 1888.

TOWNSHIP FUNDS. Bazaar township geu,
Bazaar township, delqt road tax...
Cottonwood township tax,
delqt road... Falls township tax. delqt road

Toledo twp gen. fund, CITY FUNDS. Strong City.
Normal Institute.
County School.
80200L DISTRICT FUNDS. 1, general fund,
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overpaid overpaid..... 2nd, div. 1887. 1st 1888. 2nd, 1888. 1st div.1887. 2d, div. 1888. tate School

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. OSEPH 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.

THOS. H. GRISHAM ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Office upstairs in National Bank building COTTONWOODFALLS KANSAS-

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

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

THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET

IN CLEMEMTS.

E. A. BIELMAN, Prop'r.

Hams, Bacon and bologna always on hand. Choice corned beef. Highest cash price paid

ROAD NOTICE.

Chase county.

Office of County Cierk, Oct. 1st, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of Oct., 1888, a petition, signed by G w Yeager and 30 others, was presented to the Board of County Cemmissioners of the County and state aforesaid, praying for the location and vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz.

Commencing at a point near a stone bridge on the Kuhl and Yeager road, about 20 rods south of the northwest corner of section 30, township 20 range 8 east; thence in a southeast direction to a point 22 rods east of the west line of said section 39; thence in a southwest direction until it intersects the Kuhl and Yeager road, at or near a stone about 80 rods soth of the said northwest corner of section 39. Also, to vacate that portion of the Kuhl and Yeager road at or near a stone about 80 rods soth of the said northwest corner of section 39. Also, to vacate that portion of the Kuhl and Yeager road abetween the points of comencement and ending of the above described road.

Whereupon said board of county commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: R c Harrts, B w Spencer and L Becker, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County surveyor, at the point of commencement, in Bazaar township on wednesday, the 21st day; of Nov., A.D. 1888, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

1888, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commis

[L. S.] J. S STANLEY County Clerk.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, SS
Coucunty of Chase Solution of Chase Coucunty of Chase Coucunty Clerk, Oct. 2nd. 1888.
Notice is hereby given that on the 2nd day of October, 1888. a petition signed by E T Baker and 13 others was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid praying for the location and locations of praying for the location and location of

stoners of the country and state aforesaid praying for the location and location of certain roads, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section thirty-two (32), town twenty [20], range eight [8]; thence west on the north side of the subdivision line, to intersect the Cottonwood Falls and Matfield Green road at the corner of the cemetery.

Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: B Hackett, J S H Aarker and T H smith, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Bazaar township, on Friday the 23rd day of November, 1888, and proceep to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Com-missioners J S STANLEY [L 8] County Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wm. H. HOLSINGER.

-SEALER IN-

HARDWAPE, STOVES ARD TIPWARE,

FARM MACHINERY & WIND

MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps,

PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS.

W. H. HOLSINGER

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

Headqaurtert for Livery Rigs. Livery, Feed & Sale Stable, JAS. C. ATKINSON, MANAGER.

You must get your rig from the Red From

Stable,
For the prices are so that all are able;
Good teams for business and others to visit;
With trappings and robes and styles exquisite;
Closed carriages and narrow buggles made for lovers,
Open to the sun, or full stock covers;
Horses well trained, and know just what todo,
Either for a business trip or a Rankaboo;
And the blacks and bays and sorrels and

Are speedly hitched for the party that pays,

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS., THURSDAY, NOV. 1st 1888.

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Pros

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

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; atter three months, \$1.76; aftersix months, \$2.00.
For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	lin.	3in.	Sin.	51n.	% 601.	T 601.
1 week	\$1.00				\$ 5.50	\$10.00
2 weeks	1.50			4.00	8.25	15.00
4 weeks	2.00	3.00	K OL	8 50	14.00	17.0 ₀ 25.0 ₀
months	4.00	6.00	7.50	11 00	20.00	82.50 55 00
6 months	10.00	18.00	24.00	186.00	85.00	85.00

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 manufactures of goods and then pay them, in addition to the advertising, as much cash, if not more than the articles advertised are worth for the privilege of advertised in their goods.

There are two constants to be voted on at the constants of the constant of the constants of the constant of

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Subscribe for the COURANT. Vote for John Martin for Govern

Vote for David Overmyer, and tariff reform. Don't fail to vote for John Martin

for governor. Miss B. McCabe, of Bazaar is attending school in this city.

Mr. Warner Hayden, has returned from his visit in Ohio. Vote for Cleveland electors and reduction of the surplus.

Mrs. A. I. Morrison, has returned from his visit in Atchison.

Mr. O. L. Hulbert has returned from his visit at Denver, Col. Mr. Dave McGinley, of Strong City. is braking on the C. K, & W. R. R.

Mr. L. L. Morrison, shipped two carloads of cattle to Kansas City, Monday Mrs. H. L. Hunt and family will move into their new house, this week.

is visiting friends and relatives at needing goods in their line. Strong City.

Mr. A. Fritze, of

friend of Kansas. Mr. C. M. Baldwin is building an addition to his residence in the

south part of town. Look at the ticket at the head of

Born on Tuesday, October 23, 1888, to Mr. and Mrs Alf McLain of

A vote for David Overmyer, for Congressman, from this district, is a vote in favor of lower taxes.

Mr. W. L. Cazalay and wife, of Cedar Point, were visiting at Mr. Richard Cuthberts, last week.

Messrs. P. T. Lawless and Wm. Ramsey, of Diamond creek, made this

office a pleasant call, yesterday.

Mr. Geo. Ellsworth. of Florence, formerly of this city, has been ap-pointed cashier of the Pullman Car Co., at Kansas City.

Mrs. E. W. Pinkston, of Cedar Point, has gone to New York City to attend the W. C. T. U. National Con-

vention at that place. Tank Kee's lectures on China, and the Chinese, at the M. E. church, be-gin the 19th, and ends the 24th of Nov. A great treat is expected.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Young and Messrs Wm Hillert, S. D. Breese, of this city, and E. C. Holmes, of Elmdale, were down to Emporia, Monday.

Miss Frankie Watson, daughter of Mr. C. C. Watson, of Hartland, Kansas, who was visiting her grandmother Mrs. L. D. Hinckley, has returned

By the request of many voters, have concented to run independent, for Constable at Bazaar township, Chase county, Kan.

J. H. HUEFMAN.

Mrs. M. J. Hildebrand, of Ohio, mother of Messrs. Geo. O. and Ed. A. Hildebrand, arrived at Strong City, last week, and will keep house for the former, this winter.

Mr. T. L. Upton, of Buck creek, has our thanks for some very fine sweet potatoes, two of which measured in length 4feet and 10 inches, and 2 feet and 9 inches, respectively.

Mr. Chas. E. Dibble jr., of Topeka, arrived in this city, last Friday, and will probably leave after the election for Wsshington Territory. The Courant Courant State of the S for Washington Territory. The COUR-ANT, wishes him good luck, in his new field. Charlie, is one of "the"

Mr. P. J. French has removed his restaurant from Strong City to Otta-wa. That Mr. French is a good caterer and first class restaurant man every one who has taken a meal with him knows, and we wish him success in

There are two constitutional amendments to be voted on at the election, next Tuesday, one to allow colored men to belong to the militia, and the other to prevent alliens from buying up vast amounts of land in this State as "Lord Scuilly" has done in Marion county. The voters all over the State should case a ballot for both of these proposed amendments.

Directory solicitor wanted,—for McKenney Directory Co., L. M. McKenney, Manager. They are making a Business Directory of the south. west, and want the towns of this county represented in it. For particulars address their manager, at 1115 Main street. Kansas City, Mo.

On Thursday of last week, twenty-three car loads of cattle, about 700 head arrived in this county, from Mag-

Next Tuesday the great American Congress will be in session, and will vote on the question as to how the affairs of this county are to be adminweek.

Mr. Hugh Harvey, of Strong City, has returned from his visit in the East.

Mr. Richard Hoffman, of Strong City, has returned from his visit in the east.

Mr. and Mrs. Monday, of Rock creek, have returned from their visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Monday, of Rock creek, have returned from their visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Monday, of Rock creek, have returned from their visit in Illinois.

Dr. Ralph Dean, of Sedgwick county, was visiting in this county last week.

E. A. Hildebrand, of Strong City, has returned from his visit in Ohio and Indiana.

Mr. Alma Hildebrand, of Neodesha, is visiting friends and relatives at lies the saftey of our Government.

Messrs. G. K. Hagans and A. F. Fritze, have purchased the drug store of Mr. J. L. Cochran, in Strong City, and will run it under the firm name of Hagans & Fritze. Both members of the firm are well known in Strong City, and in fact, all over the county, and we bespeak for them a large share of the trade of the county. They are making many improvements in the store, and solicit the custom of those needing goods in their line.

The Music Hall was crowded Tues-Mr. Lewis Smith has returned to this county, after a long absence in Kingman county.

Mr. A. Fritze, of Strong city, was out to Hutchinson, last week, visiting relatives.

A vote for John Martin for Governor, is a vote for a true, and tried friend of Kansas.

A kas vote for a true, and tried friend of Kansas. played her part fully as well, if not better, under the circumstances, than the leading actor.

We have been unfortunate in the Look at the ticket at the head of our columns, and be sure to vote the names as there printed.

Born on Tuesday, October 23, 1888, and Mrs. Alf McLain of Born, on Thursday, October 11, 1888 to Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Scroggin, of Wyondotte, Kansas, a daughter.

Mr. W. P. Albertson has returned from New Mexico, bringing a large number of steers with him.

A vote for David Court of the Rev. Samuel Ward and Dr. R. M. Wilson, for their notices of appointments not appearing in last week's paper, as the ommission was week's paper, as the ommission was through no fault of ours, other than that we have stated, and which we think we have remedied.

We have been told that there is we have been told that there is something in the wind; that the Re-publibans are likely to spring a trap on the Union Labor and Democratic candidates of this county, after the papers for this week will have all Cocepted a position on the Courant.

Mrs. J. H. Scribner has returned rom a short visit to her daughter, irs. J. C. Scroggin, at Wyardate. D. S. Gilmore, formerly foreman of the Daily Democrat, of Emporia, has accepted a position on the Courant. God and man; now, how true this is Mrs. J. H. Scribner has returned from a short visit to her daughter, Mrs. J. C. Scroggin, at Wyandotte, Kanssa.

Mrs. Wm. Rettiger. of the same thing as in times past, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rettiger, of Strong City, will go to Tucson, Aristona, on a short visit, the first of next it was too late for the accused to have a hearing before the election.

In their appointments to address the people, the Union Labor folks and Democrats came together at the school-house in Toledo Tuesday night, and Mr. I. C. Warren, the Union Labor Labor candidate for County Superintendant, spoke first. He was followed by Dr. J. W. Stone, the Democratic candilate for Representative, who was followed by S. E. Yeoman, Democratic candidate for District Clerk, who in turn, was followed by W. E. Timmons, Democratic candidate for Probate Judge. The latter three of these gentlemen will speak at Veburg's schoolhouse to-morrow (Friday) evening, and at

October 15th, 1888.-Rev. S. Ward, of Walton, several witnesses being present baptized Mrs. Furgerson Dwelle in her sick room, and received Mrs. L. D. Hinckley, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Beach are visiting at their old home in Lincoln county; but they will be home in time for Mr. Beach, to vote the straight Democratic ticket.

Mrs. R. M. Watson and children, of Ellinwood, left Topeka, Tuesday of last week, for Washington Territory, en route over the Union Pacific, accompained by Miss Cora Wagner, of Strong City. They are going to where Mr. Watson is now located.

Mrs. L. D. Hinckley, has returned her into the Presbyterian Church, of Cedar Point. October 27th, in the same circumstances, Rev. D. F. Mustand, baptized Mrs. A. Ogden, formerly of Cedar Point, and received her into the Presbyterian Church, of Walton. Thus while politicians are straining every point for party interests, on improved farm lands, to a non-professor in her room soon after her profession. "Do not put it off so long as I did."

Sam'l S. Ward.

Mry hand, at my office, at Cottonwood Falls, in said County, this 4th day of October, A.

E. A. KINNE, Sheriff.

MONEY TO LOAN

In any amount, from \$500.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands, call and see him at J. W. McWilliam's Land Office, in the Bank building, cottonwood Falls. Kansas.

It you want money

The Chase County Teacher's Association will meet at Clemments, on Saturday, Nov.. 10, at 7:30 p. m.

Address of welcome, Miss Jessie

Response, J. C. Davis.
Paper—How shall I grade my school?—J. A. Oursler.
Discussion, Christ Garth and Ira Billingslæ.
Paper -Limits of oral teaching and

examination.—R. D. Rees.
Discussion, R. W. Jeffrey and T.
G. Allen.

Paper—Quack teachers and how to get rid of them—J. M. Warren.

Discussion, D. A. Ellsworth and J.
W. Wilson.

J. C. DAVIS, Secretary.

J. S. Doolittle & Son, wishing to close out their stock of goods within the next sixty days, and to take a rest, will sell without any regard to cost. They have 250 pairs of children's shoes, at 85 cents, retail price \$1.25. Boys' gauze coats at one dollar each Their ladies dress goods, hosiery, hats boots and shoes, clothing, and, in, fact, everything in their stock will be sold at cost price. Bring on your cash and get your winter goods at half price, sep20tf. CLOSING OUT. half price,

Last Saturday night Hon. F. L. Green, of Douglass county delivered a Democratic speech in the Opeara House. Strong City. which was listened to with great attention, and received with much applause. Dr. J. W Stone and W. E. Timmons, also, made short speeches on the same occasion.

three car loads of cattle, about 700
head arrived in this county, from Magdolena, New Mexico, from whence
they came under charge of W. P.
Martin. They are the property of
Messrs, W. P. Martin, A. J. Cochran
and J. H. Murdock, and will be fed in
this winter.

Mr. David Harris, brother-in-law of
Mr. H. Bonwell, proprietor of the
Eureka House, arrived here, last Friday, from Columbus, Ohio, with his
wife and children, and has bought out
the boarding house of Mr. J. N. Nye,
at the quarry of Rettiger Bros. & Co.,
of which he will take charge to-day.

Next Tuesday the great American

Giese & Krenz are buying old iron

sep20tf Street. Brown & Roberts have the only hearse in the county. feb16-tf

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

Boston brown bread, warn every Sunday morning, delivered at any part of the city, by the Chicago Bakery. Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine. Thoroughbred Berkshire pigs for sale by George Drummond, on Diamond crock

Store.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION

OF THE TIME OF Holding A General Election

FOR-

State, District, County and Township

STATE OF KANSAS, | 88.

STATE OF KANSAS, County of Chase.

The State of Kansas to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:
Know yee, That I, E. A. Kinne, Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas, by virtue of authority in me vested. do by this Proclamation give public notice that on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, A. D., 1888, there will be held a General Election, and the officers at that time to be chosen are as follows, to-wit:
Nine Presidential Electors.
One Governor.
One State Auditor.
One State Auditor.
One State Auditor.
One State Auditor.
One State Treasurer.
One State Auditor.
One State Auditor.
One State Auditor.
And Associate Justice of the State Su-

one State Senator of the 24th District.
One Representative of the 64th District.
One Probate Judge,
One County Attorney.
One Clerk of the District Court.
One County Superintendent of Public Intruction.

One County Superintendent of County Superinten

One Road Overseer for each road district in the county.

And there will also be two propositions to amend the constitution voted on by the electors, at said election, and the ballots shall read either:

"For the amendment to section one, article eight or the constitution;" or

"Against the amendment to section one, article eight of the constitution."

And either

"For the proposition to amend section seventeen of the bill of rights of the constitution of the State of Kansas, concerning the purchase, enjoyment and descent of property;" or

"Against the proposition to amend section seventeen of the bill of rights of the constitution of the State of Kansas, concerning the purchase, enjoyment and descent of property."

And votes of Electors for said officers and Propositions will be received at the poils of each election district in said County.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, at my office, at Cottonwood Falls, in said County, this 4th day of October, A.

D 1888.



H. F. CILLETT,

CAMPBELL & GILLETT,

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

CUTLERY, TINWERE, &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.

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR

We take pleasure in announcing to the trade that we are all ready with our fall and winter stock of clothing, furnishing goods, hats, caps, boots and shoes. The growing demand for our goods has justified us ia laying in store a much larger stock than ever before, to accommodate which, we have been obliged to provide more shelf room, and make other improvements about our store. In men's suits we need only say that we have one for every man in the county. If you want a Burmese suit, we have a very full line of Scotch Cheviots, which for durability and neatness in appearance are unexcelled. Also in business suits we can show you an almost endless variety of Cassimere suits in the newest patterns and styles. If you want a dress suit, we have a line of plain diagonal, cork serew, wide wale and fancy worsted cut in the latest style. In boys' and children's suits we have an endless variety, and at prices that will please the closest buyer. In furnishing goods we have a very durable line in every department. Our under wear embraces everything from the good values at 50 cents to the finest grades in imported goods. We show all the novelties in neck wear and lovers of fashion cannot fail to be suited. Our line of flanael overshirts is unusually large and equal to the increasing demand for these goods. If you need hats or caps come to us and you will be sure to find just what you want. We have genuine bargains in men's Oak stoves, twelve and fourteen and boys' overcoats. In boots and shoes as in other lines, we lead in dollars, at Gillett's hardware correct styles, high grades and low prices. Special attention is called to the patent high cut shoe. In making clothes we carry Coner Boss. every garment made full size, easy fitting and warranted never to rip in the seams. In conclusion. It is our aim to sell the best goods at the lowest possible prices, and we are determined to give full value for every dollar expended with us. We invite you to look through our stock and get our grades and prices.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE of KANSAS, SS.

Chase County. SS.

Chase County. Clerk, Oct. Sth. 1888.

Notice is hereby given that on the Sth day of Oct. 1888, a petition, signed by John sharp and 14 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as tollows, viz:

Commencing at a point where the L. A. Loomis road crosses the line between section fifteen (15) and twenty-two (22), township twenty-one (21), rauge eight (8), and running thence west on section line, to junction with A.Z. Scribner road, at the southwest quarter [14] of section sixten [16], same township and range.

Whereupon. said Board of County

[3] of section sixten [16], same township and range.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Arch Miller, W G Patton and W P Evans as viewers, with instructitons to meet, in conrigition with the county Surveyor, at the point of commencement in Bazzar township, on Monday, the 26th day of Nov., A. D. 1888. and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

J. S. STANLEY, County Cierk.

J. S. STANLRY, County Clerk.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS,

County of Chase St.
Office of county clerd, Oct., 2nd, 1888.
Notice is hereby given that on the 2nd day of Oct., 1888, a petition, signed by Thomas Lawless and 25 others, was presented to the Board of County Commiscioners of the county and state agrees of the county and state agrees. sioners of the county and state aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz: certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at a point on the line between section four (4), in township ninete n (19), range seven (7), about twenty (20) rods west from the northwest corner of the northeast quarter (ne)(4) of said section at the foot of the bluff, thence in a northwest direction around the foot of the bluff to the west line of section thirty-three (33), in townsaip eighteeh (18), range seven (7) and thence north along said line to the northwest corner of said section, thirty-three (33); thence west sixty-nine -39 rods on the line bet. section (32) and twenty-nine (29); thence in a northwest direction to a tree about twenty-five (25) rods north of the center of said section twenty-nine (29).

Whereupon, said Board of County Com-

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named missioners apic S E Yeoman, Wm Pier-persons, viz: S E Yeoman, Wm Pier-man sr. and Wm Sullivan as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Diamond Creek township, on Monday, the 19th day of Nov. A. D. 1888, and proceed to view said road and give to proceed to view sall parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

J. S. STANLEY.

County Clerk.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. I hereby announce myself as an Independent candidate for Justice of the Peace of Matfield Green, Bazaar township, Chase county, Kansas, until the last vote is cast in November, 1888.

D. W. MERCER. November, 1888. D. W. MERGER.
We are authorized to announce George W.
Hill as a candidate for re-election to the office of Justice of the Peace for Falls township, until the close of the polls on elelection

FOR TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE. FOR TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE.

We are authorized to announce R. E. Maloncy as a candidate for re-election to the office of Township Trustee for Falls township, subject to the decision of the Democratic

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention tomake final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the before the proof in the physical before the proof in the physical before the physical be claim and that said proof will be made before the District Judge, or in his absence, before E W Ellis, Clerk of the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on November 9, 1888, viz. H E No 23214, of Herman Panzram, of Elmdale, Kansas, for the nw¼ of sec 26. tp 10, range 6 cast. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land. viz: Samuel Johnson, James Dixon, of Elmdale; Herman Piper, of Elk, and William Koehler, of Clements, all of Chase county, Kansas.

5. M. PALMER, Register.

Land Office at Topera, Kans, }
Oct. 16th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed rotice of his intention to make final proof in support of his
claim, and that said proof will be made before The District Judge or in his absence before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of the District
Court at Cottonwood Falls, Ks., on Friday,
Nov. 30th 1888, viz: H E No. 5201 of
David Kerwin, Strong City, Kas., for the
n½ and the se½ of nw¼ and ne¼ of sw¼ of
sec 30, tp 18, rsnge 9 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, vis.: Charles Philbrick, of
Kenyon, Chase county, and Lars Pearson,
Zacharia Campbell and Sturdy Bowles all of
Strong City, Chase County, Kansas.

JOHN L. PRICE, Register.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' **Chase County Land Agency**

RAILROAD AND SYNDICATE

LANDS. WILL BUY OR SELL WILD LANDS OR IMPROVED F A ROANS MONEY. PHYSICIANS

W. STONE. T. M. ZANE STONE & ZANE.

Physicians and Surgeons. Office in Central Drug Store.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

A. W. CONAWAY.

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. jyll-ff

DR. R. M. WILSON, Having just returned from the Indian Territory, will remain in our midst for several months and will guarantee a per-

CHRONIC DISEASES.

manent cure of all

with the exception of Rheumatism. He will pay a forfeit of \$50 for any failure to care what he undertakes; he also treats FEMALE DISEASES of all kinds. OFFICE, in Newman Block. Strong City, Kansas.

NEW DRUGS.



THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON,

ELMDALE, KANSAS

HAS ACAIN PUT IN ANEENTIRELY New and Complete Stock DRUGS AND MEDICINES

HIS OLD STAND. WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS

ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder,

Reasonable charges, and good work guaran-teed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansus. ja28-ti

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 2. Senate Joint Resolution No. 2, Proposing an amendment to section one, article eight, of the constitution, by striking out the word "white."

e it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elect-ed to each house thereof concurring thereof Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof concurring therein:

Section 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of the State of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state for their approval or rejection, namely: The constitution of the State of Kansas is hereby amended by striking out the word "white" in section one, article eight, relating to the militia of the State, so that said section as amended shall read as follows: Section 1. The militia shail be composed of all able bodied male citizens between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years, except such as are exempted by the laws of the United States or of this State; but all citizens of any religious denomination whatever, who from scruples of conscience may be averse to bearing arms, shail be exempted therefrom upon such conditions as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this State at the general election for the election of representatives to the legislature in the year A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, for their approval or rejection. Those voting in favor of this proposition to amend the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots, "For the amendment to section one, article eight of the constitution;" those voting against the proposition to amend the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots, "Against the amendment to section one, article eight of the constitution. Said ballots shall have written or printed on their ballots, "Against the amendment to section one, article eight of the constitution. Said ballots shall have written or printed on their ballots, "Against the amendment to section one, article eight of the constitution. Said ballots shall have written or printed on their ballots, "Against the amendment to section one, article eight of the constitution. Said ballots shall have written or printed on their ballots, "Against the amendment to section one, article eight of the constitution of

of the election of representatives that the effect lature.

Sec. 2, This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

Approved Fe mary 28, 1887.
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book, June 20, 1887.

E. B. ALLEN, Secretary of State.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 6, for the submission of a proporition to amend the constitution of the State of Kansas.

Be it resolved by the legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of all the members elected to each branch concurring therein; Section 1. The following proposition to amend section seventeen of the bill of rights of the constitution of the State of Kansas shall be submitted to the electors of the State for their approval or rejection at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, A. D. 1888: That section seventeen of the bill of the rights of the constitution of the State of Kansas be so amended that it shall read as follows: Section 17 No distinction shall ever be made between citizens of the state of Kansas and the citizens of other states and Territories of the United States in reference to the purchase, emjoyment or descent of property The right of aliens in reference to the purchase, enjoyment or descent of property may be regulated by law.

Sec. 2. The following shall be the method of submitting said proposition to amend section seventeen of the bill of rights of the constitution of the State of Kansas, concerning the purchase, enjoyment and descent of property. "Or "Against the proposition to amend section seventeen of the bill of rights of the constitution of the State of Kansas, concerning the purchase, enjoyment and descent of property." "Against the proposition to amend section seventeen of the bill of rights of the constitution of the State of Kansas, concerning the purchase, enjoyment and descent of property." "Against the proposition to amend section seventeen of the bill of rights of the constitution of the State of Kansas, concerning the purchase, enjoyment and descent of property." Said ballots shall be received, and said vote shall be taken, counted, canvassed, and return thereof made, in the same manner in all respects as is provided by law in eases of the election of representatives to the legisla

WHO WORE THE BLUE.

ome Valuable Statistics Compiled from Republican Almanacs, Showing That the Soldiers of the Union Were Democrats and the Stay-at-Home Voters Were Re-

There is no evidence that even one Republican voter in 1860 shouldered his musket and fought in the Union ranks during the civil war. That a few did is exceedingly probable; but the evidence is lacking, and we must accept the statement on faith. Outside of the regular army corps officers but three of the prominent Generals were Republicans. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, McClellan, Meade, Hancock, Slocum, Butler, Logan, Hooker, McPherson, Buell, Rosecrans, Sickles - the whole galaxy of volunteer Generalswere Democrats when the war began, whatever they may have been after it ended. But for them and the loyal Democratic leaders of the North there never would have been a civil war, or

In 1860 the total Democratic vote in the loyal States was 1,957,119; the total of their numbers in the National cem- Democracy of the North against the to be linen; a pocket knife, a watch Republican vote was 1,856,261, show- eteries, and they no longer were in a wishes and desires of the Republican ing a Democratic majority in the loyal majority. North of 100.853.

had shouldered a musket there would have been a deficiency of 844,485, and help them out. If not one Republican Democratic. If exactly as many Democrats as Republicans had enlisted. the Democrats would have remained in a majority in the voting. To find how many Republicans went to the war let us see how many Republicans stayed home to vote. The truly loyal ably keep it. almanacs of the Albany Journal and New York Tribune will furnish the statistics. Here is the Republican vote for five years:

	3.11					3	RÉ	P	UE	L	IC	A	N	V	CO	E							_
Total	Wisconsin	Vermont	Rhode Island	Pennsylvania	Oregon	Ohio	New York	New Jersey	New Hampshire	Missouri	Minnesota	Michigan	Massachusetts	Maryland	Maine	Kentucky	Iowa	Indiana	III nois	Delaware	Connecticut	California	STATES.
1,856,061	86, 110	33,883	12,244	270,170	5,052	21,610	362,367	55,841	87,519	17,028	21, 181	80,000	106,533	2,895	62,370	1,304	70,281	139,013	177,595	3,816	43,792	38,636	1860.
1,694,464	68,910	30,032	10,200	215,616	7,039	178,755	295,897	46,716	32,151	41,536	10,704	68,716	80,835	*57,498	40,534	49:463	66,014	118,517	120,116	8,10	89,782	51,238	1862.
1,868,564	70,651	29,328	10 722	269,496	*7,039	288, 137	314,734	*:6,710	29,0:5	47, 224	19,562	69,283	70,483	87,026	67,916	67,586	66, 143	\$118,517	120,000	12,8*	41,032	63, 165	1863.
2,174,279	82,711	42,419	14,343	296,339	9,888	265, 154	868,726	60,714	36,400	77,991	25,037	91,212	126,742	40,171	68,604	27,780	90,017	1 0,422	189,487	8, 156	44,685	62,134	1864.
2,114,078	79,328	84,117	8,197	807,274	10,283	206,302	365,315	65,542	35,187	62,187	2, 100	96,745	91,989	27,301	0:0:0:0	58,130	1,227	169,001	21.01	8,095	48,574	33, 221	1866.

The total Republican vote fell off in __Totals... 2,600,746 1,856,261 2.174,379 2,514,980 the State elections of 1862 only 161,797, regular and normal increase (318,018) that there would have been in any four years without a war, and with nothing to disturb the smooth and

even tenor of a political party. How fared it with the Democratic

	rty											pt	ıb	li	C	ar	1	•	ole	3C	tie	on
tal	oles	t	el	lt	h	e E	SI	to	R	Y:	ric	C	v	זע	E.							
Total	Wisconsin	Rhode Island	Pennsylvania	Oregon	Ohio.	New York	New Jersey	New Hampshire.	Missouri	Minnesota	Mich :: an	Massachusetts .	Maryland	Maine	Kentucky	Lowa	Indiana	Illinois	Delaware	Connecticut	California	STATES.
1,957,119	66,070	7,707	206,540	8,864	210,951	\$13,790	67.72	28.4:0	148,49	12,712	58,000	62,901	90,249	87,872	144,194	57,8:6	182,50	168, 173	12,272	83, 500	77,202	1000.
1,552,061	69,621	11,844	219,:40	3.450	181,332	3 6,619	61.307	83.27	41,168	11,442	62,102	52,587	:6,086	39.539	27,700	50,899	128,160	136,662	8,041	. 30,634	87,331	10.72°
1,487,832	54,501	7,476	154,171	*3,450	187,807	284.94	*61.307	87.270	46,548	12,756	61,331	29,207	15,972	50,366	17,844	36,630	\$1.8.160	96,400	*8.044	38, 395	43,229	1803
1,789,083	65,478	10,710	2.6,338	8.4.7	205,568	361,985	68,011	32.871	81,036	17,437	74,114	48,745	22,739	46,002	64,301	49,484	130,283	15 , 349	8,767	42,288	43,841	1604.
1,791,245	55,416	2,816	290,096	9,936	213,606	85 . 536	63,947	30,481	40, 958	15,773	67,793	20,671	40,234	41,969	95,979	55,815	155, 99	147,058	9,810	43,455	26, 245	1800.

The call for troops so depleted the Democratic runks that in November, 1862, there was a Democratic loss of 404,458 in voters, against a Republican loss of 161,797. The latter was merely the natural loss of an off year. The Democrats might naturally show the same and even 40,000 more. But the 200,000 Democratic voters who are missing and unaccounted for were in the Union army. They could be nowhere else. That there were no Republicans in the army the votes show. The Democrats had 100,758 majority at the previous election. The Republicans had 141,803—not by an increase of votes but by Democratic losses.

In 1863 the Democratic vote dwindled down to 1,487,333, a loss of 469,-787, while the Republican showed an increase of 12,243. The Democratic majority of 100,758 had been turned into a Republican majority of 381,172, for every Republican who had voted in 1860 was at the polls to vote in 1863. while nearly half a million Democrats

dwindled from 1,957,119 in 1860 to by the war; that at all the voting their (Conn.) Democrat.

1,789,038. Why? Where were its numbers did not diminish, while that guard." With its leaders, in the showed a loss of over 200,000 in actual Union army. It had put politics to numbers and 300,000 in normal one side to keep till the war was growth. He would also be curious to through.

In 1866 the war was over. The Democrats had returned home to vote. What was the result? It was an off year, but the Democrats gained 2,207 of 1866 and 1868. over the Presidential vote, while the Republicans lost 30,201, showing that the bulk of the soldiers' vote had gone to the Democrats.

The close of the war found the Democratic vote 165,874 short of the vote in 1860, and the Republican 287,817 great- he knows. er-a natural and normal increase.

The Republican vote showed a normal and ordinary increase over the corresponding election of 1863. The Democratic vote showed an extraordinary and abnormal increase. The Union. It was in a minority of over Democratic "boys in blue"-what were a "more perfect Union" preserved left of them-had come home. No again. But they had left over 300,000 the Union was preserved by the loyal a handkerchief, which we will suppose

While they fought the battles of the These States furnished 2,600,746 Union they surrendered complete controops under the different calls. If trol of their State Governments to the every Republican voter in the country | Republicans, who had preferred staying at home and voting to fighting for the flag they called a "flaunting lie," it would have been necessary to call and the constitution they believed a upon this number of Democrats to "league with hell." Their opponents securing all the offices, all the fat conhad staved at home to vote, thirty-two tracts, all the plunder, had absorbed per cent. of the army must have been the natural increase and all the party

parasites. It has been up-hill work to recover what they had handed over to the home guard who wouldn't fight, when they loyally shouldered their muskets, but they have succeeded and will prob-

Here is the history, from the Tribune's election tables, of how the Republican party fought the war by staying at home. Read it; study it; ponder on it. No war's desolution is here. The normal increase from 1860 to 1864 is the same as from 1864 to 1868. There are none of its voters in the National cemeteries. All are present at the polls to vote and none are to be ac-

STATE.	No. mon frn'h'd.	1860.	1864.	1868.
California	7,451	38,036	62,134	54,583
Conu'cut	57,270	48,79:	44,686	50,780
Delaware	18,651	3,816	8,156	7,609
Illinois	258,217	172,595	189,487	250,293
Indiana	195,147			176,553
Iowa	75,860	70,234	90,017	120.399
Kentucky	78,540	1,364	27,786	89,566
Maine	71,745	62,870	68,604	70,483
Maryland	49,731	2,895	40,171	30,44
Mass	151,785	106,583	126,742	136,379
M chigan	90,119	80,000	91,242	113,2 9
Minnesota.	25,034	21,284	25,097	43,418
Missouri	108,733	17,028	72,991	83,887
N. Hamp	34,605	87,519	26,400	58,218
N. Jersey	79,511	58,341	60,714	79,88
New York	464, 156	362,367	368,726	419,833
Ohio	317, 133	231,610	265, 154	280,222
Oregou	617	5.052	9,888	10,960
Pennsyl	366,326	270,170	296,389	342,230
R. Island	28,711	12,214	14,343	12,993
Vermont	85,246	83,888	42,419	44,086
Wisconsin.	96,118	86,110	82,711	103 847
Totale	9 600 716	1 020 001	9 174 -70	0 514 000

Here is the history of the Democratic and in the State elections of 1863, party in this civil war, taken from the adding the latest vote of Indiana, New | Tribune's election tables. Its increase Jersey and Oregon, it exceeded the from 1864 to 1868 is greater than the Presidential vote of 1860 by 12,243. Republican; but how can the loss of the Republicans who "went to the nearly 200,000 between 1860 and 1864 the inner warmth. No, not all went in. war" were certainly not missed when be accounted for? Where has the natelection day came around. They were ural increase of nearly 300,000 gone? at home and ready to vote. They were They sleep in the National cemeteries. not in the army. In 1864 their vote They are not present, but they can all increased to 2,174,279, showing the be accounted for on the rolls of the had often hardened in the asperities of

STATE.	No. men f'rn'h'd.	1860.	1864.	1868.
California .	7,451	77,202	43,841	54,977
Conne'tic't	57,270	33,508	42,283	47,844
Delaware	13,651	12,272	8.767	10,9 7
Illinois	2 8.217	168,173	158,349	199,141
Indiana	195, 147	132,850	130,233	166,980
Iowa	75,860	51,826	49,484	74,040
Kentucky	78,540	124, 194	64,201	115,889
Maine	71,745	87,872	46,99 :	48,497
Maryland	49,731	90,219	32,759	62,856
Ma'sac's'ts		62,901	18,745	59,108
Michigan	90,119	58,000	74,114	82,331
Minnesota.	25,034	12,712	17,437	28,030
Missouri	108,778	148,490	31,0 6	58,900
N. H'mps'e		28,410	32,871	80,571
N. Jersey	79,511	67,722	68,014	82,766
New York.	464,156	313,790	361,986	429,883
Ohio	817,183	210,951	205,568	239,033
Oregon	617	8,86	8,457	11,125
Pe'nsylv'a	266, 326	206,540	276,308	313,38
Rhode Is'd	23,711	7,707	8,718	6,548
Vermont	35,246	10,824	13,322	12,309
Wisconsin.	96,118	66,070	65,478	84,693

Totals... 2,600,746 1,957,119 1,789,088 2,214,361 What would be the natural and rational explanation of any keen witted foreigner, who never had heard of our civil war, who should be shown these tables? Would he not say: "This country has been visited by a great famine or a great war which has not affected the Republican party in the slightest, but has fallen entirely upon the Democratic party.' If he knew of the war, would he not take the tables and point out that the Democrats plainly had furnished all the Northern troops and borne all the Northern losses? Would he not point Missouri, for absolute proof of his as-

sertion?				
	1	Rep. Vote.	Dem.	Vote.
STATE.	Troops.	1860.	1860.	1864.
Delaware	13,651	3,816	12,272	10,957
Kentucky	78,540	1,364	144,194	115,889
Maryland	49,781	2,895	90,249	62,356
Missouri	108, 773	17,028	148,490	58,905

Totals......230,695 25,103 296,205 248,107 Suppose some impudent Republican had strolled up to him and boasted that the Republican party had 250,695 troops from if not from the ask the secret means by which 250,695 do the same? He would also ask this In 1864 the Democratic vote showed silly liar to explain how it was that litical pay envelopes"

new members? Where were the "old of the Democrate did until they know why, when the war was over and the soldiers in the field at the close of the war returned home, they voted the Democratic ticket in the elections

swashbuckler make? What answer could he make? Why, that the interrogator was a British spy, paid with Cobden Club gold, whose object was to destroy this country. That is all

The Republican party-in spite of its twenty-four years of power by fraud and forgery-has never in its existence had behind it or in its ranks a majority of the total votes of this one hundred thousand in the loyal "let our wayward sisters depart in peace," who branded the flag they now appropriate as a "flaunting lie," and who denounced the constitution as a "a covenant with death and a

league with hell." Union. They plotted for it. And they never can and never will forgive the rising of the loyal Democratic masses of the North under the lead of Stephen A. Douglas, compelling a fight. They let the Democrats do the fighting while they did the voting and stealing. The facts of history make them insane. -Cor. N. Y. World.

KINDNESS OF HEART.

An Instructive Story of a Poor Boy and a Great Statesman

One afternoon in the winter of 188-, which will long be remembered in the annals of the poor for its rigor and the destitution it occasioned, a party of distinguished gentlemen left the Senate chamber of the United States and hurried along Pennsylvania avenue as rapidly as the sleet-covered pavements would permit. They were discussing a question of finance that had been under consideration just before adjournment. A remark which was made by one of the gentlemen-a remark of rare acuteness-would have acquainted a back-woodsman with the fact that its author was Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine, whose well-known feat of saving a colossal fortune out of his small political stipends has not only demonstrated to thousands of our youths what economy can accomplish, but has also established his own reputation for financial acumen. The increasing keenness of the blast impelled the party to seek temporary shelter in the nearest hotel at the door of which a small ragged boy, who had just been rudely ejected from the building by the gentlemanly clerk, and whose face was blue with cold, intercepted the gentleman with a feeble but pathetic petition for alms. They gave him nothing One lingered outside-one great-souled man, who did not regard the despairing face of the boy with the nonchalant air of the others. His features, which debate and struck a chill to the enthusiasm of an opponent, now relaxed into an expression of tender solici-

"What can I do for you, my little man?" he asked of the boy.

"Oh, sir," replied the child incoherently, "my mother is freezing and she has nothing to make a fire with." "And where is your father, my boy," continued his interrogator.

"He is dead," sobbed the boy.
"And what was his name?" asked

Mr. Blaine: for it was no other than he. In a few words the little fellow told his pitiful tale and then answered the

"What!" ejaculated the Senator. "Is it possible that you are the son of William B-, who was judge of election at Bunco precinct when I first returned to the Maine Legislature, and to whom Lowed so much? And your mother has nothing to make a fire with? Here, my poor lad, take this."

And he handed him a match.-Eureka Bendall, in Life.

Republican Dirty Work.

The so-called "political pay enpes" have reached this city, and 51 per cent. and upwards. The linen the employes in several of our factories in the bosom, collar and cuffs is taxed have been compelled to accept their wages in them. These envelopes are a libel and a fraud, and the use of to Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, them by manufacturers is a very dirty business. It is, if not a technical breach of the law, at least a violation of the intent of the statute against political intimidation. The envelopes have been manufactured by the envelope syndicate, and have been paid for presumably by the Republican National Committee and by them distributed to Republican employers. If Democratic manufacturers resorted to "fought the war." Would he not such methods what a howl would be from the tax list. In recapitulating know it to be an impudent falsehood? sent up from Republican organs! It is we will compare these present taxes Would he not point to these four a mean, despicable imposition, de-States and ask where they got these signed to intimidate the workmen into voting for the Republican ticket. But 296,205 Democrats? Would he not the trick won't work. The wageearners know where their interests soldiers could be got from 25,103 lie. They can not be seared and cratic States furnished more than their "pay envelopes." They will rebuke quota of Union troops from their Dem- at the polls the party and the men who in the Union army were denied that occatic voters, the other States did not stoop to such dirty and underhanded methods of campaign lying. The "powill work out a loss of nearly half a million. It had the Republicans had not lost a voter their own retribution. - Waterbury

THE TAXES WE PAY. The Burdens en a Veter's Outfit for Election Day.

As, between now and November, the voters of the country who can afford revenue, which do not corner the home to do so will lay in their winter clothing, we will consider the taxes on the articles of dress in which the voter in this latitude will go to the polls. For the sake of the argument we will sup-What answer would the Republican pose that he can afford them, though, owing to strikes, lock-outs, trusts, syndicates and general restriction of the market by these laws and their beneficiaries, the assumption will not be warranted by the facts in hundreds of cases.

The dress of our average voter in November ought to consist of a hat, a woolen overcoat, a woolen suit, worsted stockings, flannel underwear, cotton or muslin shirt with linen bosom, collars and cuffs and silk cravat. If it rains he will carry an North when the civil war came, and umbrella, which may be included in longer fighting, they were voting it has remained in a minority since the list. He will have in his pocket and a bunch of keys. He may have leaders, who would have been glad to other articles of dress and other things in his pockets, but whatever he has, it will be taxed. He is taxed from the feet up and from the head down; taxed up for the Government and its necessary revenue; taxed down for eague with hell." the beneficiary of the Govern-They desired a disruption of the ment who collects his share of the therefore that the amount of the tariff

on the imported goods is not also colernment tax, American manufacturers are forced to manufacture enough of that particular article at a reasonable price to supply the home demand. abroad for it.

But if the tax is high enough to be "protective"—that is, to check or prevent importation, the home manufacturer will not fully supply the demand. He will even form "trusts" and shut down mills to prevent the demand from being supplied. This makes prices high and adds the amount of the tariff tax to the price of articles made in this country.

There are very few exceptions to this rule, and where they exist at all it is purchasing power of the workingonly in industries which have not been able as yet to combine and avail themselves of the privilege of adding the tariff tax to their prices-a privilege on the existence of which the entire "protective" system depends-without which tariff taxes would be of no benefit whatever to our manufacturers.

In considering the items of his elec-

the tax collected at the custom house lected by the seller on goods made in this country. This is true of taxes for market. If this market is not cornered on any articles by a high Gov-Otherwise the consumer or his agents, the wholesale merchants, would send

a benefit conferred by the Government upon a loyal people, or the proud privilege of the citizen to pay duties which the Government does not need, or a voluntary contribution. - Buffalo the market for our manufacturers, to promote the steady employment of labor, while by cheapening the cost of the necessaries of life we increase the

> Letter of Acceptance. -The men in opposition to the Republican party certainly represent the honored names identified with Massachusetts' history this year. Here are a portion of them: Adams, Quincy, Andrew, Garrison, Everett, Hoar, Higginson. The Hoar family is divided, but the younger branch of it takes the progressive side. - Boston Herald.

man's wages and add to the comports

of his home. - President Cleveland's

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

suit is fifty per cent. less than on a

coarse suit of woolen clothes. -St. Paul

lican exchanges have seen Mr. Depew's

statement that England fears the re-

sult of tariff reform as proposed by

the Democratic party. - Goshen (N. Y.)

--- "A tariff duty is not a tax."

-We propose, too, by extending

True as the Book of Mormon. Call it

-Apparently none of our Repub-

Globe.

Republican.

-The tariff tax on a broadcloth

-Carl Schurz is as uncompromising in his support of Cleveland in 1888 as he was in 1884, and he will have with him the great mass of intelligent, thoughtful Americans of German birth. Mr. Schurz's visit to protected Germany has only served to strengthen his dislike to Governmental systems discriminating between classes. -St. Louis Republic.

-Governor Foraker, of Ohio, is a magnanimous man. He began his campaign work this year by attacking Mrs. Thurman for carring food to rebel prisoners during the war, but he now has stopped calling public attention to the incident. He appears to be willing to let the country forget Mrs. Thurman's record as a comforter of people in distress .- Chicago News.

-November 6 will be a good time for the American who believes in freedom and fair play to express his opinion of

Costly coal, Costly pork, Costly flour, Costly lard, Costly sugar, Costly Clothes,
And all sorts of costly necessaries November 6 will be a good time to

give it to the barons and bosses and cut-throat monopolists of all sorts and sizes .- Philadelphia Record. --- Mr. Blaine says that trusts are "largely private affairs," and his

friend, Mr. Carnegie, says: "The public may regard them with serene confidence." But a Democratic Attorney-General in New York, backed by a Democratic organization, is moving against the sugar trust on the ground that it is "illegal, a monopoly and a criminal conspiracy." We rather think this is the people's view .- N. Y.

-A Government which constantly raises a much larger revenue than it needs for an economical administration, and then embarks in lavish expenditures for the sake of spending the surplus-that Government is in a very bad way. Such a practice, some time continued, will produce a carnival of rascality in our public affairs compared with which the Tweed regime in New York will appear like white innocence and virtue. Such a practice, raised to the dignity of a system, would be the moral ruin of the Republic .- Carl Schurz's Letter.



HARRISON'S BRUTUS IN THE WEST.

Designed for this Paper.

of the "American Working-Man's Friend," as He Appeared in Indiana and Michigan.

taxes by forming trusts and other com- tax was added to the cost of the article binations to establish "corners" in- in every instance, because if it had not side of the great corner established been it would have been of no benefit and maintained by the war tariff taxes.

it is taxed 75 per cent. of its value, if it is coarse wool. If it is a silk hat it pays only 50 per cent. This is one of the thousand "injustices and inequal- An Election That Shows How Workingities."

His overcoat, coat, vest and trous ers are taxed 66 cents on the dollar of value.

His flannel underwear is taxed 73 cents on the dollar if it is of poor quality; 67 cents if it is finer material. His stockings are taxed 67 per cent. of their value; if they cost him 25 cents a pair, that price includes over

16 cents of "protection." His shoes are taxed "for revenue." With taxes running only from 10 to 30 per cent., and with raw material free, the business of shoe manufacturing is one of the most prosperous in the country, leading in the amount of its exports and the money it brings into the country. His shoes, then, are at least 40 per cent. cheaper than they would have been under the "pro-

tective" policy which taxed raw hides. His cotton or muslin shirt is taxed 35 per cent,; the silk cravat, 50 per cent.; his umbrella, 40 per cent.; his watch, 25 per cent.; his keys, 45 per cent.; his knife, 50 per cent. We had almost forgotten his suspenders, but our friends, the protectionists, refnembered them and taxed them 66 per cent. With a tax of 25 per cent. on every button he has on or has lost off -even including his collar-buttonunless it is a diamond. In that case it is taxed 15 per cent. less. If we have omitted any thing else the voter may be sure that it has not been omitted with the reductions proposed in the Mills bill on a basis of the dollar's worth on each articles:

VCTERS' OUTFIT FOR tax—cents on Mile' bill. It is claimed by protectionists that | Gazette.

to any one in this country and would Beginning with the hat, we find that have been reduced long ago. - St. Louis Republic. THE NEWARK VICTORY.

The city of Newark, N. J., is a city of working-men. It is one of the largest manufacturing centers in the

United States. It is the place where the "free-trade" scare was played for all it is worth, and where the hightaxers hoped to repeat 1880 over again. Besides this, it has always been a Republican city. Not in thirty years has it gone Democratic in a Presidential year. Four years ago it went Republican by 1,500 majority. On the 9th the Democrats carried it by

700 majority.

During the campaign the only question debated was that of the tariff, and the Republican managers left no means untried to frighten the workingmen into voting the Republican ticket. They resorted even to the dastardly trick of printing on the pay envelopes of the workmen that lower tariff meant lower wages, and that they must vote the Republican ticket if they wished to keep wages up. Every thing that meanness, as well as shrewdness, could devise was resorted to, and it all failed. The working-men do not intend to be bulldozed this year. They are beginning to understand that their wages do not depend on the tariff, but on supply and demand; that employers reduce wages whenever they can, and will always hire the cheapest labor they can find. They know that it is better for every body that the necessaries of life should be cheap, and they see that the tariff is a tax that makes the necessaries of life dear. They are understanding these things this year

The election in Newark shows how the working-men are going to vote. It is a straw that indicates the current of thought. It is a preliminary skirmish to the great battle in November, and clearly determines how that battle will go.-Chicago Herald.

better than they ever understood them

before, and they are voting according-

—An impression is really gaining prevalence that Blaine desires the de uting very much to that end. -Arkansas

THE DINNER PAIL Know Who think. I think a dinner steaming hot, we cigars and wine—the kind monopoli tive goi—is better far than mine. I think the de, with wealth immense, who workingmen disse, insult our folks; intelligence with forge s and lies. I think the figures which the note of wages high and low are cooked to cat y little vote, so they can richer grow. I think they can force or scare us to elect their side, as before, will overhear us when they esting the state of the st plain and strong—our own old-fashioned ried. WE STAY WHERE WE BELO -H. C. Dodge, in N. Y. World.

Judge Thurman's Letter.

Judge Thurman's letter of acceptance is brief but to the point. He compliments the Administration of President Cleveland and indorses the St. Louis platform and denounces the idea that a people can be enriched by heavy taxation, or that it is to their interest to amass an idle surplus in the Treasury. The object of the Democratic policy is to give the people cheap clothing, cheap tools and cheap lumber. As to the cheap labor matter he says that "the great majority of the laborers in America are not engaged in what are called protected industries." And as to those who are employed in such industries the duties imposed by the Mills bill far exceed the difference between American and foreign wages, and, therefore, if it were admitted that working-men could be feat of Ben Harrison. He is contrib- protected by tariffs they would be protected and more than protected by that measure. - Chicago Times.

FITTING EYE-GLASSES.

An Oculist Chats About His Wares and Those Who Buy Them.

"Is it true," asked a reporter of an oculist, "that it is never safe to buy cheap eye-glasses of street peddlers?" "It is pretty nearly true," replied the oculist, "and I'll tell you why. If you've a single defect of vision, like near sight, for example, it might be heart with noble aims to help others, is safe to buy any eye-glass that seemed to help your eyes without straining the eye, though even then the purchaser should be very well assured from consultation with an oculist just what the defect of vision is."

"That is crying your own wares just a little, isn't it?" inquired the reporter. "A little, perhaps; but it is the truth. You must remember, too, that there are very few perfect eyes, and that very many eyes have several defects. The perfect eye is the one that does its work under ordinary circumstances without any painful muscular adjustment. An eye may be first-rate for some purposes and defective for others. Many comparatively young men have eyes that see very much further than the average eye sees, as do eyes that have become flattened from age, but such persons find that their eyes are unfitted for close application at desk work. Such persons should have glasses if they do not wish to ruin their eyes, and it would be very unsafe for a man who discovered such a defect in his eyes to purchase glasses on the street without consultation with an oc-

"In the case of persons afflicted with several defects of vision lenses have to be ground in several different ways. I know a man who wears seven pairs of spectacles in one. He could not buy glasses without a prescription, and the street vender is useless for that man's

"When one feels a dull ache at the back of the eye, as if some one were pulling at a tired muscle there, it is a sign that he needs glasses. The eye is unsuited to its work, and the muscle that tries to adjust the vision is becoming tired from overwork. A street vender might fit such a man, but the chances are that glasses bought without prescription would do more harm than good. If you know just what is the matter with your eyes and have some knowledge of optics you can buy cheap glasses and save money without injury to sight, but if you have no such knowledge you may resort to false economy in buying any glasses but those ordered by an oculist."-N. Y.

STARTING IN LIFE.

What is Necessary to Achieve Success in Business. In every community there may be

found quite a number of young men who have very erroneous impressions in regard to the requirements necessary for a start in life. Practically unqualified for any business pursuit, they are "waiting for something to turn up," by means of which they may obtain a fortune at once, or at least a good start in some line of business. They seem to thorough preparation, energy and perseverance they are to gain permanent prosperity. With a good practical education, and a sufficient amount of "push" to take advantage of opportunities as they present themselves, every young man has all that is necessary for a fair start in life. There is always a demand for men of good moral character, practical skill and thorough business qualifications. In the future, as in the past, success is to be won in the various avenues of business, and it will not be difficult for those who are thoroughly trained. Who and where are the young men who will qualify themselves for successful careers in these avenues? They must come of the boys and young men of today; and it is for parents and guardians to see to it that those under their care are practically trained for such positions as they may be called upon to fill. Young men, think of the future and of what you may become if you diligently improve your present opportunities. Remember that success in business is not product of skill, energy, and a strict gentle voice. adherence to fundamental business principles. If you wish to succeed in life. you must obtain the necessary qualifications; for incapacity is utterly incomof any undertaking .- Normal and Com-

How Date-Palms Are Raised.

mercial Collegian.

The date-palms, which form the wealth of the Arabs of the desert, and one of which now waves its long boughs in the breeze before us, are all female; the male or pollen-bearing flowers of the date kind always grow on a sepathem in vast quantities, it is not necessarv in palm-groves to have more than fruit-bearing individuals. The Arabs, therefore, never raise their palms from seed, as they can not make sure of the sex of seedlings; they take suckers from the root of a female tree, already known to be a good bearer of fine fruit; thing and of being successful because of and these suckers not only follow the sex of the so-called mother, but also reproduce its special peculiarities of attendant. It is present and smiling flower and seed in every respect. They can not fail to do so, indeed, seeing that they are part and parcel of the original palm, actual members of the self-same plant; just as the various branches of an apple-tree all bear the same kind of apples, or the boughs of a currant-bush all produce the self-same currants.-Grant Allen, in Popular Science Monthly.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-True it is that if the foundation of building be imperfect, the whole structure is in danger; see to it that in building the foundation of character in the child, this important first work be not intrusted to careless hands.

-A religion that does not make a man honest and kindly, and fills his not worth the having; it is a delusion, and he is deceiving himself, if not trying to deceive others, and thus a hypo-

-It seems to me a great truth, that human things can not stand on selfishness, mechanical utilities, economics and law courts; that if there be not a religious element in the relations of men, such relations are miserable and doomed to ruin. - Carlyle.

-Morality, apart from religion, is but another name for decency in sin. It is just that negative species of virtue which consists in not doing what is scandalously depraved and wicked. But there is no heart of holy principle in it, any more than there is in grosser sins .-Horace Bushnel!.

-Many earnest persons fail in the religious life-not for want of trying, but for want of the right aim. It is an easy and pleasant thing to travel at the rate of sixty miles an hour when the engine is on the lines; but when it is off the lines three miles an hour is very difficult, and exceedingly uncomfortable.

-A Godless religion, consisting simply of doing good to men, is really no religion at all. No one can substitute mere philanthropy for Godliness, and compensate for the want of the latter by the exercise of the former. He who is wrong toward God is wrong in the supreme relation of existence, and is really right nowhere.

-We do not tire of talking of the wonderful progress made in mechanical arts in the century. Our thought is chiefly of the mines, the mills, and the millions of money. What of character and manhood? Are these of so little consequence, even supposing that they compare favorably with the past and are at their best, that they are scarcely mentioned as we take our Centennial reckonings? -- United Presbyterian.

-If the mind is continually concentrated upon an especial subject, it soon becomes fatigued and weakened, as the muscles are tired and exhausted by one prolonged physical effort. Change is essential alike to health and happiness. The intellectual labors should be diversified, and the powers refreshed and renewed by relaxation, indulgence in amusing recreation, and habitual muscular exertion .- Journal of Health.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-By one compromising act, your hold upon another's confidence may be forever lost. Be truthful and consist-

-The man who sits down and waits to be appreciated will find himself among the uncalled-baggage, after the limited express has gone by.

own fortune," and that it is only by said: "You may set it down as a truth and smooth, he is no longer a young -Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes once those who ask your opinion really want your praise."

-Carry yourself respectfully toward your superiors, friendly toward your equals, condescending toward your inferiors, generous toward your enemies, and lovingly towards all.

-It is worth realizing that there is no such things as commonplace life or uninteresting circumstances. They are so only because we do not see into them, do not know them.

-Life is warfare, and those who climb up and down steep paths, and go through dangerous enterprises, are the brave men and the leaders in the camp; but to rest basely at the cost of others' labors, is to be a coward, safe because

despised. -It is true that no bad man is ever brought to repentance by angry words, or by bitter, scornful reproaches. He fortifies himself against reproof, and hurls back foul charges in the face of his accuser. Yet guilty and hardened as he seems, he has a heart in his the result of accident or chance, but the bosom, and may be melted to tears by a

-Life has its moments of strength and bloom; its bright moments of inspiration; in which the human artist, the painter of human life, seizes on and patible with the successful prosecution utters what is purest, most beautiful, and divine. If, in our human life, we acted only then, if then all sacrifices were made, all victories won, there would be but little difficulty in life.-Frederika Bremer.

-Our actions ought to be in consonance with our speech. Men who are quick to tell how fortunes may be made but remain poor, expose themselves to ridicule. He who claims to have an infallible remedy for a malady, while one rate tree; and as pollen is produced by of his own household is a victim to that malady, disproves his own assertions. The man who professes to have great a single male stem to some forty or fifty liking for manual exercise, for its health-giving properties, but never engages in any sort of work, is palpably grapher.

false to his own utterances. -There is such a thing as luck-such a thing as stumbling on to the right a combination of fortunate circumstances. But luck is not a constant only when the circumstances and conditions are such that no aid is seriously needed. The fool may be in luck, and life full of hard rubs.—Boston Courter. often is where the surroundings are favorable. But there is a better thing than luck. It is a knowledge of Nature and her laws, that enables one to make conditions and circumstances favorable when they are not so naturally.

THE HINDOO WIDOW.

Her Unenviable Lot Graphically Described by One of Her Countrywomen. No sooner does a Hindoo woman, be she fifteen or fifty, lose her husband,

than the persecution of custom begins. Her locks are ruthlessly shaved clean off at the instigation of the butcher-priest. In these matters the feelings of the unfortunate victim are of no account, and her piteous protests are usually rudely ignored. From this moment she is the incarnation of all that is unlucky or inauspicious. Her presence is shunned; she is a leper of society, doomed to pass her life in seclusion, and not allowed to mix freely with her people. If the unfortunate creature unwittingly intrudes her odious presence on any occasion of joy or festivity, the company curses her presence and regards it as an evil omen, sure to be followed by some great calamity. Be it known that the company which curses her very existence is mostly composed of her dear and near relatives. If an orthodox Hindoo starts on an enterprise, but, as ill luck would have it, descries a poor widow on the road, he curses her to the fourth generation, laments his unfortunate lot, and prays his 330,000,-000 of gods to avert the certain misfortune which the evil omen (i. e., the widow) portends. The widow is an object of contempt and scorn to her very relatives, though occasionally these feelings are tempered with pity. Amid whatever luxuries a Hindoo woman might have been nurtured, no sooner is she stamped with the stigma of widowhood than she must pay the penalty of her existence. She must put on coarse garments and eat unsavory food, and that, too, in many families but once a day. The menial work of the family becomes her lot as a matter of course. She must observe all the fasts, of which the Hindoo calendar is very prolific, and for her spiritual comfort is ostensibly prescribed a round of rigid austerities the weary monotony and unflinching severity of which is potent enough to extinguish whatever spirit of mind and body she may have at one time possessed. Any laxity in the observance of the prescribed course of penance is sufficient to scandalize the relatives of the widow and is regarded as strange perversity, if not downright turpitude. * * entreat my countrymen to judge of the

miseries of widows by transferring the same penalties to men. Suppose it had been enacted that when a man lost his wife he should continue celibate, live on coarse fare, to be tabooed from society, should continue to wear mourning weeds for the remainder of his life, and practice, whether he would or no, never-ending austerities-in short, if widowers were subjected to the same hard lot as the widows, I ask would my countrymen not have

-An old observer tells that one's eye-brows are an infallible guide to his age. No matter, he says, how young looking the person may be, if his eyebrows lack a gloss and do not lie flat

long since revolted against such in-

human treatment .- A Hindoo Lady.

Living on the Reputation of Others.

"Take everything that I have but my good name; leave me that and I am content." So said the philosopher. So say all manufacturers of genuine articles to that horde of imitators which thrives upon the reputation of others. The good name of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS has induced many adventurers to put in the market imitations that are not only lacking in the best elements of the genuine article, but are often harmful in their effects.

The public should be on their guard against these frauds, and, when an external remedy is needed, be sure to insist upon having Allcock's Porous Plaster.

The typewriter has banished much bad writing, but it can't overcome the bad spelling.—N. O. Picayane.

Send your address for a FREE BOOK on the Liver, its Diseases and Treatment, to Dr. Sanford, 231 Broadway, New York.

Words of cheer - Hurrah! Tiger!-

Ir afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it.25c. Ir a young lady's maiden aim is success.

ful, she has no maiden name.-Detroit Free

WHY is the vowel o the only one sounded? Because all the others are inaudible. -N. Y. Mail and Frpress.

Some men are always willing to stand up for the ladies excepting, perhaps, in a horse-car. - Yonkers Statesman.

A GREAT yarn-the Golden Fleece. Time is short, but the tallest man can

never get ahead of it. An after-dinner speech-"How much is my bill?"-Merchant Traveler.

SILENCE is never more golden than whe the silent partner has a boodle.-New Haven THERE is a compensation in all things.

The higher the price the smaller the ton of

SHEAR nonsense-a humorous clipping. It is claimed that all absconding cashiers are ex-checker players. - Duluth Para

coal .- N. Y. Evening Sun.

Sometimes in a trade a man kicks when there is nothing to boot. -Boston Post.

A COUNTER irritant-The customer wh overhauls but never buys .- Time. THE exercising of horses just before a race is the preamble.—Pittsburgh Chronicle

THE washerwoman, like the poet, spend

Now TEAT they have machines for row ing on wheels there may yet be an invention that will enable a man to paddle his own canoe without getting into deep water.—Baltimore American.

A MATTER of corse-dissection.

A HUNDRED YEARS A HERO.

How Seth Warner Won a Wife and Be Colonel Seth Warner, of Vermont, the famous here of the Revolutionary war, was a leading fighter for the Hampshire grants. These titles were disputed by the State of New York, and its authorities obtained

an edict of the King of England in their ravor. The settlers were stung by the sup posed injustice. This state of things brought Colonel Seth Warner to the front. With Ethan Allen and others he actively opposed every effort of the New York State authorities to enforce possession, and final y he, with Allen and others, were outlawed

and a price put on their heads!

To circumvent New York, it was neces sary that some one should go into that state and gain required information. Col. Warner, assuming for safety the name of "Dr. Howard," undertook this perilous and romantic journey.

While on his way home he stopped at a country inn, where an old gentleman and daughter were storm-bound. The father fell ill and the daughter called upon Col. Warner, who, with his wide knowledge of simple remedies, successfully treated the "old man," and he finally won this devoted

woman for a wife.
Such incidents were not uncommon in those years. When the doctor was not easily reached, months of sickness, and even life were often saved by some unpro-fessional friend versed in the use of simple herbs and roots. The health of early settlers and their powers of endurance con-vince us that such medicines did only good and left no poison in the blood to work as much injury to the system as would the dis-

In time of peace the Colonel was in con-stant demand for his knowledge of simple remedies and their power over disease But it was left to another of his name of the present age to give to the public what was then used with such positive success.

Warner for over a hundred years has

shared with Ethan Allen the admiration of the American people.

Colonel Seth Warner belongs to a family of wide distinction; no less than eight members thereof won fame in the regular

practice of medicine.

Looking to the adoption by the people of this generation of the old time simple remedies, his direct descendant, H. H. Warner, the well-known proprietor of Warner's safe cure, for many years has been experi-menting with old time roots and herbs formulæ and, his search having been finally rewarded with success, he gives the world the result. These recipes and formulæ in other days accomplished great things be-cause they were purely vegetable and combined simply so as to cure the disease indicated, without injury to the system. In harmony with their old time character, we learn that he proposes to call them Warner's Log Cabin remedies, using as a trade-mark an old-fashioned American log cabin. We understand that he intends to put forth a "sarsaparilla," for the blood, the sarsaparilla itself being but one of a number of simple and effective elements Log Cabin hops and buchu," a general stomach tonic and invigorator: "Log Cabin cough and consumption remedy," "Warner's Log Cabin hair tonic;" a preparation for that universal disease catarrh, called "Log Cabin rose cream;" "Warner's Log Cabin plasters;" and "Warner's Log Cabin liver pills," which are to be used in connection with other remedies, or in-

dependently as required.

Warner's safe remedies are already stand ards of the most pronounced scientific value in all parts of the world, and we have no doubt the Log Cabin remedies, for the diseases they are intended to cure, will be of equal merit, for Mr. Warner has the reputation of connecting his name with no preparation that is not meritorious.

It is an odd fact that coal beds are furnished with petroleum springs. -Drake's

To Take French Leave. If we could only persuade that unwelcome visitant, chills and lever, to do this, we would be fortunate. But while we can't exactly make it "cut and run," we can uproot its hold upon the system in time with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This is known wherever malaria is a periodical caller. It is, also, a matter of wide information that the Bitters cures biliousness, dyspepsia, debility and rheumatism. debility and rheumatism.

MANY a fellow who is whole-souled has to go to a shoemaker and get half-soled.— Dansville Breeze.

SMITH (with smiling face)-What have SMITH (with smiling face)—What have you got the blues about?
Jones—Nothing to do. Times are dull.
SMITH—Well, now, old fellow, I am glad I struck up with you. You sit right down and write to B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and they will put you in a way to make money faster than you ever did before. I was out of work, too, but began a little correspondence with them and now I am growing fat and rich. Too busy to talk longer now.

THE man who brings suits is always somewhat sad. There is something plaintiff about him.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

A GREAT mistake perhaps was made when Dr. Sherman named his great remedy Prickly Ash BITTERS; but it is presumed that at that time all remedies for the blood, etc., were called Bitters. Had he called it Prickly Ash "Regulator," "Curative," or almost anything but Bitters, it undoubtedly would have superseded all other preparawould have superseded all other prepara-tions of similar character. The name Bit-ters is misleading; it is purely a medicine, and can not be used as a beverage.

A "BROTH OF A BOY" ought to make a good "supe."—Harper's Bazar.

A Sore Throat or Cough, if suffered to progress, often results in an incurable throat or lung trouble. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give instant relief.

NITRATE of silver—the change paid for a half-price telegram.

ACTORS, Vocalists, Public Speakers praise Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

LOG CABINS Were strongholds of love, con-

strongholds of love, contentment, health and happiness. Coon skins were nailed to the door and they were the happy homes of strong, healthy, noble men and women. The simple but effective remedies which carried but effective remedies which carried

them to green old age are now reproduced in Warner's "Tippecanoe," and Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla and other Log Cabin Remedies.



2:JACOBS OIL

For Strains, Injuries. RECENT, PERFECT CURES.

Crippled.

Streator, III., May 20, 1828.

Mr. M. EAOK, professional still stater, in January, 1887, wrenched his ankle and was crippled for two months on crutches; he used two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil and was permanently cured.

O. E. CROSWELL, Druggist.

Crushed.

Chandlerville, III., May 22, 1888.

About six months ago I was jammed between cars; in bed 23 days; suffered four months; used three bottles St. Jacobs Oil; was able to be about in one week.

J. ABRUEST.

Strained.

Mt. Carmel, III., May 36, 1886.

Strained my Sack in February last; could not get round for two weeks without a cane, was cured in three days by 85, Jacobs Oil. J. WARNER.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

Diamond Vera - Cura

FOR DYSPEPSIA.

AND ALL STOMACH TROUBLES SUCH AS:
Endigestion, Sour-Stomach, Heartburn, Names, Glddiness, Constipation, Fullness after eating, Food
Rising in the Mouth and disagreeable tasts after eating. Hervousness and Low-Spirits.

At Druggists and Dealers or sent by mall on re-ceipt of 25 cts. (5 boxes \$1.00) in stamps. Sample sent on receipt of 2-cent Stamp. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Battimore, MA.

BITTERS

human body is the LIVER. When it fails to properly perform its functions the entire system becomes deranged. The BRAIN, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS, all refuse to perform their work. DYSPEPSIA, CON-STIPATION, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY DIS-EASE, etc., are the results, unless something is done to assist Nature in throwing off the impurities caused by inaction of a TORPID LIVER. This assistance so ne-

cessary will be found in **Prickly Ash Bitters!**

It acts directly on the LIVER, STOMACH and KIDNEYS, and by its mild and cathartic effect and general tonic qualities restores these organs to a sound, healthy condition, and cures all diseases arising from these causes. It PURIFIES THE BLOOD, tones up the system, and restores perfect health. If your druggist does not keep it ask him to order it for you. Send 2c stamp for copy of "THE HORSE TRAINER," published by us.

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Almost as Palatable as Milk. The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomachs. AND AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANAEMIA, GEN-ERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AF-

CHILDREN it is marvellous in its results.

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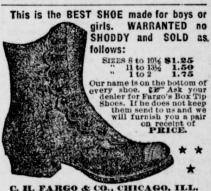
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THOSE MORTGAGES.

Some Facts Concerning County Records.

Republican Officials Refuse Democratic Committees Access to the Records, But Use Them for Personal Profit-Several Examples.

Topeka Cor. Kansas City Times, October 25.]
The assault ail along the Republican line in Kansas against the report of Chairman Galloway of the Democratic commit tee of the individual mortgage indebtedness and the municipal debt by counties of this State shows concerted action upon the part of the Republican leaders to, if possible, break the force of its effect upon the voters, and to show, by their speakers and by their press, that the re-port itself is fraudulent and false, are taking steps in different counties to circulate affidavits that no such reports were made from the records. The report is now before the people and Chairman Galloway is perfectly willing to have it remain there, wholly upon its merits as to its correctness in representing the individul mortgage debt of the State as shown by the records and other reliable data.

As to the matters other than that, contained in the report, they are the records of Republican State officials. No names are made use of, neither are private matters exposed. It is simply an aggregate by counties from the records and other reliable authorities, and it is matter in every way pertinent in the discussion of the issues of this campaign in the State of Kansas, in view of the attitude of the Republican party claiming the wisdom of their policy with reference to tariff legislation, that it has been directly in the interest of the laboring men generally and the farming classes in particular.

But this is not all. In the effort to get these facts from the county records. many in tances Chairman Galloway entirely thwarted by the action of the county Republican officials, acting directly under the warning and directions from their political leaders. The assumption of the Republicans that this is an unwarranted exposure of private matters for political effect can not for a moment be sustained, in view of the fact that in nearly every county in this State the Republican county officials are using these records both with regard to real estate mortgages, chattel mortgages, suits filed in district court, suits filed in justice of the peace court, and judgments and liens, for the sole purpose of presenting the private indebtedness of individuals in their respective counties, in the way of daily reports. which they furnish for a money consider ation to agencies for distribution throughout their counties into the hands of merchants, dealers and traders who are their patrons and who desire to know the financial status of individuals doing business with them.

One of the regular notices with reference to the collection of this mortgage data was sent to A. C. Shinn, chairman of the Democratic committee of Franklin County, Kan., at Ottawa. Mr. Shinn made an application in person to M. H. Sherman, register of deeds, and H. G. Brown, deputy register, at their office in Ottawa, and asked the privilege of examining the records for the purpose of com-piling his report. This was refused. He again made application on September 21 in writing, as follows: Hon. M. H. Sherman, Register of Deeds:

OTTAWA, Kan., Sept. 24.—Dear Sir: Enclosed you will find blank sent me as chairman of the County Democratic Central Committee by John M. Galloway, chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, asking for them to be filled up with extracts from the mortgage records of this county. To obtain this informa-tion and comply with the request of Mr. Gal-loway I have secured the services of Mr. Ed. Stucker, of this city, and asked you on the 20th inst. for the use of your public records for this purpose. This request you refused, until you could consult with County Attorne John W. Deford. Then on the 21st inst you, after consulting as you said, with County Attorney Deford, again refused. I then made my request in writing that you should grant me the use of your office, and access to the public records, and if you refused, that you should make your refusal in writing, which you declined to do. And now, Mr. Register, I, as a citizen and taxpayer in this county for twenty-one years, and an officer of the Democratic County Central Committee demand this right be granted (under proper re strictions to the hour and expense) and in case you refuse, that you do so in writing, and also give me the instructions given you by Hon. County Attorney John W. Deford, so that I can report them to Mr. Galloway, chairman of

the executive committee. Respectfully yours, A. C. Shinn, Chairman Democratic County Committee

To John M. Galloway, Chairman Democratic State Committee, Topeka, Kan. OTTAWA, Kan., Oct. 24 .- My Dear Sir: I re ceived your letter inclosing blanks, asking for the uncanceled farm, city and town mortgages made from May 1, 1880, to September 1, last Saturday evening. On the Thursday following I secured competent help and called at the register's office, introduced to him my help and made my request in this respect. The reg ister refused his books and said he would take counsel with John W. Deford, county attor ney, and let us know Friday morning. Friday morning we called to hear his decision, and he again refused to let us have access to the records. I then made my request in writing and asked him for a written refusal to send you. This he declined to give, but made this statement: "If the lav compels me to grant your request I will do so; but otherwise, I absolutely refuse." I send you the parti ulars in order that you may take such action as may be proper. I offered to bear the expense of a deputy or any other official to watch Yours respectfully, A. C. SHINN. Chairman Democratic County Committee

Now this Republican county official and his deputy on October 15, 1888, and every day in the year furnishes upon

Form B. KLAUSER'S PROTECTIVE MERCANTILE SYSTEM, Franklin County, Kansas. DAILY ABSTRACT REPORT. Copyrighted, 1888.

Gene, al Collections a Specialty.
Ottan, Kan., Oct. 15, 1888. JOHN E. Ross, Agent. The following report with regard to "Real

estate transfers and sales." First-The grantors and grantees three conveyances, giving in each a full description of the property and he amount of consideration of each. The total report

of its items was \$1,501. Second—They also furnished in the same report under the head of 'a eal estate mortgages," giving the grantors and grantees by name to five mortga ge con-veyances, giving a description of the property in each case; the sales and cons

tion in each instance aggregating \$2, Third-They also in the same report, m der the head of "Chattel mortgages," give

the followings "L. E. and H. M. Burkholde to James E. O'Neil, 2 sorrel, 1 black and 1 gray horses (due January 10, 1889), \$51.75; G. W. Miley to Goodin Bank, I sorrel and I bay horses, I wagon, I set harness (due December 22, 1888), \$37; Oliver D. Imesowf to Goedin Bank, 2 brown and one bay horses, 3 bay and 1 gray mares (3) days), \$205; Philip McIntire to Goodin Bank, 2 bay mares, 2

colts, 1 buggy, 1 set harness (3 months), \$150;
Robert Meador to C. E. Dallas, 1 sorrel horse,
1 bay horse, 2) acres cora (40 days), \$130; Morrison Duvall to Ransom & Glidden, two-thirds
of 40 acres corn (3 months), \$100; R. V. Grewell
to S. A. Finney, 1 buggy, 1 set harness, 1 sorrel
horse (12 months), \$30; John A. Kirkland to
Goodin Bank, 40 acres c rn, 20 hogs (due December 1, 1888), \$119.75; Morrison Duvall to H.
G. and George Duvall, two-thirds of 40 acres
corn (3 months) \$140; J. A. Fulwider to Goodin
Bank, 1 red cow, 1 heifer, 3 calves (2 months),
\$26.80; F. W. Heckroote to Goodin Bank, 1 cow \$26.80; F. W. Heckroote to Goodin Bank, 1 cow and calf, 1 Estey organ, 2 sewing machines, (3 months), \$32.50; B. D. Bloomer to Goodin Bank, 2 mules, 2 cows, 1 hog (3 months), \$33.50; Harvey Byrbe to W. S. Finlay, 1 bay and 1 black horse, one-half of 35 acres of corn (due January 30, 1889), \$161.13;" an aggregate in one day of \$1.217.02

Fourth-They also in the same report, under the heads o f"judgments and liens," reported eleven liens and judgments, giving the names and amounts in each case to the total amount sf \$11,759.89.

Fifth—They, in the same report under the head of "satisfactions and releases," report the release of five chattel mortgages.

These are the gentlemen that have refused the Democrats access to the public records for the purpose of making a simple statement of the aggregate of real estate mortgage indebtedness, and who pretend that they are endeavoring to protect the people. What this man Sherman and his deputy, Brown, are doing in Franklin County is being generally done all over this State by these Republican officials. The report itself is used to keep business men, retailers especially, posted as to the financial condition of the people who patronize them, and it is done for pay.

In other words, these Republican county officials circulate or give to others to be circulated by those private and secret collection associations all over their counties these reports, knowing certainly that they affect the credit and standing, one way or the other, of every individual whose name appears upon the records of the counties of Kansas.

They refuse the Democratic committee the examination of the public records, and denounce the Democrats as being engaged in a fraudulent scheme for the purpose of bringing discredit upon the State. These Republican officials all over the State, not satisfied with the fees and emoluments of their offices, large as they are, are using their positions to barter and traffic and make merchandise of the knewledge they gain as public officers of the troubles, necessity and embarrassments of the people.

MANY WRECKS.

A Series of Accidents With More or Less Serious Results. NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 26.—The South-ern Pacific steamer Gussie, which arrived here to-day from Bluefield, reports that eighty-five miles south of Cape Gracias, in the Caribbean Sea, she picked up a dory containing five of the crew and four of the passengers of the schooner Caldwell, of New York, bound from St. Andrew's Island to Old Providence, with twenty-three passengers, and which had foundered several days before off Old Providence. The rescue was effected in the nick of time, as the dory was almost in a sinking condition when her passengers were taken from her. The shipwrecked party reported that they had been forced to leave the wreck with-out water or food, and had left nineteen men, women and children clinging to some of the schooner's spars, which had been lashed together to form an impromptu raft. As the scene of the disaster is out of the regular line of travel, there is every reason to believe that those persons, unsheltered and without means of sub-stance, have perished. The rescued party was landed by the Gussie at Cape Gracias.

COLLISION ON THE C. & A.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 26.—A railroad wreck occurred on the Jacksonville branch of the Chicago & Alton at 8:05 o'clock yesterday morning at a point one mile east of San Jose, Ill. Two trains collided while going at terrific speed. One man was killed and two or three others severely if not fatally injured. A train of nine empty passenger coaches was going east, when it collided with freight train No. 72, William Stors, conductor; Eugene Foote engineer, and Charles Brown, fireman; and train No. 72 by E. J. Dennis, conductor, and Bishop, engineer. The trains came together on a straight track and the special was running at the rate of fortyfive miles an hour. The trainmen all jumped, but Brown was caught under the engine and instantly killed, being literally cut to pieces. Foote was caught in the wreck, and lay pinned to earth for an hour and a half. The accident was caused by Conductor Dennis mistaking the time. The engines and seventeen cars were smashed.

JUMPED THE TRACK.
PORT COSTA, Cal., Oct. 23.—An accident occurred on the Central Overland route, near this place, yesterday morning. The second section of a train on this route was being run off the transfer boat Solano, when the engine jumped the track and caused the second section to crash into the rear portion of the first with such force as to throw the passengers from their seats, and all of them were badly shaken up. Miss Carrie E. Downey, of Baldwinsville, N. Y., was cut about the face and injured internally. She may die. Mrs. C. H. Joy, of Mendocino County, was thrown vio lently from her seat and had her hip injured. Miss Mary Fitzsimmons, of Rochester, had her arm injured. Miss J. Schell, of Rochester, and Mrs. A. Darus, of Baldwinsville, were in the rear car, but es-

caped injury.
TERRIFIED PASSENGERS. CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Several passengers who were in a Clark street car last night had a scare at Addison street which they will not soon forget. The car was ap proaching the main track of the Chicago & Evanston road when the outgoing theater train bore down it. The driver attempted to get across. The horses were on the track when the engine struck them. The driver managed to apply his brake in time to stop the car, and the terrified passengers rushed out. One of the horses was instantly killed and the other was so badly hurt that it had to be shot.

FATALLY INJURED. BONHAM, Tex., Oct. 26.—Particulars were received to-day of a fatal accident oc-curring to J. M. Jones, who lives six miles south of here. Jones was standing near the boiler of his steam gin when a part of one of the valves gave way, emitting a volume of steam and water, which struck him in the breast, knocking him several feet. The force of the blow, together with the severe burn, caused a fatal injury.

SCIENTISTS WRECKED. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—The Babylonian expedition of the University of Pennsylvania, which left this city for the Orient early last summer, has been shipwrecked in the Mediterraneau. The members of the expedition are on the island of Samos with most of their baggage and scientific apparatus lost or seriously damaged. The urney will be continued at the first op-

THA ' night watchman at Platt & Co.'s packin, 7 house, Baltimore, Md., was burned to death ' the other morning and \$10,000 damage a 'one by fire.

THE OLD JUDGE.

Vigorous Speech of Judge Thurman at Lima, O.

The Senate Handled Energetically For Rejecting the Fisheries Treaty and Holding Back the Exclusion Bill-The Sackville-West Letter.

LIMA, O., Oct. 27.-Judge Thurman and party left Cincinnati yesterday morning, and after short speeches at a few stopping es, arrived here in the afternoon. Far rot's Music Hall was packed with people to welcome the Judge, who was introduced by Hon. George W. Hull. Speaker Carlisle and other prominent Democrats were on the platform. After a cordial indorse-ment of the National Administration, Judge Thurman took up the Fisheries treaty, the Chinese bill and the West let-

ter in the following manner:
Why did the Republicans of the Senate reject the Fisheries treaty and attempt to make out that the President of the United States had not stood up in a bold and manly manner for the interests of the people of the United States? Why did they do it? Gentlemen, there is a way of testing how sincere they were upon that subject. The President negotiated a treaty in regard to the fisheries. He sent it to the Sanste of the United States for a treaty the Senate of the United States, for a treaty can not become binding until it is confirmed, or ratified as it is called, by the Senate. He sent it to the Senate, and the Senate rejected it. They would not have it; they gave him to understand the senate senate the senate of the senate sena derstand they would have no treaty at all upon that subject. What did that mean? Now when you are in a dispute with a foreign

power you must settle it peaceably by treaty or

ignominiously by backing down, or you must, if you reject both these methods, then settle it by arms. There is no other way to do. They

must negotiate and agree or back out or fight. Well, the Senate did not say "back out," not they. On the contrary they clamored and clamored about the President not standing up for the rights of America, although no man could show wherein he had in any particular could show wherein he had in any particular surrendered those rights. They did not say "negotiate," for they neglected the treaty. Now if that treaty were not a good treaty the Senate had the power to amend it if they wanted to treat. If they wanted to preserve peace with Great Britain, if they wanted to have peace in all our borders, and thought that treaty needed amending, why in the name of Heaven didn't they amend it? [Great applause.] They would not amend it? [Great applause.] They would not amend it the crossing of a "t" or the dotting of an "i," but they sternly and with contumely. I might say, rejected that treaty. What was the President to do? They had told him by their action. "We will have no treaty." That is what they had told him by their action. "We won't back down a peg." By the way, the treaty did not make us back down a peg, and so they told him in substance that the time had come when we must resort to warlike measures to vindicate American rights. Well, the President took them at their word. He sent in a message to took them at their word. He sent in a message to them and said: "As you are in a fighting mood"—I do not use his language, but I give the substance of it—"as you won't settle this matter peaceably, as you won't settle it so that there may be no bloodshed, so that there may be good will and peace between us and the other nations of the certiful as you won't do other nations of the earth, as you won't do that, as you insist that we shall resort to power and to force, give me the power of retaliation. and to force, give me the power of retaliation. [Cheering and a voice—"Hurrah for America."] Give it to me. You speak of retaliation; you speak of warlike measures; you speak of vindicating the rights of America by arms—give me the power to do what you declare is the true policy of the United States." He sent that message to Congress and forthwith the Democratic House of Representatives passed the bill that gave to the President all the power that could be asked for to retaliate the power that could be asked for to retaliate upon Canada and Great Britain, and to get our rights if they could be got by force. That bill passed the House of Representatives without one single dissenting Democratic vote, if I am right. [Applause.] Now, what became of that bill? It had to go to the Senate—that same Senate that clamored for retaliation, that same Senate that deanunced the President and the Senate that deanunced the President and the Senate that denounced the President and the Secre tary of State as succumbing to Great Britain. It went to that Senate and what did the Sen ate do? Instead of passing it they sent it to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. How long

ago. Mr. Speaker? Mr. Carlisle answered: "A month ago." sent it there, and there it sleeps the that knows no waking." [Great applause.] Now, I want to know what kind of spectacle that is presented by the greatest Republican leaders in the land on this subject of foreign affairs. They won't make a treaty, they won't back out, and they won't fight. [Laughter and applause.] O, no. They prefer much more that Mr. Blaine shall travel around the United States abusing the Democratic party without stint than to have these retaliatory measures that might bring about a war. [Applause.] Now, when they were well beaten on that subject, then came up the Chinese question. The President had made another treaty upon this question, and while they did not dare to neglect it as they had the Fisheries treaty, yet, by an amendment which caused its rejection by the Chinese Government, they hoped the President would be de-prived of the credit due him. He thought with other men in the United States—and I was one of them, and I was one of the first of them, for I expressed my opinions fully to my fellow citizens in 1870 at Cincinnati, five years before the California Legislature petitioned Congress upon the subject of Chinese immigration—I said then what I say to-day—that the heathen Chinee is not a welcome, not a useful, person in the United States. [Great cheering.]
I hadn't the same objection that Bret Harte

Harte and Bill Nye and Honest 'Jeems' had, that he cheated at euchre [laughter], for I never played euchre or any other game of cards. That was not my objection to him at all, thought that if he could get the best of those fellows out there in my favorite State of California-I say favorite not because it is my favor ite above others, but still a very favorite State of mine—I thought that if he could beat those places out there at cards, he did not deserve to be tossed in a blanket, as they did toss the he tossed in a blanket, as they did toss the heathen Chinee. [Renewed laughter.] I did not think that he was a desirable acquisition. I had gone through the Chinese quarter in San Francisco. I had seen him there in all his rags and all his filth; I had been in the joss house which they call a temple; I had seen what he calls religion, and so help me God, although I hope that I am as charitable and as broadminded toward the men of all countries as any man ought to be I could not countries as any man ought to be, I could not say in my own consciousness that this is a good man to bring into the United States. [Applause.] Very well, the Democratic House of Representatives was of that same opinion, and so they passed a bill to exclude the Chinese from settlement in this country. That bil passed the House of Representatives on the very day it was introduced. It went to the

enate. How long it remained there I do not ecollect. About how long was it, Mr. Speaker! Mr. Carlisle answered: "About six weeks." Mr. Carnisie answered: "About six weeks."
Judge Thurman went on: How long it took
these grave and reverend Senators to find out
whether or not this should become a mongrel
country [laughter and appiause], half white
and half heathen Chinese. [More applause.]
Very well, it passed, however—they could not
resist it and it went to the President of the United States and the President signed the bill and so his enemies were again foiled in an at-tempt to destroy him in the estimation of the American people. [Hearty applause.]

Then, my friends, having thus failed in the discussion of the tariff, having failed in the row they raised about the fisheries, having failed in they raised about the fisheries, having failed in their attempt to destroy Cleveland with their opposition to the Chinese Exclusion bill, these men in the last days of the canvass wrote to the British Minister at Washington to inquire of him whether the naturalized Englishmen in California ought to vote for Cleveland or vote for Harrison, and asked the British Minister to reply. This letter which it is alleged Mr. Murcheson wrote boils over with mean insinuations against Cleveland and the Democratic party as if they were

the hirelings of Great Britain, and boils over the hirelings of Great Britain, and boils over with fulsome praise of Harrison as if he werd the incarnation of American virtue and patriotism. [Laughter and applause.] Now, my friends. I want to say a word to you about that—not that I am at all satisfied that this so-called Mr. Murcheson ever wrote any such a letter, or that the British Minister ever replied to it, as is pretended, for I should say, looking at the correspondence, especially at Mr. Murcheson's letter, or so-called letter, that it bore on its face such evident marks of downright, shameless forgery that I might be at liberty at once to denounce it is a forgery and at once to denounce it is a forgery and then say no more about it. [Cheers.] Whether it is a forgery or not, I don't know, but this I have to say, that be it a forgery or be it a genuine letter, be it a letter written by Murcheson or be it a letter written by some cunning. Republican partiage, to which Mr. cunning Republican partisan, to which Mr. Murcheson has lent his name, be it one or the other, it is the production of a deliberate villain who deserves to be scorned by honest men. [Great applause.] Why do I say this? Why this man writes to the British Minister that he is a naturalized Englishman in California; that he is inclined to vote for Cleveland, but he don't know exactly whether Cleveland is honest in his free trade doctrines, as he calls it, or whether he is a safe man on the subject of fisheries, and he wants, therefore, to know from the British Minister whether he thinks that Cleveland is a safe man, not for Americans but for the British. [Applause.] That is what he wants to know and he tells. That is what he wants to know, and he tells him-now I don't pretend to give his exact words, for I can not stop when I am speaking to read, it tires me too much, although I have the letter right here on my table—he tells him that the letter is written in the most profound conidence; that nobody is to see it but himself, but then when he gets the correct information then he can advise his fellow Englishmen in California, who also have been naturalized, or mean to be naturalized, how they can safely vote, and he pledges to the British Minister that not only shall that letter that he writes to him be kept secret but that the answer of the Minister shall also be kept a secret.

Minister shall also be kept a secret.

Now my friends, when you come to look at the letter itself you see that it never was written by a man who for one moment thought of voting for Grover Cleveland. On the contrary it is written by some skillful, as he thought, cunning Republican politic an, who thought to entrap the British Minister and get from him entrap the British Minister and get from him something that could be used against Mr. Cleveland in the Presidential election so that when that man professed to be friendly to Cleveland and only seeking out correct knowledge, he was lying with every breath that he uttered, with every word that he wrote. [Applause.] When he said that the answer of the British Minister should be kept a profound secret he was lying, for he never intended it should be kept a secret if he was fortunate enough to get one, unless that letter should disappoint his hopes. How, my friends, if that man intended to be or was what he said how does it come that that letter of his to the British Minister, which was marked private, and the letter of the British Minister to him, which he solemnly pledged his honor should never see the light, how comes it

that those letters are in the public press to-day?
But that is not all. Just look at it. This letter of Murcheson's professes to have been written on September 4 last, and the British Minis ter's answer professes to have been wr tten on September 13, and yet for more than one month -yes, considerably more than one month-no nan ever heard one word of there being such correspendence except the men who were in the conspiracy. Last week there was to be a great meeting as it was called, of Irishmen, although I do not think that many honest, thoroughbred Irishmen were in the gang [laughter and applause], but it was announced that there was to be such a meeting as that at Madison Square in the city of New York, and that Mr. James G. Blaine was to address that meeting, and accordingly the meeting was held. When was it held?

Speaker Carlisle answered: "Last night."

Judge Thurman went on: Last night only then for the first time this terrible correspond-ence comes out which is to prove that the sworn President of the United States, the sworn President of the United States, the sworn Secretary of State, the sworn Cabinet of the President, were all a set of conspirators against the people of the United States. It comes out just then on the eve of Mr. Blaine's meeting, the Irish meeting in the city of New York, and among the first thing that Blaine does is to hold up his han-s in horror over this theme of official depravity. Why was it this correspondence did not come to light sooner, why was it? It was kent hack until the eve of why was it? It was kept back until the eve of Mr. Blaine's Irish meeting and then brought forth to prejudice the American people against their honest, upright, faithful and patriotic President and Secretary of State.

Now, my friends, I am not going to say something in that correspondence that was terribly damaging to the Administration. I do not think so at all. How can the Administration and the party be hurt by what a Mr. Murcheson, of whom nobody ever heard, shall write out in the State of California? And as to the letter of the British Minister, if he ever wrote it at all, there is nothing in it whatever of a damaging character to the Administration. All that can be said about it is that the British Minister expressed his own opinion of the Administration, and not only of the Administration, but of the Democratic party. You Democrats of Allen County don't want unnecesarily to plunge this country into war, do you! (Ories of "No, No.") You don't. The men who are ready to do the fighting are the last men who want to plunge the country i an unnecessary war. [Great appliance] Give us a good sary war. [Great applause.] Give us a good cause for war: give us the right side of a cause for war and I can stand on this platform and recruit every man within the sound of my voice who is of arms-bearing age before I leave the stand. [Great cheering.] You proved that in times past and you are ready to prove it again and the whole country is ready to prove it again and the whole country is ready to prove it. But no man who nas any righteousness in him cares to shed unnecessary blood. This matter has brought out a very contemptible donkey and that is all there is of it.

CELESTIAL THREATS. Pekin Officials Threaten Non-Intercourse

in Retaliation For the Exclusion Bill. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27 .- The steamer Arabic arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama yesterday afternoon. The Hong

Kong Gazette has a statement published in the Chinese Times to the effect that the Chinese Minister to the United States, in the matter of the treaty which was recently rejected by the Chinese Government, excited so great animosity against him in Kwantun that endeavors made by an angry mob to wreck the Minister's house. The Chinese Times also contains a letter

signed by the Pekin officials, written just

after the news had reached China that the United States Senate had passed the Chinese Exclusion bill. Following is an extract, and is taken from the letter: the obnoxious American bill should be carried into effect there will be no other course open for China, consistent with her dignity as a Nation, than to adopt retaliatory measures by prohibiting the citizens of the United States from coming to China. This will by no means be proportionate to the harm done to the Chinese interests in America, but it will have to be done in order to show that the Chinese can do the same thing, and if this will have no effect in bringing the United States Congress and the United States Government to reason and fairness, then it will be a question for China to consider whether it is not for her to cancel her treaties made with that country, to recall her subjects from there, to expel all the United States

VEST ON THE TARIFF.

Senator Vest Delivers Some Plain Tariff Talk.

The Fallacy of Protection Tersely Stated-Taxation Beyond the Necessities of the Government Virtually Legal Robbery.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 23 .- The wigwam was crowded last night with enthu siastic Democrats to listen to Senator Vest speak on the tariff question. The following are some of the points made in his ad-

"A few years ago when serving on a sub-committee on commerce in the Senate I heard the testimony of a gentleman from Boston which proved to be a volume of information and argu-ment in regard to the question of the earrying trade of the United States. He said that he had visited Lima in South America for his health and he noticed that in that port the American flag could not be seen floating from the mast of a single one of the many vessels that thronged the ports of that country. His health improved and he went back to Boston, thankful but pbilan-thropic toward men living in his country, and he determined that his country's flag should be seen in that port of Lima where he had drawn in the fresh breezes of heaven, and the ocean renewed life and health. He undertook to build an iron vessel, called a tramp in commerce, simply a hull and no cabin except for the accommodation of its officers and crew. The commerce of the world to-day is carried by these tramps, and he determined to build one of them, put the American flag above it and carry it to this port of Lima. He undertook to build it in this country, because he loved the country. He was an American and wanted to keep at home every dollar to enrich American people. He applied to Mr. John Roach and took his estimate as to the cost of this ves-sel. He applied to Holling & Hollingsworth and took estimates from them, and he found it would cost him more by \$25 to the ton to build that ship in the United States than upon the Clyde. Not able to meet this additional expense, he went to England, built his ship for \$25 less a ton, brought it back and undertook to put the flag of his country upon it. He was told he could put that flag upon it, but not in our ports and not as an American ship. No foreign built vessel can carry the stars and stripes into any ocean, known or unknown, upon the face of the earth. He went to Lima. He loaded with a car load of notions which he bought in Bosto and sold them out at a profit and then under-took to bring back his cargo, because sailors as well as railroad men know that the ship or the railroad tram that goes loaded but one way goes into bankruptcy and when he undertook to load it and bring it back to his country he found the exports of that country to be woo and copper and steel. He loaded with wool and copper and started back to the United States, and when he undertook to enter the port of this Government with his cargo he was met with the high protective tariff and prohibited from the shores of his own native land, 45 per cent. upon wool, a large tariff duty upon copper and he was compelled to take this cargo to England, sell it to the English manufacturers. At the time he gave this testimony he had his vessel permanently in the trade be-tween England and South America. And yet our Republican friends say why not pay a sub-sidy to build up the carrying trade. Because with this tariff we have destroyed exchange; because with this tariff we have murdered com-merce: because with this tariff we have vio-lated the natural and fundamental laws that obtain with men and nations that you must buy where you sell; that you must in order to obtain equilibrium between individuals and be tween nations, you must give and take in the ordinary transactions of business."
"This is not a government of unlimited power.

For centuries the world was stained with blood for the doctrine of absolutism. Our fathers broke away from the terrible tyranny of priest and king and established this infant republic It is the doctrine of the Republican party to day that Congress is an absolute monarchy and can put upon the people of the United States every tariff taxation they please provided they do it to advance the good and welfare of the country. Congress can not take the money of John Jones and give it to Tom Smith. [Laugh-ter.] Congress has no more right to make this hat cost me \$1 over and above my pro rata share as a citizen of this country to support the Government than it has to say money, *1 of it of George G. Vest shall belto John Smith. Every citizen of this country owes allegiance to the Government, and should pay that proportion of his tax necessary to the support of the Government and pay its officers and maintain its army and navy and its foreign ministers abroad, but beyond that limit—the very minute you cross it you enter into the great unknown and illimitable exercise of power under the general welfare clause of the Constitution. Our fathers intended no such thing. The highest judicial tribune in this country has declared that no su h power ex-isted, and Chief Justice Miller, an open, avowed, aggressive Republican, said that taxa tion beyond the necessities of the Government was robbery under the forms of law."

"But if this (speaking of the marine losses, has been the disastrous effect of a high pro-tective tariff as to the carrying trade, which is the principal part so far as profit is concerned of the commerce of a country, what has been the effect upon agriculture? My friends, I am aware that I subject myself to criticism aware that I subject myself to criticism of making a sectional appeal, of attacking the in-terests of any certain portion of the Nation, but I shall not be deterred by any such criticism from saying what I believe to be the truth [great applause], that the interes of agriculture is the most defenceless, whilst the men who follow it are the most numerous; they are scattered over a vast extent of territory without organization; they employ no help except that little ballot deposited in the ballot box to protect them and their firesides and their homes; manufacturers are found in certain locations and always in the vicinity of towns and cities; manufacturers organize; they are standing to-day behind this ampart of a high protective tariff and in the name of agriculture and in the name of labor they are appealing to the people of the United States to strike down Cleveland as a public assassin of the prosperity and progress of the United States. Now, my fellow citi-zens, as I said before and I repeat that any system of laws which unduly stimulates any great industry of the country at the expense of others is unhealthy, wrong in prin-ciple and deadly in practice. We have estab-shed this system—this high protective system—and we have now \$47.10 on every \$100 o imported goods; and what has been the result on the agricultural interests of the Nation? It has steadily declined, and I saw in a paper yes-terday as I came on the train to this city where by the recent census of Kansas, our neighboring commonwealth, that the price of farms had depreciated in one year \$39,700,000, and farmers in Western Kansas were leaving their homes sacrificed under these mortgages drawing per cent interest.'

Why, my countrymen, this country would be prosperous under any tariff and in spite of it It is like the argument that some men make. It is like the argument that some men make. We talk about the evils of intemperance. 'O,' they say, 'there's old Billy Brown, been drunk for forty years, is ninety years old to-day, eats three square meals and does a good day's work, and that shows that alcohol is the very best thing for the human system.' Why, old Billy Brown, if he hadn't abused himself with alcohol, if he had led a temperate and abstemious life would have lived not ninety years but one hundred and ninety and they might have been compelled to shoot him on the day of judgment." (Applause and laughter.]

"We don't want a Chinese wall around this country and the sign put up, 'You can buy from us, but we don't buy from you.' We want commerce, the energy and brawn and brains of the American mechanic to rear its crest in the marts and commerce as it has always reared

marts and commerce as it has always reared that crest upon the field of battle. It is an insult to the American mechanics to say that they can not compete with any labor of the

The American exporter pays from 19 to 22 | trespassing of live stock,

per cent. Canadian duty in order to enter the per cent. Canadian duty in order to enter the Dominion of Canada, and Canada imposes the same duty upon England because England permits all her colonies to make their own tariffs, and Canada and America make no difference between English and American or German goods, tand now mark the consequence and the result, which no Republican dare deny. The American exporter takes his goods with a duty of 19 to 22 per cent and competes with English manufacturers in an English colony under the English market of that colony and we sold \$41,000,000 last year of manufactured goods of the United States in the teeth of the British and their pauper labor as teeth of the British and their pauper labor as the Republicans assert [great applause], and yet these gentlemen who export these goods

clamor for more protection."
"They say that pig iron, for instance, is 10
per cent. labor if made into steel rails and they say that Abram Hewitt, testified to it before a committee of Congress. Mark the absurdity that when the steel rail manufacturers make the assertion you are to take iron in the earth, the cost of mining it, the cost of coal and coke in reducing it, the cost of machinery that is used and all the successive and intermediate pro-cesses until it becomes steel that makes 90 per cent. of cost in the manufacture of these rails. Why suppose the tailor demands protection on my coat? In estimating the amount of protection that he ought to have on that coat ought we to go back and estimate the price of sheep upon whose back grew the wool, the price of shearing the wool, the price of cleaning the wool, the price of weaving the cloth, and then say to the tailor it has cost 90 per cent. of the value of the cloth and we will protect you upon that basis? Doesn't it reach the tailor a finished product? Didn't he pay for all the cost before that time? What living man would dare dispute that proposition and yet the majority of the Finance Committee of the Senate reduced the tariff duty on steel rails from \$17 to \$15.68 and, gentlemen, when I told them in the Senate, I said to Mr. Allison in the debate that \$4.00 represented the cost of changing pic iron into steel rails. 'O, yes,' he said, 'but you must go back and take the cost of making that from until it reaches the stages of pig iron itself."

"If it is the tariff makes the difference (in

wages) that tariff ought to descend in its benefi-cent effects like the rain from Heaven upon the just and unjust alike. It ought to be alike, but it is kept low at one place only because it is not the tariff that increases the price of labor in this country. Why, my friends, if the tariff this country. Why, my friends, if the tariff does it why is it that Russia, which is the highest protected country in the world, has the poorest paid labor; why is it that Germany, with a very high tariff, pays less than half the wages that is paid in free trade England; why is it that France pays less than one-half what is paid in England, and why is it that in poor old Spain that has a Chinese wall there is almost nothing paid to any industry? It is not the tariff. It is deany industry? It is not the tariff. It is demand and supply. Go to one of our Territories. I wish Mr. McKinley would go there; he would find twice as much paid for labora a poor cook \$50 a month, a housemaid \$30 a month and so on with all the different pur-

suits that are carried on by American people in these districts. Does the tariff affect it?" "Why, my friends, I have been up in West Virginia addressing the people of the Kanawha valley, and up there they produce salt. Mr. McKinley says look at sait, only worth 40 cents a barrel of 280 pounds and the barrels thrown in; what is the matter with that? I went up in; what is the matter with that? I went up there and they told me that one operator had bought two years ago every salt spring in that valley and stopped all but one of them, and thus you have a salt trust. Why, a few years ago when steel rails were making enormous fortunes in a single day they formed a trust and they hought up the Vulcen iron and trust and they bought up the Vulcan iron and steel works of St. Louis and paid them so much a year not to make a single ton of steel rails, just a clean, clear profit if they would not interfere with the monopoly, and to-day there is not one single article of the necessaries of life or luxuries that is not subject to combination or trust. No wonder they do not want foreign goods. No wonder they say we are the English party. We want just laws; we want equal laws. We don't want a law that drains Missouri to enrich Rhode Island and Massachusetts. We don't intend to stand it, as I tell these gentlemen now, and as I told them in the senate."

Youthful Depravity.

FORT RIPLEY, Minn., Oct. 22.-A German named Ziegler was shot in cold blood and instantly killed on September 20 by Frank Reynolds, a sixteen-year-old boy, who had a grudge against Ziegler. On that day young Reynolds and his cousin, John Sumner, were together and Reynolds proposed that they "go down and kill the Dutchman." Sumner refused, but accompanied his cousin to the river bank opposite Ziegler's house, where they saw him in a boat. "Come over here," shouted Reynolds. "Some one wants to see you." Ziegler started across, and when near the shore the boy raised his Winchester and with the words: "I'm going to kill the Dutchman," fired, killing Ziegler instantly. Summer said nothing about what had happened until a few days ago, as Reynolds had threatened to kill him if he told. Reynolds has disappeared.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Yesterday a woman was found wandering about the street applying for admittance to various houses where she was not known. She had with her four children, the oldest ten years of age and the youngest only two. She was placed under arrest, when she gave unmistakable evidence of insanity. It developed later that she was a Mrs. Walker, of Prince George's County, Md., the child of well to do parents. weeks ago her husband deserted her and yesterday morning she told her children she was coming to Washington to live in a beautiful house and she walked with them all the way to the city, ten miles, and stopping at the first handsome house they came to she asked admittance.

The Italian Murder.

New York, Oct. 23.—The coroner's jury in the case of Antonio Flaccimio, the Italian, found mysteriously murdered at Cooper Union on the night of October 14, rendered a verdict yesterday that Flaccimio came to his death at the hands of Cario Quartenaro and that Vincenza Quartenaro is an accessory to the crime. Cario Quartenaro is still at large. Vincenza, his brother, surrendered to Inspector Byrnes rather than be hounded by the detectives.

Grading Commenced.

ALTON, Ill., Oct. 22.-The work of grading the Cleveland, St. Louis and Kansas City railroad from the Mississippi river to St. Charles began yesterday opposite here. It is expected to complete twelve miles of road before spring. No steps have yet been taken toward the construc tion of the proposed bridge here. The company, it is said, has abundant capital to build the entire line through to Kansas City.

New Bishop.

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 22—A private cablegram from Rome, received in this city, announces the appointment of Rev. Dr. D. J. O'Connell, now president of the American College at Rome, as Bishop of Richmond, to succeed Right Rev. Dr. Keene, who recently resigned his Bishop-ric to take charge of the Catholic University at Washington as its first rector.

Culminated in Murder.
OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 22.—An old feud between the families of Isaac Willis and Jacob Greever, farmers near Valparaiso, culminated Saturday night in the death of Greever and the jailing of Willis for murder. The fatal affray was participated in by the families of both with pistols. stones and knives, and occurred over