# Chase

# Commty

# Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Propietor

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

VOLUME XV.

#### COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1888.

NUMBER 4.

#### THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

THE Senate on the 15th set apart the first Tuesday in December for discussing the Union Pacific Funding bill. A lively tilt took place between Senators Blair and Cockrell as to the character of Mary Ann Doherty, an applicant for a special pension and the bill for whose relief the President had vetoed. Several unimportant bills passed. The adjournment question was briefly dis-cussed, when debate on the Tariff bill was re-sumed and continued until adjournment. In sumed and continued until adjournment....In the House, Mr. Wheeler (Ala.) offered a resolution in regard to the tariff, which was referred. Mr. Oates offered a resolution for adjournment which went over one day. The mo-tion to table the reconsideration of the vote on the Presidential Count bill was adopted, and the House soon adjourned.

In the Senate on the 16th discussion of the Tariff bill was resumed and continued until adjournment....In the House Messrs. Clem-ents (Ga.), McMillin (Tenn.) and Ryan (Kan.) were appointed on the joint committee to investigate the Washington aqueduct matter.

Mr. Oates (Ala.) called up his adjournment resolution, but after a lengthy talk it was laid over for a day. Mr. Oates said having failed to get the House to adjourn he would like to adjourn himself and asked leave of absence during the remainder of the session, which was granted. The House then adjourned.

THE Senate met on the 17th with only a few Senators present. Senator Teller occupied a good portion of the time with a speech on the Tariff bill. Senator Allison offered a concurrent resolution for a recess from Saturday, October 20, to November 19, but the resolution went over under an ob-jection. Senator Morgan spoke on the tariff and the Senate adjourned... Much of the time in the House (only a few members present) was devoted to a personal explanation by Mr. S. S. Cox (N. Y.) as to documents sent out under his forged frank, in which the House vindicated Mr. Cox. A resolution was offered for adjournment on the 20th, which was referred.

AFTER the transaction of unimportant busi ness in the Senate on the 18th the concurrent resolution for a recess from the 20th to November 19 was taken up and Senator Brown offered as a substitute a resolution for final adjournment on Saturday to the first Monday in December, which, after some debate, was adopted. After some discussion of the Tariff bill the Senate adjourned....After the reading of the journal the Senate resolution for adjournment was leid before the House and Mr. McMillen was laid before the House and Mr. McMillen (Tenn.) spoke on the resolution, but really made a tariff speech. Other members took part in the debate but the adjournment resolution was finally concurred in and the House soon adjournment.

In the Senate on the 19th the resolution authorizing the Finance Committee to continue its hearing on the Tariff bill was adopted. The Senate then took a recess and upon as-sembling went into secret session and then adjourned....In the House the attendance was so small that nothing was done except to adjourn.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Major Reno has denied indignantly to a Washington reporter that he attempted to commit suicide in Harrisburg as was published. He said: "Only cowards commit suicide, and I do not believe my record in the field shows me to be much of a coward." His wife has made an application in Harrisburg for a divorce.

UNDER the recent decision in the case of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company vs. Guilford Miller, the selections by company as indemnity have been held for cancellation by the General Land-office to the extent of 21,000 acres.

THE American Street Railway Association met in Washington on the 17th with 100 delegates present. The members decided that all disputes with employes should be settled by arbitration.

It is stated on good authority that the President has promised to visit New York before the election and review a parade of the business men of that city, but it is not his intention to make a speech.

THE wire that connects the bookmakers rooms at Washington with the Guttenberg race track was tapped during the races recently and the result delayed until some sharpers invested enough in Joe Mitchell tickets to realize about \$1,000.

THE Republic of Colombia has accepted the invitation of the United States to take part in the conference of independent American States in Washington in Octo-

THE President has approved the act authorizing the President to appoint Alfred Pleasanton a Major in the army and placing him on the retired list with that rank and grade.

THE President has approved the General Deficiency bill.

#### THE EAST.

PHILADELPHIA has purchased Thompson of the Detroits for \$5,000, and Boston gets Brouthers and Richardson of the same base-ball club for \$20,000.

THE grand commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States held its fourth annual meeting in Philadelphia on the 17th. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: Commander-in-Chief, Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of General Sheridan; Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Senator Joseph Hawley, of Connecticut: Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Judge Walter Q. Gresham, of In-

THE Inman line steamer City of New York arrived from Liverpool at New York on the 18th, after a passage of six days and twelve hours, the best third trial record in shipping annals.

ALFRED GILLAM, a younger brother of Bernard Gillam, the well known artist of | hanged him to a tree. Judge, and himself an artist known to the public as "Victor," cut his throat at his home at Brooklyn, N. Y., the other night. There were slight hopes of his recovery. No reason other than ill health was known for Gillam's attempt to end his life.

R. W. Hunt, of Erie, has been elected president and A. J. Borr, of New York, secretary of the American Institute Architects. Consolidation with the Western Association was decided upon.

GENERAL BADEAU'S suit against Mrs. U. 8. Grant for alleged services in preparing General Grant's memoirs for publication was again adjourned before Justice Patterson, of the Supreme Court at New York, pal Diocese of Delaware. until the first Monday in November.

Two passenger trains on the Cumberland Valley road collided on a curve the other morning near Shippensburgh, Pa. One man was killed and several injured. The nual session at Richmond, Va., on the

H. S. BRIGGS, a safe manufacturer and prominent citizen of Rochester, N. Y., has fled to Canada, leaving behind fully \$20,-000 of forged papers.

THE Atlantic cigar factory at Springfield, Mass., has been closed on attachments, with \$70,000 liabilities. The president, William A. Abbott, has disappeared with much money. He had sunk almost his entire fortune in the factory.

TAMMANY HALL at New York was packed on the night of the 19th with an enthusiastic audience, who ratified the National and State Democratic tickets and the Tammany local ticket with great fervor and listened to speeches by Hon. S. S. Cox, W. C. Breckinridge, Bourke Cochran, Daniel Dougherty, Roger A. Pryor and Ashbel P. Fitch.

THE bears made a raid on the oil mar ket at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 19th, and prices were forced down from 92% to 85, causing wild excitement.

GEORGE A. DENHAM & Co., wholesale shoe dealers of Boston, have gone into insolvency with \$55,000 assets and \$172,000

THE WEST.

THE family of Abel Olsen, living near Ellsworth, Wis., were poisoned the other day. One child died and others were dangerously ill.

LAWRENCE BOURSE was killed and Bob Smith fatally injured by the explosion of a wagon load of fireworks at Fort Wayne on the 17th. They were standing on the wagon firing off Roman candles at the Thurman demonstration when the fireworks, of which there were 3,500 pounds, exploded. The wagon was smashed into kindling wood.

THE Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen held their first secret session at Columbus, O., on the 17th. The most important business was the proposed federation of the

railroad brotherhoods.

M. J. HORPMAN, of Minneapolis, Minn., who has been investigating the condition of the farmers in Ramsey County, D. T., says there are seventy families who are absolutely destitute of food and fuel.

City, Iowa, disappeared recently. His accounts were short \$3,200.

Hon. J. G. BLAINE was unable to address the Republican gathering near Lafayette, Ind., on the 17th, his throat being inflamed. THE two small children of C. F. Smith,

of Fifield, Wis., were burned to death while alone in their father's house the other morning.

CHICAGO'S registration amounts to 164,-000, an increase of 50 per cent. over the registration at the last Presidential elec-

THE Anarchists of Chicago are preparing for an elaborate observance of the first anniversary of the hanging of the Anar-chist leaders—November 11.

E. H. LERBLANCE, of Wealaka, I. T., has been elected Treasurer of the Creek Nation by the National Council. Ex-Chief Perryman was his principal opponent.

The shoe lasters of the Hamilton-Brown

Shoe Company of St. Louis, have been locked out. Four hundred and fifty em-

WALTER S. PAYNE, ex-Commander-in-hief of the Ohio Sons of Veterans, has been found guilty by a court martial of embezzlement and violation of pledges, and sentenced to dishonorable dismissal. THE failure of Nathan Corwith & Co. Chicago, has been announced. The failure indicates a collapse of the pig lead

THREE stockmen were killed on the 18th near Freeport, Ill., by a collision on the new Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railroad. Two other stockmen were in-

jured. F. J. STIMPSON, marine reporter at Mac-

Kinard City, Mich., was drowned the other night by the capsizing of his boat. JEHUDA KALLEN, a Chicago butcher, has sued Marks Nathan, a prominent Jew, for

issuing a circular boycotting him because of a quarrel with the son of Nathan's synagogue rabbi.
THE assets of E. A. Allen & Co., St. Paul, Minn., dry goods merchants who

failed recently, amount to \$83,544.24 and the liabilities to \$122,000. S. C. REDFIELD, ex-treasurer of Mc-Vicker's Theater, Chicago, on the train going east from Bozeman, M. T., took an overdose of morphine with fatal effect the other night. He was somewhat deranged.

THE Eleventh Indiana Regimental Association, General Lew Wallace's old regiment, held a reunion at Indianapolis and were received by General Harrison, but no speeches were made. THE non-citizens of the Chickasaw Na-

tion will meet at Purcell, I. T., October 31, to form an organization for the protection THE St. Paul ice carnival has been set

for the week of January 23 next. THE Hull Vapor Stove Company of Cleveland, O., has made an assignment, with \$70,000 assets and liabilities. THE Moak and Holcomb wheat steal at

Minneapolis, Minn., was perpetrated by means of an auger hole in a board, which let the wheat percolate into Holcomb's bin while being shipped.

#### THE SOUTH.

JOE JOINER, a negro, was lynched at Hulto, near Taylor, Tex., recently. Joiner attempted an assault upon a twelve-yearold white girl and was arrested by the sheriff. On the road to jail a mob of masked men seized the prisoner and

Montgomery, Ala., has removed her quarantine regulations against all points in Alabama except Decatur and against Jackson, Miss.

ADVICES from Fernandina, Fla., state that there were 32 new cases and 2 deaths there on the 15th and 37 new cases and 3 deaths on the 16th.

THE Deep Water committee, created by the recent Deep Water convention at Denver, Col., met at Dallas, Tex., on the 17th, in adjourned session.

REV. J. LEIGHTON COLEMAN, D. D., Was onsecrated at Wilmington, Del., on the 18th, as Bishop of the Protestant Episco-Two cases of yellow fever developed in

Gainesville, Fla., on the 18th, and the disease was declared epidemic.

#### GENERAL. CARDINAL HOWARD, of England, is hope lessly insane.

ACTING on the advice of Italian and foreign Clericals, the Pope has decided to instruct the Catholic Bishops throughout the world to continue to agitate for the restoration of the temporal powers of the

THE Count de Premio Real, Spanish Consul-General at Quebec, accidentally shot and killed himself recently while examining a revolver.

A SYNDICATE to control the iron trade of Scotland is being formed at Glasgow. RUSSIAN troops are being massed on the

Austrian frontier to correspond with the massing of Austrian regiments. RELIABLE reports are that the latest Afthan insurrection has been completely crushed and Isaak Khan is a refugee in

Bokhara. THE Supreme Court of Germany has refused to release Prof. Geffecken, who was under arrest for making public extracts from the late Emperor Frederick's diary.
PREMIER MACDONALD; of Canada, is expected to leave shortly for England to consult with the British Ministry regarding

the fisheries dispute. THE directors of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad announce that there will be no dividend on the common stock for the past six months.

THE foundation stone of the mausoleum of the Emperor Frederick at Potsdam, Germany, was laid on the 18th in the presence of the Empress, the Dowager Empress Victoria and her daughters. Meetings in memory of the late Emperor were held in fifteen towns.

THE price of coal in London has advanced two shillings per ton owing to the strike of the miners. Efforts to compomise the trouble are being made. Soudanese dervishes are reported ad-

vancing upon Upper Egypt in force and are expected to raid the villages between Wady Halfy and Assouan. DR. J. L. GUNNING, of Amsterdam, Hol-

land, says that arrangements will shortly be made at Washington with the Govern-L. H. SLOANAKER, cashier in the Chicago ment, to indemnify the settlers on the & Northwestern freight office at Sioux Maxwell grant who bought their property when Secretary Cox, of the Interior Department, decided that the Maxwell grant was not a valid one.

THE losses by the recent cyclone in the Puemado de Guerres district, Cuba, are estimated at \$671,000. THE Pope has complained that the atti-tude of the Italian Government, in the re-

ception of Emperor William, renders his situation more difficult.

THE Emperor of Germany went to Pompeii on the 18th and witnessed the uncovering of several buried houses. He and

the King of Italy have issued a joint order of approval of the appearance of the Italian navv. Business failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended October 18 numbered 224 as compared with 201 the correspond-

ing week of last year.

THE Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers indorsed the action of Chief Arthur in all matters pertaining to the Brotherhood since the last session. This virtually sustained his action in the "Q" strike. It is announced that no more subsidies

will be given to railways in Mexico and n favor of the smaller colonies GENERAL SALOMON, the noted Haytien leader and ex-President who was recently deposed by a revolution, died in Paris on

#### THE LATEST.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 19 .- Henry J. Switzer, who was struck by a Twelfth street grip car on the corner of Twelfth and Walnut street last evening, died this morning at the City Hospital from the effects of the injuries received. He was a young farmer residing near Leaf Fall, Kan., and attempted to cross the Walnut strect crossing after the Grand avenue car had passed, and failing to see the Twelfth street car approaching, was caught and dragged twenty-five feet, three wheels passing over his body.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 .- Attorney-General Garland has directed the United States attorney for the Western district of Texas to assume jurisdiction over No-Man's-Land and to take official cognizance of all crimes committed in that Territory. The intention is to get these matters into the United States courts and have attention of the Supreme Court thus brought to the condition of affairs in that Territory in order to determine the long pending ques-

tion of jurisdiction. tion of jurisdiction.

Aspen, Col., Oct. 19.—Wednesday night
Sylvan Grove, Sylvia, Virgil, Wilsey. a cave was struck in the Aspen mine 30 feet long and 70 feet high. Lying on the wall is a bed of ore seven feet thick and enormously rich. Some of it runs as high as 4,000 ounces and it will all average several hundred ounces. At the far end of the cave is a crevice running across the formation in which stones were dropped and kept falling until the noise of their striking against the sides grew too indis-

tinct to be noted. MINNEAPOLIS, Kan., Oct. 20 .- The Senatorial convention in session since Wednes-day evening have ballotted several times with the same result as last week-Riddle five, Mohler five. Each county was firm for its candidate. At three p. m. yesterday the Ottawa County delegates drew from the convention and the Saline delegates nominated Mohler. Over 2,000 ballots had been cast.

Springfield, Mo., Oct. 19 .- May Strassel, the sixteen-year-old girl who was abducted from her home in Cincinnati three weeks ago by one Lewis, a manager of a traveling show company, was this morn ing restored to her brother, Peter Strassel, by the police.

DENISON, Tex., Oct. 19.-Hollis Green living on the Blue river in the Choctaw Nation, was called to his door and shot dead. Green was an important witness in a murder trial at Fort Smith. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.-A cottage

Merchantville, N. Y., is being prepared for Robert Garrett, of Baltimore, who will be laced there under the immediate care of Dr. Jones, an insanity specialist. DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 19. - Richard M Oglesby, the comedian, cousin of Governor Oglesby, has been killed at Marionville,

Mo. No particulars of his death can be obtained. NEW YORK, Oct. 19 .- The fifteenth annual National convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is in session in the Metropolitan Opera House to-day.

#### KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The State Finances. In his biennial report, just issued, State

Treasurer Hamilton gives the following exhibit of the State finances from July 1, 1886 to June 30, 1888: RECEIPTS. Direct taxes .... Insane asylums.....

Deaf and Dumb institution..... 4,650.79 1,000,60

Idiotic and Imbecile asylum...... Reform School..... State Librarian.
Superintendent of Insurance..... 8,445,00 Sale of school lands—principal. 1,009,905.35
Sale of school lands—interest. 577,426.85
Sale of University lands—interest. 6,577.58
Sale of Normal School lands—principal school lands—p Sale of Normal School lands-inter-24,592,56 Sale of Agricultural College lands-49,040.19 Sale of Agricultural College lands-

ship, school district and United 

15,500.00 Miscellaneous..... Total ..... DISBURSMENTS.

On warrants drawn by State Audi-On warrants drawn by School Fund Commissioners..... On warrants drawn by State Super-On warrants drawn by Board of Regents of Narmal colors 33,100.00 gents of Normal school ... On warrants drawn by Agricultural College Loan Commissioners... On warrants drawn by Board of Re-

gents of Agricultural college....
On payment of State bonds...... 64,020,33 On payment of coupons..... 115,780.00 On payment of accrued interest ...

...\$5,757.308.87 A consolidated statement in tabular form shows that the balance in the treasury July 1, 1887, credited to all funds, was \$431,377.90; the total receipts from all sources for the fiscal year was \$3,048,009.78, and the total disbursements were \$2,983,-948.57; amount transfered, \$170,557.05, leaving a balance in the treasury June 30, 1888, of \$324,882,06.

The total amount of outstanding State bonds is \$815,000. Of this amount \$87,000 will fall due July 1, 1889, and the Treasurer recommends a small levy by the Legislature to pay them, or else that the bonds be refunded at three per cent., which refunding bonds, to run twenty years, he is confident can be negotiated at par. The various school funds have reached such proportions (nearly \$6,000,000) that he suggests the creation of the office of Loan Commissioner, who shall have charge of investing school funds.

Miscellaneous. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, colored, was shot and instantly killed in Kansas City (Kan.) ence to a pot of four cents in a game of poker. The two men were playing in a small room above a billiard hall on Minnesota avenue. When the dispute arose Parker took the money and Williams objected. This led to a dispute which resulted in the killing. Parker immediately surrendered to the sheriff and was placed in jail. The tragedy created great ex-

citement among the colored people. THE National Grange and Farmers Con gress of the United States will each convene in Topeka on November 14, and public reception will be given the organizations in Representative Hall, at two o'clock p. m., on Thursday, November 15.

THE Post-office Department has authorized the following new money order offices in Kansas: Admire, Argentine, Askalon, Atlanta, Beeler, Benedict, Blakeman, Bucklin, Cain, Claffin, Clements, Crestline, Dwight, Edna, Eminence, Fairview, Fort Riley, Geneseo, Hallowell, Hill City, Hoisington, Holyrood, Horton, Hoxie, Hoyt, Ingalls, Johnson, Keystone, Leb-anon, Lewis, Lone Elm, Ludell, Mc-Cracken, Meade Center, Monmouth, Montezuma, Mound Ridge, Mullinville, Nicodemus, Olcott, Overbrook, Paxico, Preston, Quinter, Redfield, Russell Springs, Santa

ORDERS were given at Topeka recently by General Superintendent Sands to the superintendents and heads of the mechanical departments of the Santa Fe to reduce the working hours sixteen per cent. at once. The reduction is made by cutting off one hour each day, and a half day Sat urday, making five days in the week instead of six. This order affects 10,000 men. The company is cutting down expenses in every way possible in order to make a more favorable showing when the next dividend is declared. A reduction of sixteen per cent. in the pay roll of the mechanical department will amount to about \$20,000 a week.

J. S. DANFORD, who figured so prominently in Kansas a few years ago as the purchaser of banks and then appropriating the deposits, has lately come to light in Indiana as a financier in his favorite role. He recently appeared at Cannelton, Ind., bought a bank on sixty days' time, took possession, drew out \$500 and "went after his family." The parties of whom he purchased became suspicious and put offiers on his track. He was overhauled at Cincinnati, arrested and taken to Cannelton to explain his peculiar financial methods

TEH Missouri Pacific road has filed its annual report with the Railroad Commissioners. The total bonded debt of the company is \$44,376,000; total cost of construction and equipment, \$16,466,736.35; earnings for the year, \$12,643,937.66; expenses for the year, \$14,430.528.22. During the year the company paid a dividend of five per cent. on common stock amounting to \$2,198,731.88.

HENRY SWITZER, a young farmer residing at Fall Leaf, near Lawrence, in attempting to board a cable car at Kansas City the other night fell and was dragged some distance, receiving injuries from which he died next day.

#### HEWI'TT AND TAMMANY.

The Mayor of New York Writes on the Chronic Evils of Tammany Hall. New York, Oct. 17.-Mayor Hewitt, in a letter to the Citizens' committee, accepts their renomination for the mayoralty, which, he says, has been ratified by the County Democracy. He says that in order to get the sincerity of Tammany's lamentation over a divided local contest, he will now renew his offer to withdraw in favor of a union candidate, to be named by the citizens and indorsed by both Democratic organizations. In the course of his letter Mr. Hewitt declares that Tammany does not represent the Democracy. It is an irresponsible organization of chronic office-seekers, and exists for no other purpose than to furnish spoils for its leaders. It is a dangerous secret society, and its methods are opposed to Democratic ideas and institutions. After the downfall of Tweed many leading Democrats, including Tilden, Mr. Win-throp and others, took possession of the organization with a view to its reforma-was precipitated over a trestle a distance tion. For a short period they succeeded in of ten feet. It was running at a high rate introducing genuine Democratic methods, but its followers rebelled, and the inher-wrecked. The engineer, James Noonan, ent vice of a secret organization soon as- was instantly killed and about twenty inserted itself and the control passed prac- jured, a number seriously. tically into the hands of a single man, whose will was law. The mayor goes on to show the evil effects of Tammany Pittsburgh, killed. The injured were: methods which always subordinates State and National politics to the purpose of securing local office and patronage for its York; A. H. Clark, Rochester, N. Y.; leaders and followers. The mayor reviews his term of office, and corrects many absurd accusations as to his views on public questions. He says he intends to vote the National and State Democratic ticket, but ews, Baltimore; A. L. Brown, Chicago; A.

#### MONUMENT TO DONIPHAN.

Dedication of the Monument on the Grave of General Doniphan at Liberty, Mo. LIBERTY, Mo., Oct. 18.—Liberty was after one o'clock all arrangements were

Doniphan's will, that they had carried out | ever the trestle and the day coach and instantly killed in Kansas City (Kan.)
the other day by Isaac Parker, a colored
constable of that city. The killing resulted from a dispute that arose in refersulted from a dispute that aro dead. Captain J. L. Farris, of Richmond, next spoke to the Mexico soldiers. Rev.

Proctor, of Independence, also spoke. The total height of the monument is thirty feet, and the entire work consists of six pieces. Its weight is thirty-one tons and the weight of the foundation fortysix tons. The material came from the Barre (Vt.) quarries. It is of the obelisk lesign, and erected at a cost of \$3,000. On the north side is the inscription to the General. On the south side is the inscrip-

#### tion to his wife and two sons. FLOUR REPORT.

The Northwestern Miller Reports the Mir neapolis Mills Working Well. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 18.—The North-western Miller says: "The mills did big work last week, the daily output averaging over 31,000 barrels. The total production for the week ending October 16 was 187,000 barrels, against 162,800 barrels the previous week and 163,600 barrels for the corresponding time in 1887. The same twenty-one mills are in operation again this week and are getting out all the flour they are capable of. The shipments are very heavy, but are mainly going via the north-ern lake routes and this has for some days past caused a shortage of cars, though somewhat relieved now. An effort has been made to get the east bound lake and rail rates advanced to the basis of 50 cents from Minneapolis to New York, but the St. Paul & Duluth and the Soo roads have so far not acquiesced and it seems improbable that the object will be accomplished. The flour market is now very dull, the recent decline in wheat having stopped the buying. Patents were reduced per barrel in price Monday and still the demand is extremely light. There are some jobbers who bought early enough to now sell cheaper than Western millers can and still make a handsome profit, and this s being done."

### The Minneapolis Wheat Steal.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 17.—The "wheat steal" was in court to-day and the whole story came out for the time. From 30,000 to 40,000 bushels of wheat were stolen from the elevator, and it is alleged that the firm of D. C. Moak & Co., which recently failed, were the principals. W. G. Harley, their bookkeeper, and Charles Mason, foreman of the elevator, are named as accessories. The cars were overloaded at the elevator and delivered to the firm. Harry Holcomb, the ex-foreman, was also implicated, but he escaped. More disclosures and arrests are expected to follow.

#### Loyal Legion Grand Officers.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18 .- The grand commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States held its fourth annual meeting in this city yesterday. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: Commander-in-Chief, Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of General Sheridan; Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Senator Joseph Hawley, of Connecticut; Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Judge Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana.

#### CANNON BALL CRASH.

An Express Train on the Baltimore & Ohio Plunges Over a Trestle.

The Engineer Killed and Twenty Passengers and Others Seriously Injured-Lake Storm.

Serious Damage Done in Chicago By Hail -A Sloop Lost Near Racine, Wis .-Two Men Drowned.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 19 .- The cannon ball express on the Baltimore & Ohio, which left Cincinnati last night, ran into

A corrected list of the killed and injured that politics ought to be divorced from local business administration, and he sees Portsmouth, O.; A. Kauffman, New York; no reason why Republicans and all others who desire the city government to be honestly administered in the interests of the York; Henry Murray, Burgettstown, Pa.; people and free from ring rule should not support his candidacy.

James W. Batcheler, Pittsburgh; William Fifer, Allegheny City; Mrs. Hannah Mc-Kinney, New Concord, O.; Baggage Master Henry, of Pittsburgh; Hays, colored,

of Columbus, O. A special train with the passengers of the wrecked train arrived in the city at

12:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon. crowded yesterday with people gathered to the dedication of the monument erected post-office, who was in the wreck, stated over the grave of General Alexander W. | that three of the injured-Fireman Brown, Doniphan. Many Mexican war veterans Baggage Master Henry and a colored man were present. Before one o'clock, the hour set for the procession to the cemetery, the court house square was crowded. Shortly riously injured, while the others sustained slight bruises and cuts. "The train," said completed and the procession moved in the following order: Relatives of the We reached Washington about eight deceased, Mexican soldiers, members of o'clock. I was asleep in an upper berth. the bar, citizens on foot, faculty and The first thing I knew the car turned over students of William Jewell College, car- and I was thrown across the aisle, reriages. The procession reached from the square to the cemetery.

When all had gathered around the last resting place of the dead statesman and warrior Dr. J. M. Allen stated in behalf of The engine was demolished and the cars a Judge J. M. Sandusky and himself, who mass of broken timbers. The engine, were appointed executors of General tender, baggage car and sleeper had gone the trusts and directions to the best of ability and judgment in having the monudone to alleviate their sufferings. who were able to do so came on to Pitts-burgh on the special. The train was filled to its utmost capacity and it is a miracle

that more were not killed." STORM IN CHICAGO. CHICAGO, Oct. 19 .- A severe hail storm, accompanied by a high gale, passed over this section of the country last evening, the hail lasting about fifteen minutes. The big hail stones shattered street lamps and electric light globes, crashed through the sky lights in the office buildings and broke exposed show cases. hot houses in the parks and those of the many florists throughout the city were damaged. The storm caused no less than five runaways in five minutes on one street and there were a number of smashups elsewhere. All the lights at the crib were smashed except the big one, and the waves, driven by the terrific wind, sent their spray to the top of the high tower. During the storm a house in the city was struck by lightning and burned

to the ground. STORM ON THE LAKE. RACINE, Wis., Oct. 19.—A severe south-west gale prevailed all yesterday, accompanied by thunder, lightning and rain. On the lake sailors stated that it was the most severe in ten years and much damage to shipping resulted in this vicinity. A small sloop was lost six miles south of here and two men drowned.

Ambushed and Robbed

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 19 -To-day was pay day with the employes of James McFadden, who is building a branch railroad for the Lehigh Valley. He employs about 400 laborers. This morning Alexander McClure, his paymaster, companied by a young Irishman, left Pittston with \$30,000 in his possession, to go to the works to pay the men. On their way to the works they had to pass through a lonely strip of woods. Without any warning both men were shot from ambush and their horses killed. Three Italians are suspected. The \$30,000 is gone. There is excitement and a posse of 500 men and boys are looking for the mur-

derers. An Opportunity For Moonshiners. SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Oct. 19. — Usually United States Collector Love and United States Marshal G. W. Johnson and his deputies are scouring the Southwestern counties for offenders against Uncle Sam's laws. But just now they are idle for the reason that there is not one cent of money left out of the appropriation to pay traveling expenses. Bundles of warrants are pigeon-holed at Commissioner Jones' of-fice against counterfeiters, moonshipers against counterfeiters, moonshiners, bald knobbers and timber cutters who are now enjoying a period free from the mo-

Wentworth's Funeral. CHICAGO, Oct. 19 .- The funeral services over the remains of the late Hon. John Wentworth were held this morning at the Second Presbyterian Church. The castet was borne to the hearse by six firemen and the same number of policemen, and is the funeral cortege were Mayor Rocks, Hon, Robert T. Lincoln, Potter Palmer and many other prominent citizens.

## Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor. COTTONWOOD FALLS - KANSAS

#### MORNING-GLORIES.

She took no gold or precious store Into that far-off land, Only some morning-glory seeds
I shut within her hand.

I thought the spirit of the flower nehow with hers might rise, And quicken into life and bloom

It seemed so far for her to go Alone, to that strange place,
Where every thing was great and grand,
With no familiar face.

But if she had these blossoms there She'd feel at home I knew, For round our door they always hung Their beils of pink and blue.

She loved them so-they were the first We planted when she came, A girlish bride, to share my home, My hearth, my heart, my name.

And always when I came she stood To meet me in the door, Where morning-glories twined, and threw Light shadows on the floor.

"The angels through these trumpets bright Some messages may speak,"
She used to say, and held them up
To brow, and lip, and cheek.

I smiled at her quaint fancy then, But now, when comes a stir Among the leaves, my heart grows still To hear some word from her.

For yonder, where the east is bright Where morning-glories fair,
I know she waits for me the same
Upon the threshold there.

—Albion Mary Fellows, in Indianapolis Journal.

#### A FRIENDLY SCHEME.

The Successful Way in Which a Bride Was Won.

"I think it's too bad," said Charlie Oxford. "What's too bad?" asked his friend.

Joe Wadleigh. "Why, that I am so poor and happen to be in love with a rich girl."

"Nothing bad about that." "But there is, under the circumstances. If either I were not poor or Alice not rich, old Mr. Thayer would give his consent."

"Why, the obstinate old-gentleman! And you can't persuade him, with all your logic ?"

"Persuade him! He won't ... sten to me. Why, he angrily ordered me never to enter his house again-'darken my doors' was the exact expression; but he shall not blight her life and mine by his heartless obstinacy? He shall not! I defy him! We'll elope!

be far more desirable to marry Alice with the consent of her father, and if you will confidingly place your case in my hands and do just as I tell you, without asking any questions, I will engage to have you married to Alice Thayer within three months, if desirable, with the unqualified approval of her father."

"Very good then; I become your client at once. I know you wouldn't

"Well-do nothing. . Go about your usual business and do not go near Mr. Thayer's house or try to see Alice clandestinely. Leave all to me. But when you meet the old gentleman anywhere merely greet him with formal and dignified politeness and pass on. Then report each meeting to me."

"I will follow your instructions." And the two friends parted.

Charlie Oxford, who was a newspaper reporter, had only lived a year in the little Western city of C--; but that was quite long enough to allow him to fall in love with Alice Thaver, the prettiest and best girl in the place, and the daughter of a leading and wealthy citi-

Joe Wadleigh was a clerk in Mr. Thayer's business establishment, and a very shrewd fellow he was.

A week after his conversation with his friend. Charlie Oxford met Mr. Thaver in the street.

Remembering his instructions, he bowed coldly, when, much to his astonishment, the old gentleman smiled and said "Good morning," with unmistakable cheerfulness.

Charlie would have passed on, but Mr. Thayer stopped him with: "Oh, by the way, a word, Mr. Ox-

ford." "Certainly," replied Charlie, with dig-

"The fact is," said Mr. Thayer, "I fear you think I have been intentionally rude towards you. You see, I am naturally impulsive, and had not given the matter a thought. I was not aware of -that is, I would say," stammered Mr. Thayer, with the air of one who nar- that in the hurry of departure he will rowly escapes saying something acci- not slip in a few English coins or Canadentally which he would not say for worlds," the fact is, since I have thought as property in the land of his adoption. on the subject, I conclude there is no reason why you should not be considered a friend of the family. So, forget the past, call at my house as often as you can make it convenient, and you shall always be welcome. I know you and Alice are fond of each other, and I think it would not be right forcibly to

separate you." And the meeting terminated. That evening he reported all to Joe.

"It works charmingly," was the brief comment. "Why, what can be working this great change?" asked Charlie. "Can

"No-though he may some day. He is perfectly sane, and means all he says. Avail yourself of his present friendliness; go to his house; be agreeable, as convenient. Then I will explain."

took place just four weeks later. The the ordeal.

eeremeny was performed at the Thayer mansion, and the elite were present. Everybody was happy, and none appeared more so than the bride's father.

Mr. Thayer remarked, good humoredly, that he wasn't going to give a bride away for nothing, and he handed Charlie his check for \$20,000, and certain deeds making him the owner of a handsome residence and other real es- her the curves and dimpled lines of a injury to clover, of unknown origin, so

It was nearly half a year before Benjamin Thayer began to entertain a faint | flesh. With broad-busked corsets and | specimens of injured plants, and on glimmering of the fact that it was just sixteen-boned waists, the same bodice their arrival found that some insect possible for a certain etter to have been a fabrication.

It was a letter which, about six weeks before his daughter's marriage, had in his own mail matter, and which, although it was addressed to "Charles possible to such a figure. A fat woman author of the mischief. addressed to himself.

But even if he had discerned this fact he might only have been prompted by plain English is disgusting. a commendable desire to discover something unfavorable in the antecedents or connections of one who aspired to his make such disclosures.

But the letter happened to read as follows, word for word:

New York, June 3, 18—. "Your Lordship—I have just returned from England, after placing your estates in the hands of a new steward, as you desired. On making a thorough investigation, I discovered that your lordship's former steward, Casey, had squandered only £3 (0) or £4,000, which was not so bad as there was reason to suspect. But there is no knowing what he might have done had he not been suddenly checked in his reckless ca-

"Of your revenues for last year, £50,000 are placed to your credit in the Bank of England, and I have invested a like amount for you in American railroad bonds. The £10,000 which your lordship annually gives to the poor I carefully distributed for you, as you directed.

"I trust that your lordship's health is good, and that you may not lack enjoyment. I feel deeply interested in your scheme to secure a wife who may marry you without being aware ot your high position. On the devotion of such a one, when you have secured her, you can always rely. But it does seem odd to me, the idea of your lordship assuming the humble role of a newspaper reporter, and the plain name of Charles Oxford. No doubt you feel the inconvenience of the situation, but I sincerely hope your lordship will eventually be rewarded by

the love of a lovely woman.

Pray do not hesitate to command me whenever I can serve your lordship in the slightest degree. Your obedient servant, EDWARD KING, Attorney at Law.

Louis William Charlemagne Oxford, Earl of

Greatwick." If this letter really was a fabrication, it must have been the work of that unscrupulous little Joe Wadleigh. But no matter, what was done could not be undone, and old Ben Thaver was a trifle too sensible to make a noise about it

that might present himself to the public in a ridiculous light. So, after feeling "But, Charlie," said Joe, "it would just a little vicious for a day or two, he concluded to make the best of it, and consoled himself with the reflection that, if he did not get a "distinguished nobleman" for a son-in-law, as he had once thought, he at least got a noble man, since distinguished in journalism. N. Y. Evening World.

#### INTERESTING DECISION.

One That Is of Utmost Importance to Prospective Absconders.

The Chief Justice of the Province of Quebec has just made a decision which attacks the rights of Americans who abscond to Canada and may hereafter cause considerable annoyance to financial gentlemen who feel called on to move suddenly across the international boundary line. The man Pitcher, who took all the bonds and cash of a Providence bank and fled with them to Canada, where he was arrested on his way to England, was on trial on a charge of bringing stolen money into the coun-

try. The Chief Justice held that while greenbacks were not a legal-tender in Canada and hence did not have all the attributes of property, still American gold coins were a legal-tender and it had been proven that some of those in the possession of Pitcher when arrested were stolen from the Providence bank. So the jury went ahead and found Pitcher guilty, and unless he gets a new trial or something else happens he may have to spend fourteen years at hard

work in a Canadian penitentiary. Now if this decision is to be sustained it behooves all bank presidents and cashiers who think of going to Canada and all runaways generally to study up the laws of the Dominion and see what can safely be taken there from the United States. It becomes necessary to find out what is a legal-tender the other side of the line and to keep watch to see that there is no new legislation on the subject. A bank clerk who means to change his country must keep as close an eye on the legislation at Ottawa as at Washington. He will also have to keep his cash in such shape dian bank bills, which are recognized It will be best to stick close to greenbacks and National bank notes and let all metal currency alone. - Chicago Tribune.

## Only One Available.

Husband (who has advertised for a type writer expert)-Did many call today, my dear, in answer to the advertisement?

Wife-Yes, quite a number; but there call again. He seems very bright, and gain in the end. - Kansas Farmer. I'm sure you will like him.

Husband-What was the trouble with the rest? Wife-They were all young women .-N. Y. Sun.

-A St. Paul woman, while waiting and dexterously removed it from its though reticent; marry Alice as soon in a dentist's office to have a tooth pull- hiding place. He took a big swallow ed, fell on her knees and prayed to and stopped with a jerk. It contained It was a very stylish wedding that Heaven to give her strength to undergo horse medicine made up of ammonia

## FOR FLESHY LADIES.

Wear and What Is to Be Avolded Fleshy women are dress-makers' terrors. Nearly all fashions are devised some inscrutable way got mixed with hundred pounds in four dozen know exactly to that of the clover root-borer Oxford," he had opened and read—per- in the usual plain, long habit bodice is The clover root-boer (Hylesinus trihaps without noticing that it was not always less well clothed than she ought folii) was first found in this country in set lacing too tight, an object which in sent from New York to the Department

treating it in a way diametrically oppo- Prof. Riley in the Department report site to the right one. The fleshy woman for that year, and in order to give the daughter's hand, and who might be a when she observes that her waist meas- farmers a better idea of what is known mere adventurer. Stray letters often ure is growing larger, sets her foot of this new foe to the clover crop, I down commonly as resolutely as she quote below some of the more importmay against such an undesirable pro- ant paragraphs: gression. She buys the stiffest stays, "In September, 1878," Prof. Riley warranted "unbreakable," in the mar- writes, "I received from Mr. G. C. ket, and when the modiste fits her, two Snow, of Branchport, N. Y., roots of attendants lay their hands on the rebel- clover that had been ruined by a small lious flesh, and push and squeeze it to- beetle not before reported in the coungether, until it makes great protuber- try as having this habit. The insect ances above and below, and a groaning, was found in all stages of growth, squeaking, machine-confined area be- though the principal injury had evi-

> when she discloses to a non-sympathetic roots. These last in many cases were world just how stout she has become. entirely severed at the surface of the That is a little matter which is her own ground. The flower stalks were also in secret, and one which she should guard many cases eaten into. A visit subseseduously. The woman of perfect form | quently made to Western New York reis the only one who can afford, for vealed the fact that in Seneca, Ontario æsthetic reasons, to display her figure and Yates Counties this new enemy to in close fitting polonaise or basque. American agriculture had been preva-The woman whose figure is too full lent enough to prevent the cutting of should treat it exactly as does she whose the clover, the roots being entirely deslenderness is too fragile--disguise it voured and the plants pulling out with with long, rather loose, lines.

> should shun the short waist or Joseph- affected I failed to find, after hours of ine bodice as she would the plague. search, a single plant that did not con-She should never yield to the seduc- tain the insect in some stage, and in tions of a belt or girdle. She should fewer or greater numbers. never wear a bask or any garment "I have found the insect in all three which makes a break at the waist all stages of larvæ, pupa, and adult up to the way round. The gown which gives the time of frost, though the perfect her repose, dignity and almost grace is beetles at this stage very greatly prethe gown which gives you her figure at dominate. The insect hibernates in one sweep, adding to her apparent any of these three stages, and continues height and taking the eye off her girth, propagating as soon as spring opens, making the proportions better. She the beetles issuing from the ground and wants the longest lines she can get and pairing during the early spring months. the most graceful curves. She should The female then instinctively bores ir avoid any thing which breaks up her the crown of the root, eating a pretty attire into parts, leading the eye to large cavity, wherein she deposits from smaller woman. The tea-gown is the made by the parent. After a few days, does not suit her, but it is very gen- branches of the root. erally built on the model of a loose- "The galleries made in burrowing fronted princess robe, and some modi- run pretty regularly along the axis of fication of the princess gown is the stout woman's fit attire. - Denver Re-

## ABOUT DEEP PLOWING.

A Matter of Considerable Importance to Western Agriculturists.

This is a question that ought to interest every farmer in the country-how to subdue the soil at the earliest possible day that they may derive the greatest benefits therefrom.

is it that a tendency exists toward shal- year one crop of hay and one crop of low plowing? It is hard to say unless it be the soil is so exceedingly fertile and so easily worked that good crops | sinus is most observed. can be easily produced without much effort. Still, as a matter of custom, this tendency toward shallow plowing of this clover pest, and no other mode should be corrected. The tendency out of prevention suggests itself to my in this enterprising country is to cut the widest possible furrow that the team spring of the second year, if the pres can handle. The disposition seems to be to cultivate the largest acreage and Farmer. to gain every inch in width that the plow will turn. Western farmer can not go far out of the way if they hug closer to the Eastern methods of stirring. A practical lesson was discerned in many places affected by drouth the past sea- health of the family. We have all son in this respect. With fields that heard the story of the father of the stood side by side the difference of an German bride who gave his daughter a inch in depth of plowing made the difference between a failure and a halfcrop. The difference of two inches in a charm which, in her keeping, would depth made the difference between a be of inestimable value to her as the full crop and a total failure. For was mistress of a house. Not only was she this observation confined to one State to have the entire care of it, but she alone. Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska, the was to take it every morning to the celthree great corn States, exemplified the lar, the kitchen and the stable, and to lesson. In this country, with our por- remain with it in each place for three ous sub-soil, and rich, mellow soil, minutes. After the lapse of three years there is no excuse for not plowing deep. the father was to send the key, that Crops, if rooted deeply, will flourish the secret of the talisman might be from sub-soil evaporation alone, with- discovered. Directions were followed, out the need of much rain. Yet all the key sent, and the casket opened, know that the first few inches of the when it was found to contain an old loose surface soil is dry and dusty. parchment upon which was written: while below this layer comes the moist earth with its endless supply of nour- hundred pairs of servants' hands. ishment for the rootlets, which would The wise father knew that a practice of perish in the dry strata above. The inspection, followed faithfully for a moral is plain-plow deeper and plant period of three years, with such results deeper. Have your plow of a narrow was only one applicant whom I told to furrow and set it deeper and you will ed, would be perpetuated-that the

> -A Bay City, Mich., horse doctor stood talking to a friend the other day. The end of a bottle peeped out of the former's pocket. Along came a fellow looking for a drink. He spied the bottle and other unpalatable liquids.

## CLOVER ROOT-BORER.

A Dress-Maker Tells What They Should Appearance in Ohio of a New Enemy to American Agriculture

It is with much regret that I have to record the presence in Ohio of what apwith slender women in view, and when pears to be the clover-root borer-one applied to fat women, without due dis- of the worst insect enemies of agriculcrimination, make of them nightmares. ture. Some time ago I received from One can drape a thin woman to give Stark County an account of a serious developed form. But rare is the woman fatal that two large fields had been alwho can overcome the ponderosity of most wholly destroyed. I requested which the slender woman wear, strained larva had been at work boring out the till it fits like eelskin, is buttoned over roots. Unfortunately none of the dethe fat woman and makes her look fat- predators were present in the plants ter than she is. Not one woman of two examined, but the work corresponds so how to bring out the dignity which is that I have little doubt that it is the

to be; sometimes, if she draws her cor- September, 1878, when specimens were of Agriculture for identification. The Half the troubles of flesh arise from insect was treated at some length by

dently been done by the larvæ, which Now the fat woman makes a mistake worked more particularly on the large the greatest ease and gathering in win-To come to details, the stout woman rows before the mower. In the fields

study her in detail. She wants to be four to six pale, whitish, elliptical eggs. an imposing whole with a presence as These hatch in about a week, and the attractive in its way as that of the young larvæ at first feed in the cavity first gown in years which showed her however, they begin to burrow downher opportunity. The tea-gown itself ward, extending to the different

crement. The pupa is formed in a smooth cavity, generally at the end of one of these burrows, and may be found in small numbers as early as Septem-

"It is the custom in Western New York to sow the clover in spring on ground already sown to fall wheat. This is generally done while the snow is yet on the ground or while the frost is disappearing, one peck of seed being This matter of plowing deeper is used to the acre. The clover is allowed something that should be carefully to go to seed in the fall, and usually looked into by some newer States. Why produces but little. During the second seed are obtained. It is during this second year that the injury of the hyle-

"No experiments have yet been made with a view of preventing the injuries mind than to plow up the clover in the ence of the beetle is observed."-Ohio

#### THE HOUSEWIFE'S EYE.

A Gem Whose Value is Not Appreciated as Much as It Should Be. The utmost care on the part of the housewife is the price paid for the golden casket, with the injunction not to pass it to any other hands, for it held "The eve of the mistress is worth as we may reasonably believed followcasket and hidden charm would have accomplished their mission.

Into the hands of every housewife is committed a casket far more precious than the result of any jewelers' skill. Unseen thieves are continually lurking about that threaten its safety, never so numerous as in early winter. The casket is the health of the family; the danger that threaten it, disease. Its preservation depends on watchfulness born of love. - Christian Union.

#### TOO HARD FOR HIM.

"Yas, sah ; gwine ter quit you."

"Wall, becaze de folks round yere

too hard fur me. Doan wanter fetch my

chillun up in no sich er neighborhood.

Bible is mighty p'inted on dat fack."

abouts too hard for you?"

"Oh, wall, da's cuis."

"Doan you lib here?"

"But how curious?"

"How brash?"

"But I don't."

tively upon me."

folks is too hard fur me."

"Yes."

dat's all."

thingp"

harness?"

ing.)

"Yes."

"W'y, sah, da's too brash.

"In what respect are the people here-

"Den you oughter know how da is

"Wall, ef you doan I kain't he'p it,

"Yes, but seeing that I am ignorant,

you might enlighten me. You must

remember that I live here, and any

charge which you bring against the

neighborhood in general reflects rela-

"Wall, I'll say right now dat you

ain't got nothin' ter do wid my leavin',

an' I'll also say ergin dat deze yere

Just then a constable came up with a

"Dar!" he exclaimed when the war-

rant had been read to him. "I tole you

deze folks wuz too hard fur me. Now

da come cuzin me o' stealin'. Seein'

dar reckelsome ways jes nachully tole

me da wuz goin' ter try ter git me inter

trouble. I spize ter be projicked wid

dis way. Who says I stold any

"The warrant was sworn out by Col-

"An' he 'cuse me o' stealin' er set o'

"Ah, hah, dat's jist erbout like him.

W'y, a man kain't go 'round him wid-

"You would not get into trouble if

"Does 'have myse'f. 'Longs ter de

church, an' all dat. Come 'cusin' me

er stealin' harness. I reckon he'll say

dem's de harness right dar," (point-

"No doubt of it," the officer replied.

"Wall, den, take de ole harness, an'

"I'll take the harness, but you must

"Whut's de use'n me goin' ef you's

"Wall, dis do beat de worl'. Gits er

er po' ole innercent man flung inter de

bargain. Oh, dat's whut makes me say

whut I does. Dis neighborhood is too

HOPE FOR THE DYING.

How an English Hospital Orderly Soothed

Nurses in hospitals are rather apt to

a Comrade's Last Moment.

lay too much stress on the advantages

received by their patients and their

duty of thankfulness, but still it is the

poor soldier who suffers the most from

always having his causes to be grate-

ful flung in his teeth. Witness the fol-

Chaplain-So poor Hopkins is dead.

I should have liked to speak to him

once again and soothe his last moments:

Hospital orderly-I didn't think you

ought to be disturbed for 'Opkins, sir,

so I just soothed him as best I could

Chaplain-Why, what did you say to

Orderly-"'Opkins," sez I, "you're

"'Opkins," sez I, "I don't think

"'Opkins," sez I, "you're going fast."

"Opkins," sez I, "I don't think you

"Well, then, 'Opkins," sez I, "you'll

"Opkins," sez I, "you ought to be

very grateful as there's a place perwid-

ed for you, and that you've got some-

where to go." And I think 'e 'eard,

sir, and then 'e died .- London Hospital.

t Was Unbearably Dull.

He got off at the D. & M. depot the

other day, looked around with some

"Any body going to be hung in town

anxiety, and then asked a policeman:

"Any prize-fights or horse-races?"

"No runaways, boiler explosions

"There's none on the programme."

"Might be some stabbing afray or

falling from fourth-story windows?"

"Yes, but I don't think so."

hard fur me."-Arkansas Traveler.

let me go on erbout my bizness."

come with me, too."

"Come on, old man."

got de harness ?"

lowing true story:

myself.

mortal bad."

"I am," sez 'e.

you'll get better."

"No," sez 'e.

"Yes." sez 'e.

go to 'ell."

to-day?"

"No."

"No.

saloon fight."

next train."

-Detroit Free Press.

"Nobody, sir."

"Any big fires raging?"

"Haven't heard of any."

"Any riots around?"

can 'ope to go to 'eaven.'

"I suppose so," sez he.

"I don't think I can," sez 'e.

him?

why didn't you call me?

onel Jackson," the officer replied.

out gittin' inter trouble."

you were to behave yourself."

warrant for the old negro's arrest.

"Why so ?"

Why Uncle Joe Was Dissatisfied with His

-Suet should be cooked before it is stale. Boil for two or three hours, then strain through a linen cloth. One-"Se you are going to move out of this fourth of this fat and three-fourths of neighborhood," said a white man, speaking to an old negro who had just fin- lard is a good mixture for frying doughished loading his household plunder on nuts. a wagon.

-Beef Juice with Cream.-The juice that runs from an underdone piece of roast beef when it is cut should be carefully saved. Every particle of fat must be removed when it is cold. An equal quantity of hot cream can be Man hatter be mighty purticuler, sah, added to it, with salt and pepper to how he fetches up his chillun, caze de taste.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-An excellent cough mixture is made of one ounce pressed mullein, half ounce hoarhound, one quart soft water; boil until thin molasses; strain thin, add one pint New Orleans molasses; boil a few moments. Dose, one tablespoonful four times a day or after every coughing spell.

-Another safe and sure cure for corns is reported to have been found in a poultice formed of stale bread soaked in strong vinegar. It should be applied at night on retiring. In the morning the soreness will be gone, and the corn can be picked out. Obstinate corns may require two or more applications.

-Breakfast bacon, which has been cooked with greens and rejected as "too fat," makes a nice breakfast relish if sliced and dipped in flour, then fried a golden brown. After you dish it, add one tablespoonful of flour to the fat in the pan, then one-half a cup of milk; stir until it boils up, pour over the ba-

con and serve. - The Housewife. -To cure perspiring hands there is nothing better than to steep them in a solution made of one gramme of tincture of myrrh to half a pint of rain water. Do this several times a day, and also rub the hands frequently with lavender water or eau de Cologne. Lemon is always good for the hands. It cleans them as well as soap and makes

them soft. -Nice Dish for Breakfast.-Put a heaping tablespoonful of flour into a dish, wet with sweet milk, and six wellbeaten eggs, salt to taste, and two cups of sweet milk. Have your griddle well greased and hot, pour in the mixture and cover: when it is well set, hold the griddle with the right hand and the lid with the left, then turn over, set down the griddle and slip the eggs back into it, cover for a few minutes, then serve

immediately. -Oyster Patties .- Put a quart of oysters, with just enough liquor to cover them on the stove, with salt, pepper, butter and three spoonfuls of sweet cream. When just boiling thicken slightly with a very little cornstarch. Have ready some small round tins, lined with good pie paste---the paste should extend over the edges of the tins slightly. Put into a quick oven and lightly brown. Remove, fill twoset o' harness fur nuthin', an' den wants thirds with the oyster mixture, cover with a circular piece of paste and return

to the oven until this is cooked. -Stuffed Cucumbers.-Wash six large cucumbers; split them lengthwise, and with a teaspoon scoop out the seeds; mix one cup of stale bread crumbs with a teaspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of melted butter and a little cavenne. Fill the cucumbers with this mixture; place two halves together; fasten with twine or small wooden toothpicks; place them in a baking pan, on a small piece of bacon, and bake in a moderate oven, thirty five minutes. Serve with a drawn butter sauce, made the same as the pre-

#### ceding recipe. - Table Talk. HOW TO TEST EGGS.

A Number of Simple Ways of Determining Their Freshness.

Eggs, whether to be used in culinary or pharmaceutical preparations, should be fresh. To determine this they should be examined by the light of a lamp. Fresh eggs are easily known by their transparency when held up to the light. By keeping they become cloudy, and when decidedly stale a distinct, dark, cloud-like appearance is discernible opposite some portion of the shell. A little instrument is sold as an egg tester. It consists of a small square box with a hole at the top to receive the egg, and another to one side to look into. By an arrangement of mirrors within the state of the egg is seen when a strong light is thrown upon it, so as to be transmitted through. If the egg be fresh the image seen in the mirror is almost transparent, while if stale it is more or

In a dark cellar under one of the markets in Paris devoted to the sale of dairy produce, by the light of a candle, the troublesome operation of examining eggs is carried on, for not a single egg enters into consumption there without having been thus examined. It is to be regretted that similar official scrutiny is not practiced in this country.

A simple way of determining the freshness of an egg is by placing the egg in a hole in a piece of cardboard, and holding it between the eye and the light of a candle or gas burner, and by its general transparency its quality can well be determined. A new laid egg will have no void, but after two days it will shrink away from the larger extremity and the egg gradually becomes cloudy in the center. Another simple mode is by placing the egg against the closed eyelid, and if the end of the egg is warm it will feel warm, whereas if the egg is new laid it continues cold.

The following is an old recipe for testing the age of eggs: Dissolve a "Humph! Detroit must be a nice quarter of a pound of common salt in a place to live in! If that's all it amounts to I'll sit down here and go back by the quart of water. An egg put in this solution on the day it is laid will sink to And, as the policeman solemnly af- the bottom; one day old will not reach quite to the bottom of the vessel; an firms, he sat down in the waiting room egg three days old will swim in the for four straight hours and took a traip liquid, while one more than three days home without having left the building. old will swim on the surface. - American Poultry Journal.

## Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COFTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

#### GRANDFATHER.

Grandfather sits at the open door, And around his feet the sunbeams play.
While his soft gray locks are gently stirred
By the breath of the mild September day.

His gaze he turned to the distant hills, Where the trees are yellow and green an gold,
And they seem to say to the old man's heart:

See, life grows lovely while growing old.

Over the landscape far and near Grandfather looks with quiet eyes, Though on the meadow as on the hills, The shadow cast by the dead summer lies. But over it all, with restful calm, There lingers a dreamy, tender haze,
And the breeze is fragrant with stolen swee

Mementoes they of the summer days. Grandfather thinks of the years gone by-The spring time first of his merry youth-And then the summer of manhood's joys, When his heart grew warm with love and

"Ah, well," he murmers. "though that is gon And winter comes for the year and me, With sun in the sky, and sun in the heart, Why may not life still beautiful be?

Grandfather lies on the hillside brown-Kisses the spot where loving hands
Laid him down when his life was done.

And over the meadow, and on the hills

The breezes rustle and the sunbeams play.

Though the summer fragrance has nearly fled And winter is coming, cold and gray.

But still the charm of his sunny life Clings close to the lives he left behind; And we seem to hear his tender voice, And see the smile on his face so kind.

And now he sleeps in his quiet grave, The trees, so yellow and green and gold, Keep guard above him and seem to say: "His life was Love, though his years w

-Maud D. Brine, in Christian at Work.

#### FISHING FOR SHARKS.

#### Adventures of Three Men in the Indian Ocean.

"The Singapore Trading Company, Limited," was and is an organization owning half a dozen brigs and schooners which voyage among the islands of the Indian Ocean, and traffic for pepper, spices, cinnamon, beeswax, figs, rare woods, medicinal roots and herbs, etc. On one occasion-this was twenty years ago-this company received an order from Sydney, Australia, for a great quantity of sharks' brains. It seemed that some eminent quack doctor in the colony had made the discovery that sharks' brains was the great panacea the medical world had been looking for to cure all diseases. They were dried and then pulverized and mixed with a certain root, and, as silly as it may look to you, the people went wild over the new cure. I presume the quack had a corner on the root part of the cure, but he could not corner the me. As I rose up and advanced I caught other portion. Sharks are plentiful all about Australia, but they could not be rip from the lower side. She was from caught fast enough to supply the demand. The price during the height of and was a spice boat. She had a sinthe excitement was four dollars an gle mast and a lanteen sail, and during ounce for the dried brains, and seven a calm was pulled by oars. I ran back dollars an ounce for the mixture. The to my companion, and we crept forcraze lasted about seven months by which time the swindler had made his pile and was ready to skip. Then every body ridiculed every body else, and the price of sharks' brains dropped to fifty cents per pound, at which figure the Chinese used them for a banquet dish.

When the order was received at Singapore I was mate of a small schooner called the "Little Duke," and it was planned that I should be set ashore on some of the islands to the north of Singapore to Torres' Strait several times, and after a little talk I selected ient place for carrying out the purpose. There are seven of these islands in a group off the New Guinea coast. While the waters from the Straits of Malacca to those of Torres are really the Indian Ocean, they are laid down on maps and charts as different seas : Java, Flores, Banda and Arafura. We had once been cast away on the coast of South Aroo, and had found the waters almost alive with sharks. We knew it to be uninhabited, and about twenty miles long

by ten broad. Our outfit was very simple. I was to have a couple of men with me, and we of lances, and bedding and provisions. For firearms we had revolvers, and double-barreled shot-guns, and after a long and tedious voyage, during which we called at several islands, we finally cast anchor off South Aroo, and were safely landed on a sandy beach. The schooner was in haste to get away, and of sight. We were to be left on the island from fourteeen to twenty days. Near where we landed was what sailors call a rip-that is, a narrow channel between the main land and a sand bar. This channel was about sixty feet wide, fifteen or twenty deep, and open at both The sand bar was not over four feet above high tide, half a mile long, and not so much as a spear of grass grew upon it. We didn't have to look twice to see that this rip was our sharkof salt pork flung out resulted in a fight ticipated. We erected our tent in the edge of the forest, set up our windlass above high water, and next morning after landing were all ready to begin work. Our method of proceeding was very simple. Our windlass was a end and resting in crotchets. One end of the shark line was made fast to this and the hook at the other was baited

lass. While the two men turned I est, and that we would have no relief lance and jabbed him as he got near enough.

There may be spots where the shark is more numerous than off the New Guinea coast, but I doubt it. There was no waiting about the business of catching them. No sooner was the baited hook thrown in than a shark ground sharks, nor shovel-noses, but nine to fifteen feet in length, and terribly strong and fierce. An ordinary man would be snapped in two by one of a cracker. We had to secure the brains and spread them in the sun to dry, and first day was seventeen. We increased for four days maintained that figure. On the afternoon of the fourth day a which we got our water was about four hundred feet inland, and we had cut a path to it. We had seen a few snakes, but they seemed desirous of avoiding us were alarmed about them. On this afternoon, as one of my helpers went after water, he was struck by a snake lying in the tangle, and although he was back within five minutes, I could tell by his looks that he had received a deadly bite. In ten minutes he was rolling on the ground in agony, and in fifteen his body began to swell. While he had not seen the serpent, we had no doubt of its species. It is known in the East as the collar snake, and is found on all the islands in the Indian Ocean. It attains a length of two feet and has a white ring or collar about its neck. There is no more poisonous snake. In forty minutes from the time the man received the bite he was dead, and his body was a terrible sight

When we had buried our companion in the sands we loaded our guns with fine shot and went snake hunting. We killed a round dozen of the collar snakes between the tent and the spring, and felt assured that the firing would rid the neighborhood of any which had escaped us. They had probably been drawn that way by the scent of the blood and meat. The tragedy had upset us both, and neither was inclined to sleep that night. It was well that we were in wakeful mood. Ever since the Indian Sea was navigated by European vessels there has been more or less piracy. At this time almost every island had its boss wrecker, who was no better than a pirate. While not daring to attack a ship, if she was caught in distress it went hard with her. It was a quiet, starlight night, and I was sitting outside the tent while my comrade was lying down inside, when I caught a sound from the water which alarmed sight of a native craft stealing into the the Pindo Islands, to the north of us, ward on hands and knees to discover the object of the visit. Had the men been honest they would have been talking and singing. They would not have come into the rip had they not known of our presence, and the fact of their coming so quietly boded ill for us. The craft was grounded about 100 feet above us, and twelve or fifteen natives leaped

to look at.

out on the beach. When we had seen this much we turned to our tent, secured the three Australia to fill it. I had voyaged from guns and coarse ammunition, and took up our stations between the tent and the water. In five minutes we had South Aroo Island as the most conven- burrowed out our rifle pits and charged the guns with buckshot. It was not for us to open the fight. We could just make out the group of figures around the boat, and they would soon let us know whether they were friends or enemies. We had just got fairly settled when we saw the crowd stealing over the sands in the direction of the tent. All had spears and clubs, and their cautious movements proved them bent on mischief. When they had come up quite close to the tent they raised a loud yell and dashed forward, hurling their spears and swinging their clubs, and it was two or three minutes before took a tent, a lot of shark lines, a couple | they discovered that the tent was unoccupied. Then, as they huddled together, we opened fire. They were not more than sixty feet away, and the buckshot had to tell. There were screams, and shouts, and a stampede. All broke for the boat-all who were on their feet after our fire. Two or three men had been left in charge of the two hours after landing us she was out craft, and as soon as they heard the firing and yelling a panic seized them, and they pushed the boat off, sprang into her, and made off down the rip. Nine natives were thus left in the lurch. They raised a great outery, calling and commanding, but those in the boat did

not even reply. The situation was this: We had the fellows penned up on a neck of sand without cover, and we had firearms and they had none. I have no doubt we had been spied upon before they came ing ground. A dozen dorsal fins could to make the attack, and very likely be seen cutting the water, and a piece they believed there were three of us. They were afraid to attack us, and as in which a score of the monsters par- for surrender it was not to be thought of. In the five years I sailed among the islands I never knew a quarrel between white men and natives to terminate in a draw. One party or the other ran away or were wiped out. These wreckers had meant to butcher us. Had I roller, provided with a handle on either offered them terms, they would have refused. Had they captured us alive, they and flung out. When a shark was fast rifle-pits, we both realized that it was a ain't I high!"

we brought him in by turning the wind- question of the survival of the strongstood at the edge of the water with a until the last man was wiped out. We heard them chattering and cursing for an hour or so, the leader evidently seeking to work their courage up to the

attacking point, and then all was quiet. Daylight came at last, and what was our astonishment to discover that the nine had crossed the channel to the sand bar, leaving most of their weapons seized it and was fast. They were not on the main shore. We also soon discovered why they had braved the sharks the genuine man-eater, ranging from to reach that spot. The boat had run down the rip, circled around outside the surf, which was very light there, and attempted to land on the head of these fishes as easily as a boy bites into the bar. The fellows had swam over expecting to be taken off, but the craft had struck a rock and filled and sunk this made it slow work. Our catch the in fifteen feet of water. There must have been three men with her, for the this to twenty on the second day, and number on the bar was now twelve. The only explanation of why the sharks did not seize any of the nine was that sad calamity occurred. The spring at they had followed the boat out and around. Well, that was the situation, and no two men ever had a neater drop on a gang of cut-throats. They had their knives alone, while we had shotas much as possible, and none of us guns, and it would have been the easiest sort of work to bowl them over in succession by off-hand shots. By our volley when attacked we had killed three and wounded a fourth so that he could not leave the snot. That made the strength of the attacking party sixteen.

I could talk all the lingoes of the islands, and I asked the wounded man who they were and why they had attacked us. He said the boat was from the Pindos, and the name of her Captain was Abyan. They had attacked us for the sole object of plunder. The fellow had several buckshot in his left groin and others in his leg, and I told him he was fatally wounded.

"It was so written," he calmly replied. "Be so kind as to finish me."

"Kill you?" "Certainly. I would do as well by

"But I can not do it."

"Then I will. I waited for morning in hopes my friends would kill you, but as they have not, and as all must die, I will go first."

He had his naked knife in his hand, and before I could move to prevent he drew it across his throat, and two minutes later was dead. We now had the living to look out for. As I told you, it was only about sixty feet across the rip, and we could look right into their eyes. A more bloodthirsty dozen could not have been scraped together in the East. Had they been humbled by the situation I should have at least hoped to see them get away; but they were not. On the contrary, they were brazen and defiant. As soon as they saw us moving they uttered shouts of defiance and brandished their knives, and because we did not begin shooting they taunted us with cowardice.

Just what steps to take I did not know. I stood guard while my companion prepared breakfast, but there was little fear of any of them crossing the channel. The sharks had come in until they actually crowded each other, and out beyond the surf we could see tives saw the situation in all its dan- medicable languors. gers, but they continued defiant. I called to ask them why they had attacked us, as we had done them no harm and were not tresspassing upon their domain, and the leader shouted

"You are a dog! You are not fit to live! Yes, you are a dog and a coward! I have wet my hands in the blood of half a hundred white-faced dogs, and I am only sorry that I haven't your heart

to throw to these fishes!" "Well, what are you going to do?"

asked as I choked back my anger. "What is it to you, dog! Come! You are a coward. Now that it is daylight you tremble before us and dare not shoot! Ha! I believe you will run

away!" My companion was for killing them off at once, but I was more merciful. While I knew they thirsted for my blood, and would kill me if they got the chance, it seemed awful to shoot them down in their helpless situation. After breakfast we sat down opposite them with our guns in our hands, when those who had knives began to flourish them. and their taunts were renewed. The leader finally worked himself up to such a pitch of anger that he threw his knife across at me. It came whirling and whistling through the air, and entered the sand beside me. I replied with a snap shot which stretched him dead. His fall only enraged the others, and I had scarcely finished reloading when my companion said:

"Take care! They are going to try and swim the channel!

They scattered along the bar its full length, like skirmishers going to the front, and at a given signal all sprang into the water. Had there been no sharks we could have answered for every black head crossing the channel. By spreading out they hoped to distract the attention of the monsters, and reasoned that a portion of them would get over to attack us. But there were too many sharks. For about five minutes the sight was terrible. It seemed as if there were three or four sharks for every victim, and they fought over the feast like so many tigers. Not a man lived to make twenty strokes toward us. In ten minutes afte I fired my shot we were rid of the whole gang and ready to resume our labors, nor were

took us off .- N. Y. Sun. -It is told of a Connecticut woman who recently climbed Mont Blanc with a party of Americans that while the

#### ABOUT WHISPERS.

## A Vice That May Properly Be Called 'Coward's Weapon.

In making out a catalogue of crimes and vices, who would ever think of including Whispering? But in Sacred Scripture it stands eminent among mischiefs, deemed worthy of a disgraceful priority. It is a sign of malignity. "All they that hate me whisper against me." "A whisperer separateth chief friends." Yes, more effectually than open assault. The imagination is the most glorious and dangerous of faculties. By it love is kindled, and rising airily, soars through all realms of peace and delight. But by the same power may be evoked dark suspicions, cruel surmises and unsettling doubts.

A downright blow dealt at our friend only moves us toward him for his defense. But a whisper-the sidelong thrust of a suspicion, subtle, witching, provoking, that ye can not grasp and can not reject; that hovers with a nameless pain or dread about the object of your friendship--who can speak the cruelty, the wickedness of such a weapon? It is not the definite and presentable charges that separate friends. These can be tried, explored, settled. But the whispering intimations poison the soul without a chance for an anti-

"Where there is no whisperer, strife ceaseth." If men are open, frank, honest, there may be short quarrels, but no wrangling strifes. If one has cause of offense against any, let him go to him, and speak it out plainly, and that will end it. But if, instead, he goes to a confidential friend, and whispers it in his ear, and this friend whispers it to another, and they all whisper it together, of course a snarl is soon made in the threads that unite the friends

Whispering is a coward's weapon; it is a safe method of assassination; it is a way of killing a friend or foe, without taking risk or responsibility. It is like the fabulous air-gun that carries a deadly bullet without report or noise. Whisperers are the worst kind of poisoners. They poison, not the body, but the soul and heart. They scatter their words like impalpable dust of deadly poison, and all who inhale it are filled with its mischief and malignancy.

Give us an opened-faced enemy! We can honor him. His most wounding blows are not so provoking as the sly stabs of mean natures. You may parry the stroke of an honorable antagonist, or interpose some shield. But who can defend himself against a look, a wink, a shrug, a stealthy smile, a soft word, a whisper? They elude you. They dance like motes in the air, or fill it with invisible influence. The husband finds himself suspected of his wife; the wife abhors the dark suspicion that seems to over-shadow her soul, as if an evil spirit were above her, casting down a malign shadow. The brother and sister find sweet confidence melting away, nor know exactly who or how it fails. Confiding friends, and years-long companions fall from mutual faith, grow watchful, interprete with suspiciousness. And Love, through all its life and members, feels the beat of this subtheir dorsal fins by the score. The nattle poison, with strange pains and im-

> May Providence confound all nimble tongued whisperers!-N. Y. Ledger.

#### CARDINAL GIBBONS.

#### The Daily Life of the Head of the Catholic Church in America.

Cardinal Gibbons is one of the simplest of men in private life, casting off with his gorgeous robes of office the somewhat stately air of pompous hauteur used in performing the public functions of the church. The Cardinal lives at 410 North Charles street. The house is well within the confines of the fashionable quarter of the town, and fronts on Baltimore's Fifth avenue. The swell hotel of the town, the gorgeous town house of Robert Garrett, and the Maryland and University Clubs are all located within a half dozen squares of the place. The house itself is a plain but massive three-story structure, built of big blocks of pearl gray marble, and with the exception of a modern bow window, which projects from the second-story front, directly over the street door, is wholly without architectural adornment. The house stands a little back from the street, and is approached by a broad flight of steep stone steps. At either side of the building there is a broad patch of emerald turf, which is carefully excluded from public gaze by a high brick wall that completely surrounds the Cardinal's residence. Directly in the rear of the house towers the massive walls of the famous cathedral, which fronts on a badly paved side street.

Cardinal Gibbons is easily approached. His reception room is about twenty feet square, with high ceiling and side walls painted in dark tints. The floor is innocent of either carpet or rug, and, aside from a half-size painting of the "Virgin Mary," the walls are barren. There is a time-worn cross of marble on the plain shelf above the fire-place and another one on the oak center table. The Cardinal greets a visitor with a cordial smile and a hearty grasp of the hand. At first blush he appears to be a rather ordinary little man. The pallor of health on the smoothly-shaven face contrasts well with the somber black hues of his raiment. His figure is slight and apparently delicate. He is rather under the average height, and save for the head of iron-gray hair would impress one as decidedly youthful in his appearance. His clothing is black, of clerical cut. The only insignia of rank fused. Had they captured us alive, they would have lanced us off-hand, and been astonished at any protest. Lying in our them. she suddenly exclaimed. "Oh, nothing extraordinary in his appearance, save for a marvelous resemblance informer."

to another of Maryland's noted sons, Arthur Gorman. As the Cardinal engages in conversation the mannerisms and tricks of voice and action make him and the Senator counterparts of each other. Gorman has a way of looking straight from the unfathomable depths of steel-gray eyes, and so has the Cardinal. Both have the knack of being genial to the outsider, who, after a half hour's talk with either of them, comes away well pleased with their courtesy, but absolutely unable to remember a single valuable point in the conversation. Like the Senator, the Cardinal never refuses to be interviewed, but, as yet, no newspaper man has tied him down to a bold and

The Cardinal devotes the greater part of his time to the duties of his calling. The half dozen priests who live in the same house with him gravely affirm that he is as ascetic as the late Cardinal Guibert of Paris. In the seclusion of his bedroom he daily observes all the penances of asceticism. This room is poorly furnished. The floor is of oaken plank covered with a threadbare rug in the center. A common washstand, an ag d bureau, and a couple of straightback cane-bottomed chairs completes the furniture. At five o'clock every morning he is awake; at six o'clock he celebrates mass, sometimes at the central altar of the cathedral, but more often at his private altar in one of the upper rooms of the arch-episcopal residence. Walking is his favorite and almost his only recreation. He is an in-defatigable pedestrian. When he is not sitting in the reception room he is walking up and down the narrow brick pavement in the rear of the house and under the friendly shadow of the cathedral wall. It is here that his daily office is performed. When conversing with visitors the Cardinal's favorite position is leaning back in the comfortable embrace of an easy chair, with feet crossed and arms folded .- Baltimore Cor. N. Y. Sun.

#### SUNSTROKE IN SIBERIA.

#### Sand-Storms and Intense Heat in th Great Irtish Valley.

I laughed at a Russian officer in Omsk who told me that the heat in the valley of Irtish was often so intense as to cause nausea and fainting, and who advised me not to travel between elever o'clock in the morning and three o'clock in the afternoon, when the day was cloudless and hot. The idea of having a sunstroke in Siberia, and the suggestion not to travel there in the middle of the day, seemed to me so preposterous that I could not restrain a smile of amusement. He assured me, however, that he was talking seriously, and that he had seen soldiers unconscious for hours after a fit of nausea and fainting brought on by marching in the sunshine. He did not know sunstroke by name, and seemed to think that the symptoms which he described were peculiar effects of the Irtish valley heat, but it was evidently sunstroke that he had seen.

At the station of the Voroninskaya, in the middle of this parched desert, we were overtaken by a furious hot sand storm from the southwest, with a temperature of 103 degrees in the shade. The sand and fine, hot dust were carried to a height of a hundred feet, and passed us in dense, suffocating clouds, hiding everything from sight and making it almost impossible to breathe. Although we were riding in the storm, and not against it, I literally gasped for breath for more than two hours; and when we arrived at the station of Cheremshanka it would have been hard to tell, from an inspection of our faces, whether we were Kirghis or Americans-black men or white. I drank nearly a quart of cold milk, and even that did not fully assuage my fierce thirst. Mr. Frost, after washing the dust out of his eyes and drinking seven tumblers of milk, revived sufficiently to say: "If anybody thinks that it doesn't get hot in Siberia, just refer him to

At the station of Malo Krasnovarskava we left the Irtish to the right and saw it no more. Late that afternoon we reached the first foothills of the great mountain range of the Altai, and began the long gradual climb to the Altai station. Before dark on the following day we were riding through cool, elevated Alpine meadows, where the fresh green grass was intermingled with bluebells, from spires, gentians and delicate fringed pinks, and where the mountain tops over our heads were white, a thousand feet down with freshly fallen snow. The change from the torrid African desert of the Irtish to this superb Siberian Switzerland was so sudden and so extraordinary as to be almost bewildering .- George Kennan, in Century.

- An eccentric and domineering vicar at Barnaldswick, Yorkshire, Eng., attempted to run things all by himself. When a funeral procession reached the gates a short time afterward it found them locked, while the bells were ringing for a wedding. The grave was dug too shallow, and in a north and south position, and in attempting to lower the coffin the vicar and his boy let it fall with a crash to the bottom. He offered to dig a new grave, but the relatives concluded that he had done harm enough already, and the exercises were temporarily concluded.

-Over a bridge in Georgia is the following: "Any person driving over this bridge in a pace faster than a walk

#### Log Cabin Logic.

Brawn and Brain!
The powerful engine, with its wonderful propelling power, coupled to the long train full freighted with the richest fabrics of the intellectual looms of the centuries-what obstacles can stay the progress of this mighty force, when once under full steam

along life's highway?
The American with brawn and brain does not see the necessity for titles of nobility, does not care for elevation by descent, he can reach out and pluck the stars.

But with brawn or brain impaired, a man is badly handicapped in the mad race for success which is the marked characteristic of the present age.

The physical system is a most intricate

piece of machinery. It ought to be kept well regulated, so that it will work harmoniously in all its parts, then it is capable of an immense amount of work.

positive statement on any important It is said that a watch, if expected to keep perfect time, must be wound daily. It will not keep good time unless it "runs regular." More men break down because th don't "run regular" than for any other

It is claimed by physicians that few men are killed by hard work. It is to the irregularities of modern social life that the high death rate is due. Men burn their candle at both ends, then wonder why it burns out

so quickly.

The main thing in keeping the human machine in good working order is to keep the regulator all right. "The blood is the life," and sound health is assured so long as the blood flows through the veins a limpid

Regulate the regulator with Warner's Log Cabin sarsaparilla, the old fashioned blood purifier, prepared after the best formula in use by our ancestors in good old Log Cabin days, and with the vigor of brawn and brain which must ensue, in your life's lexicon you will find no such word as fail.

#### THE FIDGETY MAN.

#### An Individual That Bears a Close Resem-

Ars any of our readers unfortunate enough to number a fidgety man among their acquaintances? Have they ever been compelled to listen, with the most patient impatience, to his two-hourlong string of ailments and grievances? If they have, they will sympathize with us, when we say that a fidgety man is worse than a teething babymore unendurable than house cleaning, and only a spice better than a

fidgety woman. He's a very nice kind of an individual, nevertheless. You would, to hear him talk, that Father Job wasn't a circumstance to him, and that if all the saints and martyrs in the Prayer Book ever walked on one pair of legs, he was the possessor thereof! He has no sort of patience with the female fidgets; he looks down on them from a pinnacle of serene scorn!

On the whole he means well, but if his wife happen to be one of those meek souls who believe that the world will cease turning round unles their husbands stand by to oil the wheels and look after the valves, she had better be under a thousand-pound-weight millstone at once; the grinding process wouldn't be much worse, and is certainly would be quicker.

He never goes to bed without being firmly convinced that there is a robber somewhere in the house, and wakes up every body to inquire if there isn't a burglar under their beds or in their wardrobes. He makes the tour of the house regularly after the candles are all blown out, to burrow in the kitchen hes, lest the cook should have left spark of fire, and to see that the bolt are all fastened.

He endures more daily trials that you would conceive possible. The tailor never sends home his coat with the tails of a mathematically correct length, and the new boots invariably press upon his tenderest corn. If the morning paper doesn't arrive at just such a time, you would think that the whole created universe had come to a standstill. If a door creaks, he jumps. If the clock ticks loud, it destroys his comfort.

Nothing occurs in the domestic arena without his discovering it, and he takes exception to every thing. The flies buzz louder on his window panes, and take a sharper nip at his nose, than they do anywhere else; and if any dyspeptic dog in the neighborhood, after having eaten too many bones, indulges in a howl or two at ight, his peace is destroyed-and everybody's besides!

On washing days the smell of soapsuds makes him sick; on baking days the sound of rolling-pin and poundingmortar makes him nervous! Now he constitutes it his rule never to interfere with domestic details-of all things he detests a hen-hussy; but couldn't they have selected any other day for their kitchen orgies than the one on which he happens to remain at

No use telling him that Bridget didn't know he was in the house. Of course nobody takes any pains to consult his comfort. He guesses he isn't going to be choked to death in his own house, though. There goes that everlasting bell; he supposes old Grumble is coming to bore his life out again; if there's any thing in the world that drives him distracted, it is one of these people who are eternally finding fault. He wishes that man was at the bottom

"How do you do, Mr. Grumble? Delighted to see you. What a charity it is to drop in of an evening. My love, here is our dear Mrs. Grumble, tool This is an unexpected pleasure!"

And the company go away at eleven o'clock p. m., fully convinced that he is an angel upon earth, and that his wife ought to be the happiest woman the curtain.

We never could discover the precise end for which fidgety men and mosquitoes were created; but somehow one always reminds us of the other-N. Y. Ledger.

THE sportsman may lead an idle

Issued every Thursday.

## Official Paper of Chase County.

DEMOCRTIC TICKET.

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

At Large- J. L. Grider and Joon C. Sher-First District-B. A Seaver, of Doniphan Second District-C. E. Benton, of Allen untv. Tuird District-E. A. Scammon, of Cher-

#### 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. FOR AUDITOR. W. H. WILLHOITE, Of Miama County. FOR TREASURER, Wm. H. WHITE, Of Moriis County. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL C. F. DIFFENBACHER, Ot Barton County. SUPERINTENDENT OF 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.

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET For Representative, J. W. STONE.

Constables, Thomas Sharp and Albert

Heiry Hawkins; treasurer, Frank Lalog; justices of the peace, D.B. Smith and Dr. W. M. Rich; constables, M. E. Seif and P. L Ship-

JAMES C. BLAINE ON LOW TARIFF.

From Blaine's "Twenty Years in Congress." The tariff of 1846 was yielding profits? abundant revenue, and the business. But t abundant revenue, and the business. But they say this tax is collected of the country was in a flourishing in such a way the farmer and wage condition. Money became very aiundant after the year 1846; large enterprises were undertaken, speculations were prevalent, and, for a considerable period, the prosperity denied to you, would you count it right? For instance, if the government and had control of the Government, and had are the free trade 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 among 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 candi dates. 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 SONDITION, WHICH CON-PRONTS US—NOT A THEORY.—Grover Cleveland.

The following is from the Star and

Kansan, of Independence: At the Republican meeting here last Saturday, August 18th, General Rice, of the Fort Scott Monitor, promised that if Humphrey was elected governor, Professor Canfield should be dismissed from the State University, because as political economy he tenches the principles of that science, segardless of the Republican party's opposition to tariff reform. Professor Canfield has a great many friends all over the state who will warmly resent bank notes that are given by the west-one day to gid fyur thousand pounds, a ratio of the tariff, so that the tax which is necessary to be raised to run the exprise of a yard of muslin or a yard of prints, whether it took a week to spin three pounds of cotton, or three thousands in the same length of time?

Does it make any difference in the price of a yard of muslin or a yard of prints, whether it took a week to spin three pounds of cotton, or three thousands in the same length of time?

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Does

fountain of love; through John Hab-berton, Budge explains; Hafiz pre-sents a Persian song; Sir Matthew Hale gives counsel to his children; Haliburton, Sam Slick's opinion of Britishers; Hallam treats of mediæ-val booksellers and early copyrights; Alex. Hamilton, of the necessity of a national bank; John Hancock gives his oration on the Boston massacree; his oration on the Boston massacree;
Bret Harte, a number of characteristic stories; Nathaniel Hawthorne occupies 33 pages, and his son. Julian, 4 pages; Hegel, German philosopher, is given 7 pages, and Heine, the poet, 13 pages; Patrick Henry speaks of abolishment of slavery, and George Herbert sings of Paradise. Even this list does not adequately illustrate the variety, since from it are omitted Rider Haggard, sensational novelist, and Helmholtz, popular scinovelist, and Helmholtz, popular scientist, and so the list might be continued. The work is, emphatically, one for every home library. It is handsomely got up, and being sold at Alden's characteristic Literary Revo lution price, of 50 cents a volume, it is easily within the reach of every lover of good literature. Address the publisher for his free catalogue. John B. Alden 393 Pearl st., N. Y. or 218 Clark st., Chicago.

SOME MORE QUERIES

BY A REPUBLICAN.

What modes, if any, do the manufacturers, capatalists, railroad cor-

these illegitimate profits would place and retire? Does he not try to indred the door of every retail west his money where it will be the merchant, and a farmer would buy a least trouble, so that he can take life ure created by sectional issues? dkington.

COTTONWOOD PROPLE'S TICKET.

For trustee. C. N. Moody; clerk.

For trustee. C. N. Moody; clerk.

The first mortgage on farm land that he would have to pay the colthat he would have the colthat he would have to pay the colthat he would have to pay the colthat he would have the colth

earner do not know or realize when they pay it; is it then an exactly square deal? If the government should pass a law granting certain privileges to your neighbor which are denied to you, would you count it right? For instance, if the government should give your neighbor which aredenied to you, would you count it right? For instance: If which aredenied to you, would you count it right? For instance: If which aredenied to you, would you count it right? For instance: If which aredenied to you, would you count it right? For instance: If which aredenied to you, would you count it right? For instance: If which aredenied to you, would you count it right? For instance: If which aredenied to you, would you count it right? For instance: If which aredenied to you, would you count it right? For instance: If which are dealer and not the 45 per count it right? For instance: If which are dealer and not the 45 per count it right? For instance: If which are dealer and not the 45 per count it right? For instance: If which are dealer and not the 45 per count it right? For instance: If which are dealer and not the 45 per count it right? For instance: If which are dealer and not the 45 per count it right? For instance: If which are dealer and not the 45 per count it right? For instance: If which are dealer and not the 45 per count it right? For instance: If which are dealer and not the 45 per count it right? For instance: If which are dealer and not the 45 per count it right? For instance: If which are dealer and not the 45 per cent. tariff causes steel rails to be at the with a 45 to witness two wars? Will we witten to witness two wars? Will the trouble now existing between capital and labor of the county surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Diamond Creek township, on Monday. It is to to be like the War of the Roses?

It is the nor or the township, on Monday. It is to to be like the War of the R

pay to harvest, after the people had aided the railroad company by dona-tions of acres of our public lands?

hundred million of dollars from the operation of tariff laws? Is it leger-demain? Is it enchantment? Does it act like the charms of the medicine man who sits in his teppe and by his magic wand, which is composed in part of all the horrible and repulsive rentiles and savage beasts, such as repulsive rentiles and savage beasts, such as many have exagerated the dangers spoken of; it may have been an unduly excited imagination, a phantom, a series of wild and fitful fancies and vagaries. Perhaps it would have been better to have never thousand to one? snakes teeth, rattles, bear claws, eagle beak's, lizzard heads, teeth of the dead man etc.? And does the medicine man sit and wave this magic wand to warn off the evil spirite, to

The Chase County Courant. Georgia militia and author of a confederate geography, the Democratic press of this state, should keep Rice's press of this state, should keep Rice's the may show his power to his superball. What is the means employed by

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, 88

Couounty of Chase of County Clerk, Oct. 2nd, 1888.

What is the means employed by threat prominently before the people from now until election.

Mr. Humphrey sat on the platform when this speech was made, and by his silence endorsed the statement.

A literary enterprise which may well be ranked as one of the greatest in threat prominently before the people from now until election.

A literary enterprise which may well be ranked as one of the greatest in the may show his power to his superstition's followers, and by their wild and weird chants and incantatations make them believe he has power over the dark and evil spirits of the air, and can drive them away? Is this the means employed by our manufacturers to secure cheap labor? Do they send their agents to Europe to encourage emigration? Do they tell those people that we have a fine climate, a fine country, and do they quote them fictitious prices for by charms and incantations, or is it.

The names included in the list of this high tariff tax that the govern- them? Is not the bargain begun on The names included in the list of ninety-five eminent authors represented in Vol. X, serve to illustrate the scope and popular character of the work. Nationalities represented, are:Italian, Brench, Scottish, German, American, Swiss, English, Persian, Canadian and Irish. Each author is dollar tax? Supposing there was a country be in if we ever have half American, Swiss, English, Persian, Canadian and Irish. Each author is presented in a concise and brightly written biographical sketch, following which is a specimen of his or her writing, translated into English, if a foreign author. Guiceiardini writes the same price, as before the tax levy? Third District—E. A. Seammon, of Cherokee county.

Fourth District—John E. Watrous, of Coffey county.

Fifth District—W. C. Buchanan, of Frank-lin county.

Sixth District—W. D. Covington, of Phillips county.

Swenth District—B. F. Milton, of Ford County.

Sheep the county county county county.

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Sheep the county county.

Sheep the county coun 25 per cent of 25 per cent in the increase of values on the necessaries of life which he purchases?

Do not manufactures become millionaires in a few short years? Is it crime and degredation, go hand in not legislation of their own asking that makes the circumstances by which they accumulate fabulous fortunes in a few short years? For tunes in a few short years? every new enterprise started do they not petition Congress to assist them by special legislation? Is their favor granting an almost exclusive franchise without remuneration to the whole territory of the United States? And do they after securing the special advantages draw millions of dollars from the farmers? And in what shape do the illegitimate profits come back to the farmer? Does it come back as a harbinger of peace. bringing glad tidings of joy, hope and prosperity? Does it come like the evaporation which takes place from the great lakes and the Gulf of Mexico, and is wafted by currents of air and is condensed and the effects of which brings abundant crops and

with them comes presperity? Or, does it come back to the farmer like a scourge, a black pall, a blight or mildew which blasts his hopes and turns his joys into sorrows? Does it come back in the shape oft a mort-gage on the farm, and does the farmer have to pay 8 per cent. commission and 7 per cent. interest? Is not one-twelfth of the original loan paid in the first place taken out as commission, and on account of the con-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.
For County Commissioner, 2nd Dist.
H. S. F. DAVIS.
TOWNSHIP TICKETS.
DAZAAR PEOPLE'S TICKET.
For Frustee, John Nichols; for Treasurer, Francis Perkins; for Clerk,
P. J. Heeg; for Justices of the Peace,
G. W. Ha; and D. W. Mercer; for Constables, Thomas Sharp and Albert

ufacturers, capatalists, railroad corporations, etc., use to convert the not convert the first place taken out as commission, and on account of the constitution whistion, and on account of the constitution whist in the first place taken out as commission, and on account of the constitution whisting in the first place taken out as commission, and on account of the constitution whisting in the first place taken out as commission, and on account of the constitution whist in the first place taken out as commission, and on account of the constitution whisting the first place taken out as commission, and on account of the constitution whisting the first place taken out as commission, and on account of the constitution whisting the first place taken out as commission, and on account of the constitution whisting the first place taken out as commission, and on account of the constitution whisting the first place taken out as commission, and on account of the constitution whisting the first place taken out as commission, and on account of the constitution whisting the first place taken out as commission, and on account of the constitution whisting the time of the original loan in the first place of the constitution of the toric mand the constitution whisting the time the first place of the constitution on the blate of the constitution whisting the time time the first place of the scenes of the passing panorams of our national legistation for the last twenty-six years and producer?

For frustee, John Nichols; for Treasurer, Francis Porkins; for Clerk,
P. J. Heeg; for Justices of the Peace,
G. W

that he would have to pay the coltion agent of the trusts at the door his illegitimate profits, and the farmer says to the agent, how much? \$4, sir is this not too high? No! we have special privileges.

Is there not 20 per cent., and over of illegitimate profits on groceries, and does the average farmer pay about \$40 a year of these illegitimate profits?

But they say this tax is collected in such a way the farmer and wage tearner do not know or realize when the want to separate the grain that one know or realize when the want of 1812? Was it 36 years from the day of July, 1888, a pettion, signed by war of 1812 to the war of 1848? We are not fatalists but if we have trouble in this country, may it not be a coincidence? What will be the cortion of things thirty-six years from 1861?

What is the significance of the forming of all laborers into unions? What is the result on the other hand with the combination of capital to contract not only capital but to protect itself against competition?

But they say this tax is collected in such a way the farmer and wage the profits?

But they say this tax is collected in such a way the farmer and wage the profits of 1812 to the war of 1812? Was it 36 years from the same of 1812 to the war of 1812? Was it 36 years from the war of 1812? Was it 36 years from the war of 1812? Was it 36 years from the war of 1812? Was it 36 years from the war of 1812? Was it 36 years from the war of 1812? Was it 36 years from the war of 1812? Was it 36 years from the war of 1812? Was it 36 years from the war of 1812? Was it 36 years from the war of 1812? Was it 36 years from the war of 1812? Was it 36 years from the war of 1812? Was it 36 years from the war of 1812? Was it 36 years from the war of 1812 to the war of 1812 to the war of 1812 to the war of 1812? Was it 36 years from the war of 1812? Was it 36 years from the day of July, 1888, a pettition, signed by war of 1812? Was it 36 years from the day in such a way the farmer and wage If you want to separate the grain tect itself against competition?

earner do not know or realize when from the chaff do you take a water Many of us have lived long enough

special privileges to your neighbor which aredenied to you, would you count it right? For instance: If the government should give you a neighbors the privilege of taking a certain amount of corn from your crib, would you not think it it right that you should know when they took the corn and how much?

In times past has the farmer's wheat in Kansas rotted on the ground wheat in Kansas rotted on the ground wheat in Kansas rotted on the ground the farmer remember two or three went to his hardware is special privileges to your neighbor which are decline as there not now going on all over this broad land, a mental revolution?

Will it become a trial of strength in deadly conflict? Ought we not, under the circumstances, to be tolorent with our neighbors when they on the day appointed or the said road was not viewed in deadly conflict? Ought we not, under the circumstances, to be tolorent with our neighbors when they express their opinions, and if we can be a such as the farmer's think they are wrong appeal to their reason, educate their understanding, and not ride rough shod over their dieas?

In political matters ought we not this broad land, a mental revolution?

Whereas the said road was not viewed to on the day appointed or the day appointed or the day appointed or the said road and if we can the interest of the said road and if we can the circumstances, to be tolorent with our neighbors when they express their opinions, and if we can the farmer remember two or three this broad land, a mental revolution?

In the said road was not viewed to enter the circumstances, to be tolorent with our neighbors when they are the said road was not viewed the circumstances.

In merchant, bought nails, took them to carefully study the issues between home and he made a mistake in drive the two great factors—capital and la-

Canfield has a great many friends all over the state who will warmly resent such a threat. One member of the reception committee here when Rice smade that statement is reported to have thrown down his badge and left the platform, declaring that if such was the programme he should vote for John Martin. Unless Humphrey disclaims the purpose attributed to him by the valorous general of the same who will warmly resent bank notes that are given by the west-bank not gid four thousand pounds?

Should not the cost of production

A literary enterprise which may well be ranked as one of the greatest and, for the mass of intelligent readers, one of the most important of the century, is the publication of Alden's Cyclopedia of Universal Literature.

The mode that is taken to fill our treasury to overflowing? Is it done they quote them fictitious prices for wages in this country? Do they encourage them to come by securing cheap transportation? When they clothing, etc?

How is it about the other part of manufacturers there ready to hire How is it about the other part of manufacturers there ready to hire

Do not the most densely popula-ted countries have the more paupers and the more misery? Do famine. pestilence and those sister scourges' or is not the opposite the truth?

What are the relations of labor and capital to-day? What should they be? Should they not be mutually allied and go hand in hand together? Should they not be bound together by ties akin to those of almost sacred character? Should they not be rocked in the same cradle and nursed at the same breast? Should not each go through life mutually assisting and protecting the other? Does not each owe the other their confidence. esteem, friendship and assistance? But what are their relations? Are

they in harmony with one another, or is the opposite their positions?

Does a bitter fued exist between pital and labor to-day? Is not one asping the other sullen, revengeful and morose? Do manufacturers reduce the price of wages? Do their men strike and does not bloodshed frequently follow? Is not the law powerless in many cases to protect life and property? Are both parties envirely free of blame? Do we find capital combined, employing imported labor on one hand, and labor combined on the other hand demanding really more at times than is justifiable? Who will win? Is not capital very near our legislative halls—labor a long way off?

to carefully study the issues between aided the railroad company by donations of acres of our public lands?

Some claim that the tariff is not a tax, perhaps not, but if it is not a tax, how does it come that the United States gets between two and three hundred million of dollars from the operation of tariff laws? Is it leger-peration of tarif

penned these thoughts. Perhaps an overloaded stomach has brought on indigestion which produced the flitting fancies of a disordered brain,

But to be more serious, ought we

MONEY TO LOAN

ILANDS OR IMPROVED

HAND LOANS MONEY.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

ap27-lyr

AND LOANS MONEY.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

If you want money

MONEY TO LOANS

MONEY.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

If you want money

Notice is hereby given that on the 2nd day of October, 1888, a petition signed by E T Baker and 18 others was pre-sented to the Board of County Commissented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county 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 Cotonwood Falls and Matfield Green road at the corner of the cemetery.

Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following

missioners 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 Bazuar township, on Friday the 23rd day

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION OF THE TIME OF

# Holding A General Election

State, District, County and Township Officers,

STATE OF KANSAS, County of Cha\*e. State of Kansas to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Know ye, 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 Governor. One Lieutenant-Governor. One State Auditor.
One State Treasurer.
One State Attorney-General.
One State Superintendent of Public Intraction.

struction,
One Associate Justice of the State Su-preme Court.
One member of Congress from the 4th Dis-

One member of Congress from the 4th District.
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 Instruction.
One Commissioner 2nd District, being falls Township
One Trustee, one Treasurer, one Clerk, two Justices of the Peace and two Constables in each Township, except Diamoud Creek Township, where there shall be three Justices of the Peace aud three Constables.
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

## ROAD NOTICE.

TATE OF KANSAS, | ss.

County of Chase | Ss. Office of County Clerk, Oct 1st, 1888. Notice is hereby given, that on the 9th

#### ROAD NOTICE.

Chase County.

Office of County Clerk, Oct. 1, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of Oct., 1888, a petition, signed by A W Parks and 34 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State storesaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Beginning at the south west corner of section seventeen (17) township twenty-one (21), range six (6) east; thence north on section line or as near thereto as practicable to the intersection of the Cedar Point, Homestead and Matfield Green roads.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: David Sauble, A B Emerson and E W Pitkston as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road in Gedar township, on Thursday, the 15th 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 County County County County Survey of the Board of County Commencement of Said proposed road in Gedar township, on Thursday, the 15th day of Nov. A. D. 1888, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

hearing.

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

JOHN B. SHIPMAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH C. WATERS

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

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

THOS. H. CRISHAM 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 Karsas; in the Supseme 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.

STATE OF KANSAS, | SS

STATE OF KANSAS, Chase County, Clerk, Oct., 1st, 1888

Chase County, Office of County Clerk, Oct., 1st, 1888

Notice is hereby given. that on the 1st day of Oct., 1888, a petition, signed by William Pipper, and 26 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforeald, praying for the location and vacation of certain roads described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the northwest corner of section (28) twenty-eight, townstip (19) nineteen, range (6) six east; thence south on the section line as near as practicable to the southwest corner of said section (28) twenty-eight; thence west on the section line as near as practicable to the southwest corner of section (29) twenty-nine, township (19) nineteen, range (6) six east.

Also to vacate that portion of road No (108) one hundred and eight known as the J P P Park road, that is in section (29) twenty-nine, township (19) nineteen, range (6) east.

Whereupon the said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Hugh Griffis, Wm Maxwell and Robt Brash'as viewers, with instructions to meet in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Diamand Creek tponwednesday the 14th 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.

[L. S.]

County Clerk.

County Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wm. H. HOLSINGER.

-DEALER IN-

E.A. KINNE, Sheriff. HARDWAPE, STOVES ARD

TIPWARE,

FARM MACHINERY & WIND

MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps,

PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND

FITTINGS,

W. H. HOLSINGER.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

Headquurtert for Livery Rigs. Livery, Feed & Sale Stable, JAS. C. ATKINSON, MANACER.

You must get your rig from the Red Front Stable. 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.

Horses well trained, and know just what to-do, Either for a business trip or a Rankaboo; And the blacks and bays and sorrels and grays, Are speedily hitched for the party that pays.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. 8 vertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising suntracts may be made for it. IN NEW YORK.





THIS preparation, without injury, removes Freck-les, Liver-Moles, Pimples, Black-Heads, Sunburn and Tan. A few applications will render the most stubbornly red skin soft, smooth and white. Viola Cream is not a paint or powder to cover defects, but a remedy to cure. It is superior to all other preparations, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction. At druggists or mailed for 50 cents. Prepared by G. C. BITTNER & CO., Sold by C. E. BAIT.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS., THURSDAY, OCT, 25, 1888

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Pros

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

Terms-per year, \$1.50 each in advance; atterthree months, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

#### ADVERTISING RATES.

	lin.	2 in.	3 in.	bin.	% col.	1 eot
2 weeks 8 weeks 4 weeks 2 months	1.50 1.75 2.00 3.00 4.00	2.00 2.50 3.00 4.50 6.00	3 00 3 25 5 25 7 50	4 50 5 00 8 50 11 00		15.00 17.00 25.00 32.50 55.00

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 advertiseming their goods.

#### LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Subscribe for the COURANT. "Legate is coming," but he fails to Mr. and Mrs. Drew.

Mr. L. M. Swope is now located at Mc Pherson. Mr. Ed. Pratt has moved back into

his own house, "Campbell is coming." and he fails to materialize. Mr. C. M. Baldwin has built an ad-

dition to his residence. Ice, about & of an inch thick 28th.

Mr. E. F. Holmes has put an upright piano into his parlor. Dr. J. L. Otterman has moved into the J. V. Moore residence.

Mr. E. Bruce Johnston has returned from his visit in Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. R. M: Stroud, of Kansas City, were in town, Saturday.

Mrs. Frank Chapman, of Ohio, wil spend the winter in this county. Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Gandy returned from their visit at Council Grove.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Johnston have returned from their visit in Ohio. Mr. Jesse L. Kellogg has purchased the billiard hall of Mr. A. Ferlet.

Mr. C. H. Golden, of Strong City went to Kansas City, Friday night. Mr. L. T. Drake has moved into one of Mr. George George's houses. Mr. J. J. Davidson, of Strong City.

has returned from a trip to Mexico. Mr. Geo. Cosper, of Bazaar, had a valuable horse to die, last Tuesday.

Dr. C. E. Hait is building an addition to one of his houses on Pine st. Mr. M. E. Hunt, of Clements, has gone on a business trip to Minnesota. Mr. "Boom" Smith has returned from Wichita county, for the winter. Miss Luella Pugh and Miss Shee han were down to Emperia, Saturday.

Mrs. Perrigo, of Matfield Green has gone on a visit to her son at Chi-Capt. Chadwick, of Clements, has

returned from his visit in Pennsyl-Mr J. S. Doolittle went to Kaasas City, last Sunday, to buy up stock at the appointed times and places.

Mr, and Mrs. D. Y. Hamil are visit-ing the parents of Mrs. Hamil, in

you to be there. Bazaar, a daughter.

Mr. Edgar Jones, of Larned, was in town, last week, visiting his sister, Mrs. J. H. Doolittle.

Miss Stella Kerr, who is attending school in Emsoria, spent Saturday day, from a Democratic standpoint.

The Catholic fair in Strong City, will be held October 29, 30 and 31, next week; don't forget it.

Messrs. J. H. Murdock and

Mr. N. H. Rathburn, of Weston,

Mr. S. D. Breese, of this city. has taken a position in the store of Mr. B. F. Talkington, at Matfield Green. Mrs. Vetter and her daughter,

Mr. John Lee and daughter, bound, as it were, while he was reciting the many wrongs under which the masses of the people labor for the benefit of the moneyed barons of the England.

his cigar factory into the old photo-graph gallery building, north of the court-house.

Oak stoves, twelve and fourteen dollars, at Gillett's hardware Court-house.

Mr. Eugene Vetter got in, yester-day morning, from the west part of the State, where he had been for several months

One week from next Tuesday will be election day, and don't forget to vote for both the constitutional amendments.

The youngest one of the Fent girls, who were sent to the Insane Asylum, has recovered her sanity and was sent home, Sunday.

Mr. W. C. Giese has had a sign post erected in front of his blacksmith shop, and has put a very handsome new sign on it

There were 159 tons of hay burned on the Guthrie ranch, on Peyton creek, last week, by the careless setting out of fire guards.

Messrs. L. W. Heck, Harry Clifford, Chas. Harder and Heinie Arndt re-turned, Fridat, from their hunting expedition in the Indian territory. Miss Agnes Tracey, of Strong City,

who came from Kansas City to attend the funeral of her brother John, will remain with her parents a short

Messrs. Ed. Pratt, J. C. Farrington, M. M. Young, J. G. Burton, R. E. Maloney, J. R. Blackshere and W. E. limmons were down to Emporia,

A report has been in circulation here for several days that Burt Rob-inson, (colored), formerly of this county, was recently killed in a gam-bling saloon in Texas.

Dr. S.L. Kerr, of El Paso, Ill., brother of Messrs. Geo. and J. M. Kerr, who was on his way to Washington, Kansas, to see a patient, last week, stopped off here to visit his brothers whom he had not seen for 20 years.

Mr. W. C. Giese presented Mr. A. Ferlet, proprietor of the Union Hotel, with a very finely made and arranged horse shoe, the other day, inscribed "W. C. Giese presented to A. Ferlet, 1888." Mr. Giese presented Dr. W. H. Cartter with a duplicate of the

At a meeting of the Democratic Central Committee of the 24th District, composed of Marion, Morris and Chase counties, held at Fifth Avenue Hotel, Emporia, Monday afternoon, October 22, instant, the candidacy of O. H. Drinkwater, the candidate the Union Labor party, was endorted

There will be a necktie, basket festival held in the G. A. R. hall, at Elmdale, Friday night, October 26, 1888, for the benefit of the S. of V. There will also be a cake sold, with a \$2.50 ring in it. Singing and speaking benefit of the S. of V. fore supper. Every one is cordially invited to attend

G. W HADDEN, Secretary. Is it a scheme of the Republicans in to speak in different localities in this county, to draw a crowd to listen to local speakers! Hon. James F. Legate and Adjt. Gen. Campbell were advertised to speak in the county, last week and neither one put in an appearance

We have been requested to state man of their number to take up a col-Don't fail to be at the Catholic fair lection to furnish Pete Auderson. at Strong City, next week, it will pay both arms in a premature blast, the Born, on Wednesday, October 17, money to be put in bank to pay for said arms, when they work satisfac-

Dr. J. W. Stone, Messrs. S. E. Yeo-man — Harbour and W. E. Tim-mons addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting, at Balch school-house, last Saturday evening, on the issues of the and Sunday at home.

Mrs. J. K. Warren, of Bazaar townshir, has returned from a six week's visit at Cleveland, Ohio.

The Catholic fair in Strong City, will be held October 29, 30 and 31, next week; don't forget it.

day, from a Democratic standpoint. The three former gentlemen will address the people, at Toledo, Tuesday evening, October 30; at the Veburg school-house, on the evening of November 2, and at Wonsivu, on the evening of November 3. Every one, especially the ladies, is invited to at-

P. Albertson have gone to New Mexico, to look at some cattle.

Dr. Ralph Dean, of Sedwick county, is in this county, this week, attending some patients he has here.

The greatest event of the season—Chas. Kirk & Co., Uncle Tom's Cabin will play in Pratt's Music Hall, Cottonwood Falls, one night only, Tuesday, October 30. This Company gives a complete rendition of the Mo., was the guest, last week, of his half brother, Mr. J. L. Cochran.

Mr. S. D. Breese, of this city, has

According to aenouncement, a Dem ocratic pole was raised at Clements, Tuesday afternoon, and the Ameri-Mrs. Vetter and her daughter,
Emma, returned home, Saturday
morning, from their visit at Erie, Pa.

Miss Jennie A. Holmes returned
home, Saturday morning, from a seven
weeks' visit with relatives in Michdate for Congressman, was there and Mr. A. F. Harrison, from Western Kansas, has moved into the Kelly house, in the southwest part of town.

There will be a fair held in Sttong City, October 29, 30 and 31, for the benefit of the Cotholic church, of that place.

Mr. John Lee and daughter, Mr. John Lee and daughter, in the many wrongs under which the long the many wrongs under which the

east.

TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

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

Address of welcome, Miss Jessie Response, J. C. Davis.
Paper—How shall 1 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. Recess. Paper-How to secure the co-opera-

tion of the school board and parents— W. J. White.
Discussion, W. H. Albertson and A.

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

Discussion, D. A. Ellsworth and J.

J. C. DAVIS, Secretary.

CLOSING OUT. 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 Timmons were down to Emporia, Monday.

Mr. S. P. Drew and wife and son, Johnnie, of Pan Handle, Texas, will start home, to-day, after a week's visit with Mrs. N. A. Dobbins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Drew.

A report has been in circulation.

#### half price, sep20tf. CEDAR POINT ITEMS.

school house, at 11, a. m., the 28th, and at Cedar Point, at 7:30. p. m., the 28th.

Mrs. Marcell and Mrs. Walker, mother and sister of the late Mrs. Geo. O. Hildebrand, of Strong City, have gone to Neodesha, the home of the latter, where Mrs. Marsell will remain this winter.

Dr. S.L. Kerr, of El Paso. Ill learning a butcher shop here.

S. F. Bielman is running a butcher shop here.

We need a shoemaker.

Mr. F. P. Cochran, of Cottonwood Falls, made a speech here Thursday night, and the people of this place think he might as well stayed at home for they think he lost more votes than he gained.

FOR SALE.

A private have

A private bank, established in 1880, including building, lot, fixtures, vault, large safe, everything complete, in Elmdale, Chase county, Kansas, a good business point; only bank in the place. Good demand for money. Fine shipping point. I am about to retire from business. For terms apply to E. STOTTS. E. STOTTS, Elmdale, Kansas.

TEACHESS' EXAMINATION. There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates, held at the school-house in Cottongood Falls, on Saturday, October 27, 1888, beginning at 8 o'clock, a. J. C. DAVIS, Co. Supt.

FALLS TOWNSHIP BOARD Will meet in the basement of Chase County National Bank, in Cottonwood falls, on the last Monday in October, to audit claims against the township. All Road Overseers are hereby notified to be present. R. E. MALONEY, Trustee.

#### BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Giese & Krenz are buying old iron at 15 and 25 cts. per hundred pounds. Gillett has the best stoves on the

wood Falls, and will sell them cheap.

sep20tf hearse in the county. Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood

Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefert-igte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezi-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 creek.

## ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, | 88

Chase county. Ss

Chase county. Office of County Clerk, Oct. 1st, 1888. Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of Oct., 1888, a petition, signed by G w Yesger and 30 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners 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 Kuhi and Yesger road, about 20 rods south of the northwest corner of section 30, township 20 range 8 east; thence in a southeast direction until it intersects the Kuhi and Yesger 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 Kuli and Yesger road between the points of comencement and ending of the above described road.

Whereupon said board of county com-

Whereupon said hoard of county com-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.
By order of the Board of County Commis
sioners.

#### ROAD NOTICE.

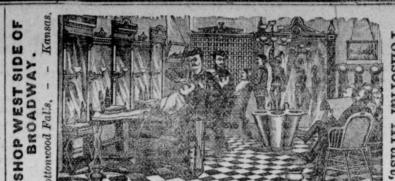
STATE OF KANSAS, St. Chase County, St. St. 1888.

Office of 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 follows, viz:

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

Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Arch Miller, W G



# RITNER'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. SHORT-HAND INSTITUTION, → AND →

## ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL.

Is the Standard Institution and the largest in the West. Full information, catalogue, terms, etc., sent free. Short-hand by mail a specialty. Send twenty-five cents for Primer and three trial lessons. Address P. RITNER,

A. M., President. ST. JOSEPH. MISSOURI.

# 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.

# MIEN'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 market, which he will sell from two is laying in store a much larger stock than ever before, to accommothis county to advertise their big guns to four dollars less than any other date which, we have been obliged to provide more shelf room, and house in the county. oct11-tf. | make other improvements about our store. In men's suits we need Cash paid for chickens and eggs, at only say that we have one for every man in the county. If you want Wm. Hillert's shoe factory. jy19-tf a Burmese suit, we have a very full line of Scotch Cheviots, which for Brown & Roberts have all the furni- durability and neatness in appearance are unexcelled. Also in busiture and undertaking goods in Cotton- ness 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 Millinery and Hairdressing done at reasonable rates by Mrs. G. Oliver. Opposite Pratt's Music Hall, on Main less variety, and at prices that will please the closest buyer. In furstreet nishing goods we have a very durable line in every department. Our Brown & Roberts have the only under wear embraces everything from the good values at 50 cents to earse in the county. feb16-tf the finest grades in imported goods. We show all the novelties in neck wear and lovers of fashion cannot tail to be suited. Our line of flannel 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 and boys' overcoats. In boots and shoes as in other lines, we lead in 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.

> Patton and W P Evans as viewers, with ration and W P Evans as viewers, with instructions to meet, in compilition with the County Surveyor, at the poit of commencement in Bazaar 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,
>
> L. S. County Clerk.

# ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS,

County of Chase
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 Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as tollows, viz:
Commencing at a point on the line becertain road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at a point on the line between section four (4), in township nimete 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 towns ip 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 -69 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 missioners appointed the following named persons, viz: S E Yeoman, Wm Pierman 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,

all parties a hea ing.

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.

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 polis on elelection day.

J. W. STONE. T. M. BANK

STONE & ZANE, Physicians and Surgeons.

Office in Central Drug Store. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

A. M. CONAWAY.

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. iyl1-ff

DR. R. M. WILSON,

Having just returned from the Indian Territory, will remain in our midst for several months and will guarantee a permanent cure of all

CHRONIC DISEASES.

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.

Lar Office, in Newman Block, Strong City, Kansas.

NEW DRUGS



THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON,

ELMDALE, KANSAS

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

HIS OLD STAND, WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL

ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN

TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

MARTIN HEINTZ. Carpenter & Builder.

Reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Fearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. 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

amendment to section one, article eight, of the constitution, by striking out the word "white."

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of 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 Kausas 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, shall 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-cight, for their approval or rejection. Those yoting 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 yoting 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 be received and said vote shall be taken, counted, canvassed, and returns thereof made, in the same manner and in all respects as is provided by law, in cases of the election of representatives in the legislature.

Sec. 3, This resolution shall fake effect and be in force from and after its publica-

SEC. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

Approved Fe ruary 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.

Hill as a candidate for re-election to the office of Justice of the Peace for Falls township, until the close of the polis on elelection day.

FOR TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE.

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

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Salima, Kansas, Sept. 26th, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following mamed settler has flied notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: samuel Johnson, James Dixon, of Elmdale, Kansas, for the nwly of see 26, tp 19, range 6 cast.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation to make final proof in support of his claim and that sail proof will be made before E. Weinschen, of Clements, aid of Chase county, Kansas.

\*\*S. M. Palmer, Register.\*\*

LAND OFFICE AT TOFEKA, KANS. Sept. 26th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following manued settler has flied rotice of his intention to make final proof in support of the State of Kansas and the celling the first blood of the State of Kansas and the celling the first blood of the State of Kansas and the celling the first blood of the State of Kansas and the celling the first blood of the State of Kansas and the celling the first blood of the State of Kansas and the celling the first blood of the State of Kansas and the celling the first blood of the State of Kansas and the celling the first blood of the State of Kansas and the celling the first blood of the State of Kansas and the celling the first blood of the State of Kansas and the celling the first blood of the State of Kansas and the celling the first blood of the State of Kansas and the celling the first blood of the State of Kansas and the celling the first blood of the State of Kansas and the celling the first blood of the State of Kansas and the celling the state of Kansas and the celling the first SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6.

SHORT TARIFF HISTORY. What High Taxation Has Done for, or

Against the Country.
In his New York address Mr. Blaine devoted himself chiefly to the tariff history of the country. In one aspect of the matter this was a wise proceeding, for he escaped thereby several troublesome topics. While he soared aloft in eulogy of protection and war tariffs he could not, of course, keep near enough the ground to explain why he voted in Congress for free coal and free lumber. Neither could he be expected to discuss the labor question in the light of his showing, when Secretary of State, that "the inequalities in the wages of English and American Taggert, of the Marion County (Ind.) Demooperatives are more than equalized by the greater efficiency of the latter." For the same reason he was able to set "trusts" and "free whisky" one side and to leave the political "revolution"

in Maine unconsidered. But in view of the possibility that he may again take refuge in a garbled 1789-Abolition of all inter-State tariffs and re-

duction of State tariffs on foreign goods, followed by rapid increase of prosperity. 1908—Absolute prohibition of all importations, followed by universal disaster. 1809—Repeal of prohibition, followed by renew

al of prosperity.
1812—The tariff doubled and all importations

2—The tariff doubled and all importations stopped by the war. Result, hard times over the whole country; general suspension of banks, and such suffering in New England that secession was threatened.

6—A protective tariff adopted—in some things higher than that of 1812, although in some

things lower. This was the first tariff which was framed all through upon principle of protection. The protectionists themselves always say that it was followed by great

depression in trade.

1818—This tariff made still more protective; and the protectionists always refer to the year 1819 as one of great disaster. 1834—A higher tariff, followed by great depres-

sion in the protected manufactures, and certainly without one cent of increase in 1828-A very high protective tariff, immediate-

ly followed by hard times in 18:9, and low wages so long as this tariff existed.

1832—No "free trade" at all: but a slight reduction of the tariff, followed by improvement in business.

1833—A gradual reduction of the tariff, leaving it still so high that an enormous surplus

it still so high that an enormous surplus accumulated in the Treasury, which was distributed among the States in 1837. This distribution was immediately followed by the famous panic of 1837, which was the di-rect result of wild land speculation all over the country, brought about largely by the

1842-Protective tariff restored, followed by one year (1843) of the greatest stagnation of business ever known; while during the whole existence of this tariff farm wages were cut down about one-half from what they had been even after the ranic of 1837, and wheat, corn and cotton sold at prices disastrous to farmers and planters. Good times and fat profits for iron, cotton and woolen-mill owners; bad times for every one else. 1846—The tariff cut down by about one-third

to one-half. Result, an immense increase in commerce and shipping, a rapid increase in manufactures, unprecedented prosperity in agriculture, and the most rapid advance in wages ever known in the history of the

country before or since.

1857—Even under the low tariff of 1846 the revenue had become excessive and a surplus accumulated. In order to get rid of this surplus the tariff was reduced in July, but in September, before the new tariff could have the least effect, the short pante of 1857 occurred as the result of snother. of 1857 occurred as the result of another wild land speculation, combined partially with the failure of crops. By 1858, however, hefore

1861-A protective tariff, constantly increas ing until 1867. According to protection st logic the result was our terrible civil war, because this as a matter of fact immediately followed the new tariff. than a year after the adoption of this pro tariff the business of the country was in a fearfully depressed condition. 1864—Tariff raised fifty per cent. Manufacturers made fortunes for three years. Wages,

in gold, lower than ever. 1867-Great increase in tariff on wool. Result. immediate slaughter of 400,000 sheep, reduction of wool product and ruin of many woolen factories. The years 1867, 1868 and 1869 were periods of great depression in business, and especially in manufactures. In 1868 the protectionists themselves de-clared that there were more unemployed workmen than had ever before been known.

1870-Slight reduction in the tariff and considerable reduction in taxation generally. As a result business improved considerably. But the tariff being still maintained in all its protective features, the great panic of 1873 ensued, which was far worse than the panie of 1857, and which lasted for more than five times as long a period. From September, 1873, until January, 1879, the business of the country was more depressed, and more laborers driven out of employment than in any other period of the country's history. So far from their being "twenty-seven years of prosperity" under the last protective tariff, fully half of that been a period of extraordinary business depression, especially marked by falling wages, and the wholesale discharge of laborers from employment. This was especially the case in 1861, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878.

-Pretended reduction, but real increase in ariff. Wages cut down everywhere in factories and mines. Great panic of May, 1881, leaving depression for two years.

As a corrective for Mr. Blaine's possible misstatements of tariff history this little compilation, the work of Hon. Thomas G. Shearman, will be found invaluable. We suggest to every attendant upon the Blaine meeting that he take a copy with him. - Detroit Free

#### HARRISON'S INSULT.

Edwin F. Gould Proves His Charges Against the Republican Candidate.

Edwin F. Gould, secretary of District Assembly 106 of the Knights of Labor of Indianapolis, the author of the charges against General Harrison relative to his action in the strike of 1877 has come East to make speeches for Cleveland and Thurman and expose Harrison's labor record. He said to a New York News reporter:

"I furnished to Mr. New twelve statements from twelve bona-fide members of labor organizations who participated in the strike and who were present at the meeting at which Mr. Har-rison made the statement, all of which furnish conclusive evidence that he is guilty of the use onclusive evidence that he is guilty of the use of such evidence. Mr. New made a propo-sition that the language should be submitted to a committee of business men. After pro-curing the statements I appointed my portion of the committee and invited Mr. New, according to agreement, to appoint his members. Instead of appointing his portion of the com-mittee he placed himself in the position of a juror on his own case and declared the evidence of no value, claiming, however, that if I ton, restriction would procure an affidavit from any person to the effect that Harrison used the language tariff creation.

with which he was charged he would prosecute such person for perjury, thereby giving the courts an opportunity to determine Harrison's guilt or inaccence in the matter. Mr. New having gone back on his first proposition, I accepted his second, and procured an affidavit, the original of which I have with me in my possess on, verifying every thing contained in the statements. I forwarded this affiliavit to Mr. New, together with a ed this affiliavit to Mr. New, together with a demand that he enter suit against the affiant for perjury in accordance with his second proposition and give us the opportunity to exonerate Mr. Harrison or prove him guilty, as the jury might determine. Mr. New, in his editorial reply, says that he deems the Knights of Labor an irresponsible organization, that he will not prosecute the affiant, but that he will place in the hade of reminer. place in the hands of prominent Democrats the two thousand dollars reward conditional that Secretary Sheerin, of the National Demo-

cratic Committee, will father the cause.
"I have since written Mr. New to the effect that the Knights of Labor is a responsible organization, as was shown by his own efforts in securing the services of Charles H. Lightman, its General Secretary, to stump the State for Har-sison and Morton; and, further, that Messrs. Sheerin, Jewett or Taggart are none of them members of the Knights of Labor, do not pro-fess to know any thing about Harrison's conduct fess to know any thing about Harrison's conduct may again take refuge in a garbled history of the tariff we present herewith a brief and succinct summary of the tariffs of the past and what they have done for, or against, the country.

The start was thing about histories considerable in 1877, do not in any way represent the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, which is authority for the charges against Mr. Harrison; and that under no consideration will I or the Knights of Labor recede from the position already taken in the matter; and have therefore demanded of Mr. New to enter suit and transdemanded of Mr. New to enter suit and trans act business with the Kuights of Labor direct or those authorized to represent them, and not through the mouthpiece of the Democratic party. To this letter no reply has been re-ceived, which is a clear indication that Mr. New and those defending Mr. Harrison's cause are afraid to enter suit, fearing that proof in abundance will be offered sustaining the

charges "What is your mission here?" "I have come here to make a two weeks' can-vass. I do nothing secretly. My work will be open. I shall speak in all the principal cities of the State, and tell the truth about Benjam n Harrison. I shall tell the naked truth, so that every person can determine for himself the true attitude of Mr. Harrison toward the laboring element. In connection with my reference to the Republican nominee, I shall dis-cuss the merits and demerits of the various platforms, and, unless I am wonderfully mistaken, I will satisfy the people of the Empire State that the working-men are capable of do-ing a little campaigning when their interests are at stake. How do I view the situation in Indiana from a labor standpoint? While it is true that some working-men of Indiana are Republicans for principle's sake, and honest in their convictions even to such an extent as to vote for the Republican nominees, it is also true that a large portion of the Republican and Independent working-men of the Hoosier State will vote against Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton: and in order to assure the defeat of the former will cast their votes for Grover Cleveland and Allan G. Thurman. These gentlemen represent an issue that is more clearly defined and in which more interest is manifested in this campaign than in any of the past. The working-men are all protectionists. The majority of them believe that protection lies in the reformation of the tariff, as con-templated in the Mills bill, and are studying that important question as they never have before. I feel assured that Indiana will go Democratic all the way from 10,000 to 20,000.

#### THE MINORITY'S VIEWS.

Senators Harris, Vance, Voorhees and McPherson on the Senate Tariff Bill. Commenting on the connection between the tariff and trusts the minority of the Senate Committee on Finance

says: 'The present tariff is the nursing mother of trusts. It is the wall behind which these combinations are formed, by which the people are plundered. Tariffs keep out the foreign com-petition and the combination suppresses the domestic, and the whole people are at their mercy and must pay whatever is demanded. Language is inadequate to describe the iniquity of these combinations against the rights of the wild land speculation, combined partially with the failure of crops. By 1858, however, almost the whole effect of the panic had passed away, and in 1859 and 1860 agriculture, commerce and manufactures were all of those who form them, it would seem but more prosperous than they ever had been simple justice, as well as good policy, to tear refuse to longer aid them in wrong-doing. They are not "private affairs," as has been asserted, but public evils of a grave character feeting the price of every article which tributes to the comfort and support of the people. The provisions of the substitute favor them greatly and will serve to encourage their formation in still other branches of manufact-

"The absurd accusation that the Mills bill means 'free trade,' 'the ruin of industry' and the 'degradation of American labor' is as false as misleading. How the flow of surplus money into the Treasury can be stopped without re ducing the taxes which produce it no man can devise. How these taxes can be reduced without taking off from the top toward the bottom no imagination can conceive. Therefore, it would seem, no man can propose to cut off ex-cessive taxation without subjecting himself to the charge of 'free trade,' because any reduction whatever 'looks toward free trade.' Government revenues might be reduced by making duties so high as to prohibit importations altogether; but that is the other end of the road, which increases the taxes paid to private persons. If the first method of reducprivate persons. If the first method of reduc-tion leads to free trade the other leads to free plunder, which is worse.

Senate and the country the Mills bill as a measure for the reduction of taxes, based alike upon justice and good policy.

Senator Beck, in his individual report on the

Tariff bill, says in substance: The struggle of the majority of the Committee on Finance seems to be, and its effect certainly is, to close our ports as far as possible against commerce from abroad, and sur-render to other nations the trade and commerce of the outside world, and subject our exports to such extortions in freight charges as combinations of foreign ship-owners may see fit to exact."

Continuing, he argues that the attempt of the majority of the committee to report spe-cific instead of ad valorem rates means that the goods used by the poor shall be taxed and out of all proportion to those used by the rich. The pretenses upon which high tariff are now demanded will be as strong, he says, fifty years hence as they are at present. It is no onger infant industries that are clamoring The manufacturers are stalwart giants now. "The bills now presented by the respective political organizations," continues Senator Beck. "are infinitely more important in the princi-ples they represent than in the amount of taxation they propose to remove, measured mere-

ly by money."

Referring to the President's message he says: Referring to the President's message he says:
"If any President ever satisfied the American
people that he subordinated private ends to
public interests and had the courage to express
convictions regardless of personal consequences, President Cleveland in this message has satisfied them that he has acted with an eye signal to the public good. It will be a striking evidence of the power of employers over their working-men if they succeed in making them believe that their welfare enters into the contest to be waged. The struggles made by their leaders. General Harrison included, to flood the country with Chinese, sending money to China and importing 10,000 of them at a time as the managers of the Central Pacific railroad did, give the lie to all their professions of sympathy with high-priced

American labor. Continuing, he says that the President's message and the House bill were both eminently conservative. The Senate bill in the wool, cotton and other schedules not only increased the rate of tax, but did it in the form of compound and specific duties, so as to conceal the increases. The cotton schedules were shaply outrageous. Senator Beck says he is glad the committee has gone to the extreme of protec-tion, restriction and destruction. Concluding, he condemns the cotton bagging trust as a

#### WAGES AND TARIFFS.

The Public Is Fast Beginning to See

The chief popular argument at the present time for maintaining the high | wages of English and American operwar tariff is the pauper-labor argu- atives are more than equalized by the ment. Formerly it was the establish- greater efficiency of the latter and ment of domestic manufactures or the their longer hours of labor." The young industry argument, and again it American laborer does more and betwas the home market. The present average rate of duties from 47 to 40 or 42 per cent., which is the practical if the tariff tax were laid, as is pretendproposition now pending, is to bring the American laborer to the level of American wages, the only just way to the pauper or poorly-paid laborer of Europe. That is to say, a tariff tax in- to accomplish that result and no more, this number the farmers are about 40 not so adjusted. Not only is it very tion are about 35 per cent. Here are an immense premium to the employer, 75 per cent. of the laboring people, which is a mere gift paid out of the who, from the nature of their occupa- earnings of the people, by which intax. Protection certainly does not raise creased, but for which the public gets their wages. On the contrary, by rais- no advantage whatever. Moreover,

amount of wages paid in this country be larger than in England, yet Mr. Blaine said, when Secretary of State, in 1881: "The inequalities in the ter work in a shorter time. It is that allegation is that to diminish the and similar facts which determine the cupidity of capitalists whose interests has been one era of high tariffs. rate of his wages, and not the tariff. But ed, merely to maintain the high rate of lay it would be to adjust the duty so as creases the rate of wages. Is this true? because to do more would be to compel at the same time. They propose to do According to the census of 1880 the all consumers to pay a higher price this by reducing taxes on articles ennumber of persons who are engaged in not to maintain wages, but as a bounty tering into manufactured products and gainful occupations was 17,392,099. Of to employers. The tariff, however, is which multiply themselves five-fold. per cent., and those engaged in pro- much heavier than is necessary to fessions, in trade and in transporta- maintain the rate of wages, but it pays numbers, \$50,000,000, one fifth sugar. tions, can not be protected by a tariff dividual fortunes are enormously in- goes to the Government. ing the price of every necessity of life employers who insist so lustily that a The Democratic bill, therefore, re-

A QUESTION OF LABOR. [Harper's Weekly.] AR TAXES on all these articles for the sole Benefit of IMPORTED. DUTY FREE TRUST, MONOPOLY & CO. TO COMPETE WITH AMERICAN LABOR

"This question is from first to last, from the beginning to the end, from skin to core and from core back to skin again, a question of labor."-James G. Blaine at Madison Square, August 10, 1888.

which is imported, and which we do high tariff shall protect American down as much as possible of their covert and not produce, the purchasing power of labor against the pauper labor of ot enthusiasm, but it is enthusiasm for side. their wages is diminished, and thus Europe, put no tariff at all upon the the man who is running against him. protection reduces their wages by just pauper laborer of Europe, and when so much as the tariff increases the prices of the articles they buy.

Is it the tariff which determines the rate of wages in the protected industries? If so, the rate of wages in the same wherever the industry is pursued. But the labor statistics show that 50 to 60, and in some instances 100, per cent. higher wages are paid for labor in the same protected occupations in different parts of the country. In 1880 wool-weavers were paid 66 per cent. more in Delaware than in Michigan, and 106 per cent. more in Utah than in Illinois. Similar differences are shown in the official statistics. But they would be impossible if the tariff regulated the rate of wages. Again, the greatest difference in the rate of wages paid in this country and in Europe is in the occupations which are not protected and can not be protected by a tariff. Moreover, the rate of wages paid in the unprotected industries here is larger than that paid in the protected, and it advances more rapidly. From 1860 to 1880 the increase of weekly wages in Massachusetts in ninety different industries was about 151 per cent., and the greatest advance was in the unprotected occupations. Yet the tariff rates in the same period advanced about 24 per cent. This situation, again, would have been impossible if the rate of wages was determined by the tariff. The same fact is illustrated elsewhere. During the last forty years, in which England has been what is called a free-trade country, the rates of wages have increased from 20 to 150 per cent., while the hours of labor have been reduced 20 per cent., and what the laborer consumes has been diminished in price. To-day the rates of wages in free-trade England are 42 per cent. higher than in protected Germany, and 65 per cent. higher than in protected France.

All this shows that however much higher the rate of wages may be in this country, and however desirable a tariff may be for certain purposes, it does not regulate the rate of wages. That is determined by other considerations, such as demand, intelligence, efficiency, hours of labor, and the opportunity of advantageous change. In England, for instance, the land is fully occupied; but in this country there is farm land enough in the West to employ ten times as many wage-earners as there are in the protected industries and give them a better living perilous times for the bloody shirt .than they are getting. If the actual | Chicago Herald.

the American laborer asks for a share of the increased profits produced by a high tariff he is replaced by the pauper laborer. It is because the public mind is fast coming to see that it is not the such an industry will be substantially tariff which regulates the rate of wages, and that the worst effects of competition with pauper labor are not counteracted by a high tariff, that the prospect of a reasonable reduction of the tariff is so encouraging .- Harper's Weekly.

#### A Tariff Catechism.

Q. What is the import tax upon some articles of common use? A. Upon woolen clothing 61 cent. of the foreign value.

Upon cotton clothing 35 per cent. of the foreign value. Upon sugar 82 per cent, of the for-

eign value.

Upon rice 64 per cent. of the foreign

Upon salt 50 per cent. of the foreign value.

Upon lumber 16 per cent. of the for eign value. Upon women's all wool dress-goods

83 per cent. of the foreign value. Upon crockery and china 56 per

cent. of the foreign value. Upon linen 35 per cent. of the foreign

Upon glassware 59 per cent. of the

foreign value. Upon tinware 45 per cent, of the

foreign value. Upon carpets 47 per cent. of the for-

eign value. Upon books 25 per cent. of the for-

eign value .- Tariff Primer.

#### A Negro with Spunk. A negro at Memphis was assailed in

his own house by two offended white men. They had attempted to ride his mule and he had expressed his disapproval of their act. While kicking down his door, prefatory to his murder, the assailants were shot dead from a window. Before a justice the negro was discharged, as one who took life in undoubted self-defense. What Chandler, Hoar, Blair and other shriekers will do with this episode when they come to number it among their Southern outrages can not be foreseen. In their philosophy it has been undreamed of. Two white men dead and the negro at liberty under the law-such a consummation will bring discredit on the product of every

WATTERSON'S VIEWS.

We have the Senate bill at last, and in its evasions, false pretenses, bargains and corruptions it is without a parallel in our economic history.

For look at it! Here is a Nation tection. struggling under a war burden multiplied five times by the greed and are protected at the expense of the

It is proposed to reduce the revenue of the Government \$75,000,000. Democrats insist that this be done so as to reduce the burden of taxation The total reduction of the tariff on

imports by the Mills bill is, in round Of the remaining \$40,000,000 it is safe to say the manufacturers collect \$200,000,000 to the \$40,000,000 which The sugar tax is almost as much a

revenue tax as the tax on tobacco. duces the taxes after this fashion: 

Mr. Allison's explanation suggests the following tabulated statement of the reduction of taxation by the Sen-

Sugar tax. St. Internal taxes St. Cologne, etc. Protective duties. Manufacturers' bounties.

In other words, the Democrats consider first the taxpayers; the Republicans protect those who are contributing of their "fat" for the election of Harrison. It will be noticed that the reduction

of revenue is the same in each case, the Republicans, thus confessing that the revenues are redundant and excessive; that a surplus does exist, and should be reduced.

But they propose to reduce the revenues and continue to the utmost the robbery of the consumer under the

By the adoption of the Mills bill the indirect taxes collected by Carnegie and Jones, by the steel-rail trusts and all other trusts, are reduced \$200,-000,000.

By the Senate bill they are reduced at a high estimate \$20,000,000.

The people will have no difficulty in deciding between these two bills .-Louisville Courier-Journal.

#### DRIFT OF OPINION.

-The tariff-oppressed people of the United States asked for bread and the Senate gave them-not a stone, but acorns, free acorns. - Chicago News.

---No, dear reader, Don M. Dickinson is not related to Anna Dickinson. The one is a Democrat and a gentleman, while the other is neither. - Cleveland Plain Dealer.

-There is no doubt that General Harrison arouses an immense amount sult, and that will be the Democratic

-St. Louis Post-Dispatch. -A vote for Harrison means a vote for Chinese, Hungarians, foreign cheap labor, trusts, combines and legal-

ized pilfering the pockets of the voters. -Fresno (Cal.) Democrat. -Judge Thurman sees no necessity for writing a letter of acceptance. He

is right about it. Every body knows just where Judge Thurman stands on all pending issues .- Cleveland Plain

-Mr. Morton said that the American people should find under their own flag a field of limitless advance. It happens, however, that with the high tariff the American people are sailing under foreign flags. - Courier-Journal.

----We have no disposition to mix up in the fight between Mr. Harrison and the laboring men, but we submit that the refusal to regard an honest working-man as a responsible person is decidedly un-American and wholly reprehensible. - Indianapolis Sentinel.

-If Mr. Blaine's throat had got sore before he said "trusts are largely private affairs, with which President Cleveland nor the people have any particular right to interfere," General Harrison would no doubt have regarded the affliction as a blessing in disguise. - Cincinnati Enquirer.

-Mr. Schurz says that "President Cleveland has given the country an administration of public affairs which has in many important respects, by its ability, its fidelity to the public interest and its wholesome conservative spirit, deservedly and in a high degree won the approval and the confidence of the

-Some one has asked us if Mr. Morton is not a "cultured" man. Yes. He is well acquainted with Italian works. In fact, he prefers imported Italian artists who work for ter. hours at seventy-five cents a day, and live on macca and water in winter. and water and melons in summer .-Paterson (N. J.) Labor Standard.

-Great excitement was caused by the announcement that Richard Mc-Neil, editor of the Chatfield (Minn.) Democrat, a prominent Republican and aominee for the Legislature on the Republican ticket, has changed his politics and has come out for Cleveland and Thurman. The independent voters of Fillmore County number 1,200 and at least 900 of these will follow McNeil into the Democratic party. single event in the campaign in Min-

HOMELESS THOUSANDS. How the Senate Bill Strikes the Great A Fact That Speaks Volumes in Favor Kentucky Reformer.

Here is a fact worth attention from those who want to know how a high tariff works. It is a fact that speaks decisively of the tendency of high pro-

From 1850 to 1860 was a time of low tariffs. From 1860 to the present time

Well, from 1850 to 1860 the number of families increased from 3,598,240 to 5,210,934. The number of separate dwellings or homes in 1860 was 4,969,-692, so that in that year, after a long low tariff period, there were 241,242 families in all the land without separate homes.

Then came the era of high tariffs. In 1870 the number of families without homes had increased to 536,510, an increase of 123 per cent. in ten

Ten years later still under a high tariff in 1880 there were 990,108 homeless families in the United States. So the increase in twenty years of high protection has been from 241,242 to 990,108, or something more than 200 per cent.

Here is something worth serious thought. As a direct result of the tariff policy the Republican party proposes to maintain, the class of homeless people among our population doubles in number every ten years. What is the natural inference? Why, that the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer all the while. Millionaires increase, there are colossal fortunes here and there, gorgeous palaces multiply, but the number of humble homes are decreasing every year. party is enriching the few and impoverishing the many.

Look around you, working-men! Is this not the truth?-Cleveland Plain

#### The Tariff-Reform Campaign.

There is less acrimony and bitterness in the present campaign than there has been for twenty-five years.

Why? Because there is a real question upon which the people can divide without calling each other traitors, scoundrels and horse-thieves.

The question concerns the reduction of unnecessary taxation, and what method of reduction will benefit the greatest number of people.

What party presented the question to the intelligent consideration of the voters?

The Democratic party; and the Republican organization has become a party of obstruction and negation. It admits the burning importance of revenue reform, but formulates no practical method of bringing it about.

It morely negatives and runs counter to the well-considered and well-matured Democratic plan. Its platform declares for free whisky and free tobacco, sooner than reduce the tariff on the necessaries of life.

There is only one side to the argument in this campaign, and that is the Democratic side.

And the country will go on prosper-

There will only be one side to the re-

ing asit has for the past three years .-Cincinnati Enquirer.

#### Which Is Better?

A Part of the Republic in Free List.
Acorns.
Laces for ornamenting.
Lumber.
Sait, etc. ng. Bulbs and bulbous Curing stone han

Dandelion roots. Feathers and downs Manilla. Sissal grass. Senna.
Senna.
Chinese matting.
Human hair.
Mineral waters.
Olive oil.
Opium.
Rapeseed.
Sponges.
Sand.
Tobacco.

It will no doubt be a great relief to the tax-ridden people of this country to know that laces, curling-stone handles, dandelion roots, mineral waters, olive oil, opium, sponges, whisky and sand have been placed on the free list by the Republican Senate. No doubt a sigh of relief will go up from the consumers when they learn that such things as the above have been considered of greater importance to life than bread, clothing and shelter.

#### Trusts Condemned.

-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Such combinations have always been condemned by the Democratic party. The declaration of its National convention is sincerely made, and no member of our party will be found excusing the existence or belittling the pernicious results of these devices to wrong the people. Under various names they have been punished by the common law for hundreds of years, and they have lost none of their hateful features because they have assumed the name of trusts instead of conspiracies. We believe that these trusts are the natural offspring of a market artificially restricted; that an inordinately high tariff, besides furnishing the temptation for their existence, enlarges the limit within which they may operate against the people and thus increase the extent of their power for wrong doing. With an unalterable hatred of all such schemes we count the checking of their baleful operations among the good results promised by revenue reform. - President Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

-The reduction of taxation is in-New England outrage-mill. These be This is by far the most significant evitable. It must come. The only question is one of methods. - Springfield Republican.

GOOD CHARACTER.

Its Value Considered by One Who Has

We think it is quite safe to assert that very few of the young men of today will admit that there is any such thing as a money value to character, and yet we feel equally safe in asserting that it not only has such a value, but that it would be very difficult to express its real worth in dollars and

Another assertion which we feel justified in making is that the employer very often neglects to take its value into consideration, or encourage those in his service to a more realizing sense of its importance, and the necessity of its more careful cultivation.

wealth is to the employer; it is his capital, his stock in trade, and upon its and the ceilings are arabesques of colmarketable value depends his success or failure.

There is, although we are sorry to be real genuineness of character that which in the scarcity of good marks the truly successful life exhib- timber, help to support the roof. ited by the young men of to-day. Some The arches, too, which surround of the very best workmen in any and the gardens, high, slim, and pointevery trade that is furnishing them ed, are a really beautiful feature, and neglected to look upon their character | tectural character. These houses thrown it away, and too often, not sat- which in comparative size was modisfied with thus having disposed of their erate-even small, had a frontage to

ecome accustomed to judge a man talking with the proprietor, a young office, and stepping up to the gentleman with whom we were conversing, asked for employment.

mer place of employment, meanwhile the past .- Interior. appearing to be studying the general appearance of the lad, the gentleman told him that he could not give him a situation.

Being rather curious to know the reason for the refusal, knowing that more help was needed, we ventured to ask the question.

"Well," said the gentleman, "we make it a rule not to employ any but those of good character, so far as we are able to judge. We have many young men in our employ, and we take a great deal of interest in their welfare, and endeavor to aid them, not only to become good workmen, but good citizens and good men. I am quite sure that that young man is addicted to habits that I would not care to have my son acquire, and I would not knowingly introduce him among the others in my employ and subject them to the influences and the natural consequences of social intercourse with one whose character I could not endorse.'

Such employers are indeed scarce and yet one could not be impressed with the inevitable soundness of such logic and reasoning. We only wish that there were more such employers who show a slight degree of interest in the welfare of those they employ, thus not only favoring their own interests, but aiding in raising the standard of character and elevating humanity.

Then, again, the man who has a good character is generally the last one to be turned out when work is dull .- Boston

#### Railroading Years Ago.

When we picture the surroundings of the traveler upon railways during the first ten or fifteen years of their existto be envied. He was jammed into a narrow seat with a stiff back, the deck | Worker. of the car was low and flat, and ventilation in winter impossible. The springs of the car were hard, the jolting intolerable, the windows rattled like those of the modern omnibus, and conversation was a luxury that could be in- kingdom much dependence is placed on the dulged in only by those of recognized adder .- Glens Falls Republican superiority in lung power. The brakes were clumsy and of little service. The ends of the flat bar rails were cut diagonally, so that when laid down they would lap and form a smoother joint. Occasionally they became sprung; the spikes would not hold and the end of Merchant Traveler. the rail with its sharp point rose high enough for the wheel to run under it, rip it loose and send the pointed end through the floor of the car. This was gentleman."-Terra Haute Express. called a "snake's head," and the unlucky being sitting over it was likely to be impaled against the roof.—Scribner's must take up the notes at sight as they come due, or the whole will go to protest.

-The programme of dances at the stockmen's ball, in Silver City, N. M., last Saturday evening, was as follows: Grand Vaquero march, Cowboy quadrille, Maverick waltz, Orejano quadrille, Estray schottish, Broncho quadrille, Grand Rialto polka, Mexican quad- stare back at her. rille, Cowbuncher's racquet, Cayusa quadrille, Shorthorn gallop, Mess-wagon waltz, Grand Corral waltz, The material lying about the office. Trail quadrille, El Grande caballero, Long-horn lancers, Mexican rodeo, Home Ranch waltz.

-Ten different husbands who were traveling when the Ashtabula disaster took place, used it to "play dead" upon their wives and skip out to other parts of the country.

#### A GREEK INTERIOR.

Comfortable Houses That Are, Roughly Speaking, All of One Pattern.

Having strayed through the streets, let us now penetrate into the interiors. The houses are, roughly speaking, all of the same pattern. They are built round two, or sometimes three, sides of a garden, with open arcades from which the room is entered. The staircases sometimes rise through the inner parts of the building, sometimes in arches in the open air; and they terminate sometimes in a corridor with glazed windows, sometimes in a second arcade, or in a deep loggia. As a rule the wood-work is rude, and the ceilings, unplastered, exhibit a row of rafters, backed by a kind of matting. Character is to the workman what Here and there, indeed, is a house where every lintel and door is carved, or; these, however, are exceptions. But the rooms are always numerous, large and lofty; and they are conobliged to admit it, a sad lack of that stantly broken by graceful arches, with a means of support have so far stamp the scene with a peculiar archias a thing of any value, that they have cover considerable area. One in given it away, or, what is still worse, which I spent several weeks, and own, they proceed to assist in ruining the street of a hundred feet, and a depth of two hundred; while, one, half A man is never so well able to real- in ruins, which I had to explore conize the fact that there is a value to a tinually, must have enclosed within its good character, as when, out of a job, walls something far more than an he applies here and there only to meet acre. Nothing can be imagined richer with the same answer at every place, in quaint views than the garden thus and he is very often made painfully secured, with the polished sky showaware of the reason for the refusal, for ing cloudless overhead, a tall tower or no man can well hide his character, minaret peering over the walls from a even from a stranger, and especially distance. I have said that the classifrom employers, who from necessity cal times left little behind them that was above ground, but they have left from his personal appearance. An something. Here in the gardens, illustration of this was noted by us not amongst the green gloom of the orange long since, as, happening in the office trees, are fountains built out of blocks of a certain establishment, and while of antique carved marble; violets will be growing round a white Corinthian man, still in his teens, came into the capital; or stuck into the ground as a careless border for a flower-bed will be a broken slab with the letters on it of an Hellenic inscription; and thus After making some inquiries of the through all ages of history comes a young man as to his ability and his for- faint echo from a past that is beyond

#### ABOUT HORSE-POWER.

Its Application to the Measurement of the Capacity of Boilers.

A great deal of trouble has arisen

from the application of the horsepower to the measurement of the capacity of steam-boilers. The boiler is but one factor in the power-producing system. It furnishes the force. It is the magazine where is accumulated and stored the pressure resulting from the conversion of the latent energy of coal into that of steam; but this force requires to be exerted through space against resistance, through the length of an engine cylinder, against the resistance to movement of the piston which it forces, to effect the development of power. Now some engines use steam much more economically than others, and a boiler which could furnish steam to develop power at the rate of one hundred horses with the best of these might not be able to do thirty-horse power with the worst. Now what is the "horse-power of the boiler?" The capacity of a boiler for developing power depends upon its ability to convert water into steam. To meet the complications which arose from this cause, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers appointed a committee to investigate the subject of the commercial rating of boilers, and they adopted as a standard the evaporation of thirty pounds of water per hour from feed water of one hundred degrees F. into steam at seventy pounds pressure to constitute a horse power. Some engines can develop a horse-power on this number of pounds of steam per hour, others can not, and many can on less, yet it is about the average present practice and supplies a unit with some degree of prestige or ence, we find his journey was not one authority for the settlement of disputes upon the subject. - Wood

THERE'S a divinity that doth hedge a King, but put three other kings and an

ace in the same hand and there'll be ne hedging.-Life. In figuring up the sum total of the snake

HARD to beat-carpets.

A TENDER attachment is often followed by a train of disaster. - Time.

"PERSISTENCY'S a jewel" is the way a

IT all depends on the way it is said. It makes a great difference whether you call a man a "slick citizen" or a "polished

THE law allowing three days' grace on -Dansville Breeze.

THE prize ring-the solitaire engagement. -Puck.

IT isn't so bad to be disappointed in love as in marriage. -- Chicago Tribune.

Sometimes the last thing a man can do when ruin is staring him in the face is to

NEWSPAPERS that would scorn to lie about any one frequently have printing

VERY often the "May I?" of courtship is answered by the "You must" of mat-

rimony. -Puck. A WHITE salutation-A milk shake.

Nothing will so retard the blossoming of budding love as a dog in the front yard. THE attorney who makes a specialty of

Admiralty cases must know all about the

BEFORE IT IS BORN.

Some Startling Statements of General In-

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, on being asked when the training of a child should begin, replied, "A hundred years before it

Are we to infer from this that this gen eration is responsible for the condition of the race a hundred years from now?

Is this wonderful generation the natural result of the proper diet and medicines of a hundred years ago?
It is conceded in other lands that most of

the wonderful discoveries of the world in this century have come from this country. Our ancestors were reared in log cabins, and

Our ancestors were rearest in the cooles, and suffered hardships and trials.

But they lived and enjoyed health to a ripe old age. The women of those days would endure hardships without apparent fatigue that would startle those of the pres-

Why was it? One of the proprietors of the popular remedy known as Warner's safe cure, has been faithfully investigating the cause, and has called to his aid scientists as well as medical men, impressing upon them the fact that there can not be an effect without a cause. This investigation disclosed the fact that in the olden times simple remedies were administered, compounded of herbs and roots, which were gathered and stored in the lofts of the log cabins, and when sickness came on, these remedies from nature's laboratory were used with the best

What were these remedies? What were they used for? After untiring and diligent search they have obtained the formulas so

generally used for various disorders. Now the question is, how will the olden time preparations affect the people of this who have been treated, under modern medical schools and codes, with poisonous and injurious drugs. This test has been carefully pursued, until they are convinced that the preparations they now call Warner's Log Cabin remedies are what our much abused systems require. Among them is what is known as War-

ner's Log Cabin sarsaparilla, and they frankly announce that they do not consider the sarsaparilla of so much value in itself as it is in the combination of the various ingredients which together work marvel-ously upon the system. They also have preparations for other diseases, such as Warner's Log Cabin cough and consumption remedy," "Log Cabin hops and buchu remedy," "Warner's Log Cabin hair tonic." They have great confidence that they have cure for the common disease of catarrh. which they give the name of "Log Cabin rose cream." Also a "Log Cabin plaster," which they are confident will supplant all others, and a liver pill, to be used separately or in connection with the other remedies.

We hope that the public will not be disappointed in these remedies, but will reap benefit from the investigations, and that the proprietors will not be embarrassed in their introduction by dealers trying to substitute remedies that have been so familiar to the shelves of our druggists. This line of remedies will be used instead of others. Insist upon your druggist getting them for you if he hasn't them yet in stock, and we feel confident that these new remedies will receive approbation at our reader's hands, as the founders have used every care in their preparation.

#### Too Good to Be True.

Managers of fairs, who sponge advertising from country newspapers and then grudgingly give a complimentary ticket to the editor with a privilege of paying extra to get into the grand stand, may be interested in reading the following, which was printed on the back of tickets given to editors by a Michigan fair: "This ticket, probably, has been paid for ten times over by the paper to which it is issued. It will be honored in the hands of any man, woman or child, white or black, red or yellow, who favors the association by presenting it. It is good for entrance and grand stand, and the bearer, driving, will be entitled to pass a team free. The association recognizes the fact that its splendid success is owing largely, if not wholly, to the notices so freely given it by the press, and while we can not render an equivalent in cash, we return grateful thanks. -Peek's Sun.

#### An Important Industry Checked:

An Important Industry Checked:
This disaster occurs when digestion is interrupted. It is the business of the stomach to manufacture the raw material, food, into blood, the fertilizing tide that bears vigor to the most distant parts of the digestion. When this is checked, inanition, loss of strength, organic disorder ensue. Hos tetter's Stomach Bitters impels the stomach to renewed labor. Seek the Bitters if troubled with constipation, rheumatism, malaria and kidney complaint.

For an example of the power of a single letter compare the phrases "blooming cheek" and "blooming cheeks."—Pittsburgh

Now that the rush of the summer work is somewhat over, we desire to call attention to some matters looking forward to profitable work for the fall months, and through the winter. Write to B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va., and they will show you how to do a grand work, which can be made a permanent thing.

A WELL-COVERED head may be poorly filled.

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 preparations of similar character. The name Bitters is misleading; it is purely a medicine, and can not be used as a beverage.

CROOKED work will always bring a man into straights.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

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world, is positive evidence of their value BRANDRETH'S PILLS are purely vegetable. absolutely harmless, and safe to take at any time.

Sold in every drug and medicine store. either plain or sugar coated.

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THE keeper of a deaf and dumb asylum understands the mute-ability of man.

BETTING on election runs high; both sides are confident. Reputable merchants bet. See novel card of Brown Bros., Detroit and Kansas City, in advertising col.

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-"Plasters," (Porous-Electrical),— "Rose Cream," for Catarrh. They are, like Warner's "Tippecanoe," the simple, effective remedies of the old Log Cabin days.

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## Prickly Ash Bitters !

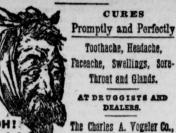
It acts directly on the LIVER, STOMACH and KIDNEYS, and by its mild and cathartic effect and general tonic qualities restores these organs to a sound, healthy condition, and cures all diseases arising from these causes. It PURIFIES THE BLOOD, tones up the system, and restores perfect health. If your 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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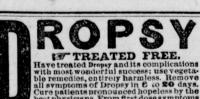
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#### GOVERNOR HILL.

New York's Governor Follows Blaine at Indianapolis.

An Immense Crowd Listens to His Discus sion of the Tariff Question-The Mills Bill Favored and the President Indorsed.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 13.-Governor Hill and his party, after stopping at various towns in Indiana, where addresses were made, arrived in Indianapolis at 8:15. last night. A drizzling rain was falling. A crowd of 2,000 or more, including a flambeau club and representatives from several other local clubs, met the party at the Union Depot. As Governor Hill alighted he was greeted with prolonged cheers and cries of "Hurrah for Hill."

The party took carriages waiting and were escorted directly to Tomlinson's Hall, where the mass meeting was in progress. The big auditorium had been handmely decorated for the occasion, and, notwithstanding the inclement weather, the house was well filled with an intelligent audience of 4,000 or more. On the stage sat many of the prominent Democrats of the State and city. As Governor Hill appeared escorted by Governor Gray irman Jewett, the great audience rose and cheered vociferously, waving their umbrellas, canes and bandanas. The demonstration continued several minutes. and was of the most enthusiastic charac Governor Hill did not conclude until ten o'clock, having spoken over an hour. He spoke substantially as follows:

Mr. President and Fellow Citizens: I have heard considerable about the wild West but this far exceeds my expectations. [Great applause.] I thank you for this kind and flatter ing reception. I am proud to speak in the city that was the home of that distinguished statesman, Thomas A. Hendricks. [Applause.] I am likewise proud to speak in the city that is the home of your present able Governor, Isaac P. Gray. [Applause.] The Democracy of the Empire State send greetings to the Democracy of the State of Indiana. [Applause.] Waiving all preliminaries, permit me now to enter upon the discussion of the principal topic to which I desire to call your attention.

After reciting the passage of the Mills bill and the introduction of the recent Senate bill, the speaker said:

The Democratic platform states our position precisely. We believe that there should be tariff duties sufficient to meet the expenses of the Government econominally administered. We do not believe that under our Constitution the Government has the right to impose taxes for any other express purpose. We believe further that in the adjustment of the tariff it should be so adjusted that as far as possible and as may be necessary every interest of labor should be protected and every reasonable, protection be protected and every reasonable protection afforded to our industries. [Applause.] But I desire to call your attention right here to this much abused Mills bill that it has been stated that it will destroy the industries of our coutry, that it will reduce the wages of laboring men. I deny both propositions emphatically. I am not now speaking of the articles placed upon the free list. That is one question. I am speaking now of the articles manufactured and brought into this country upon which the duties are reduced. There is not a single article, manufactured article, upon which the duty is reduced, whereon there is not left thereon by this much abused Mills bill a sufficient revenue to represent the whole cost sufficient revenue to represent the whole cost of the labor involved in its production anywhere. [Applause.] Therefore, the first position that I take is that the Democratic party favor thereby the protection of labor. But we don't believe that when a sufficient tariff is still left to represent the cost of the labor involved in the production, that it is necessary to still further burden the people simply to give an excessive profit to the monopolists and manufac

Speaking of salt being placed on the free list, the speaker said: It has been said there was a trust, a sait trust. I never heard of it. It was discovered

a day or two ago by a distinguished gentleman who spoke here. I care not whether there is or not, if there is, so much the worse. Then let us place this salt upon the free list and do what

we can to kill the trust.

Let me call your attention to the position taken by our opponents upon this question. A few years ago the distinguished candidate for Vice-President was a member of Congress from the city of New York. He did not then have the Vice-Presidential bee in his bonnet and I think he was honest with his own conscience, honest with his constituents. When the question came up a few years ago as to whether salt should be placed on the, free list or not Mr. Levi P. Morton voted to place salt upon the free list. Three years ago when he was a candidate for United States Senator in our State against Mr. Evarts, some of the Republicans who were opposing Mr. Morton and favoring Mr. Evarts mede the charge against him that it would not do to elect Mr. Morton to the United States Senate because he was a free trader, and they instanced the fact that he voted to put sale upon the free list, and at that time Mr. Morton came out in a card in which he said it was unfair to him to call him a free trader because he voted to put sait on the free list; he said he did this and he ought not to be blamed for it, because he did it in the interest of the farmers and dairymen of the State of New York. [Laughter and applause.] He was right then, my friends, but how can be reconcile his attitude then with the attitude of the Republican party now, and the attitude taken in his own letter of acceptance I read that letter of acceptance carefully the other day to see if he would not give us some gleam of hope that he might possibly vote for free salt in the future, but found not a word of it. [Applause.] When I made this statement the other night in an audience in New York City a gentleman hollered out "Salt won't save him this time." [Immense laughter.]

The speaker then took up the wool schedule in detail. Regarding the probable defeat of the Mills bill in the Senate, Governor Hill con-

My friends, the Senate of the United States does not to-day represent a majority of the people of this country. [Applause.] I desire to state that they maintain their ascendency in the Senate of the United States by reason of means that will not bear honest investigation in three States of this Union. The State of New York has been Democratic now for sev-eral years. We have carried that State by majorities from 1,100 to 50,000 and 60,000, and one year 100,000 and over. [Applause.] But not withstanding that fact our opponents keep con-trol of the Legislature of that State. Let me tell you how they do it. The Constitution of our State requires that every ten years there shall be an enumeration of the inhabit-ants of the State, and that enumeration shall be followed by a reapportionment of the Senate and Assembly districts. And in defiance of these plain provisions of the Constitution, the Republicans, that they may retain control of the Senate and Assembly, have refused to carry out their Constitution, refused to order an enumeration and refuse to reapportion the Senate and Assembly districts of that State. For that reason, and that reason alone, the great Empire State of the Union is misrepresented by two Republican Senators in the United States Senate. [Applause.] They do not reflect the honest sentiments of the majority of the people

of that State. [Applause.]
In the State of Connecticut how do they keep control and keep two United States Senators there by the opposition party? By a system of retaining borough representation whereby lit-tle towns having only from 300 to 500 voters have as many representatives in the Senate and Assembly of that State as have the large cities of New Haven and Hartford. And by that system of representation they keep con-trol of that State and keep two United States Senators to misrepresent the people of that

There is another State to which I desire to

represent the people of that State. I point to the little State of Rhode Island, a State in New England. It is that section of the country where the distinguished gentleman who ad-dressed the citizens of this city resides. In that State they keep control of the Legislature and the Government of that State by what? and the Government of that State by what? By insisting upon a property qualification for every foreign born citizen residing in that State. [Applause.] And by means such as these—a blot upon the fair fame of that State—they have managed to keep control of that State. And by having the real estate owned largely by a few large land holders who refuse to sell to honest foreigners desiring to State. It is the only State in the Union where such an outrage has heretofore been perpetrated. I am aware that some of the gentlemen who hall rom that section of the country are very fond of coming West and coming to New York to tall any foreign bows in the great the resulting the section of the country are very fond of coming West and coming to New York to tall any foreign bows at its part of the country are very fond. to tell our foreign born citizens how they ought to vote, but I think that if Mr. Blaine had wanted to do something for foreign born citizens he might, a year or two ago, have stopped in that State and told his Republican beethren that they ought to do justice to the foreign born citizens before coming West to tell foreign born citizens here how they ought to vote. [Great applause.

For these reasons, my friends, we have no extation that this bill will pass the Senate of the United States. I do not propose this even-ing to discuss the merits of their bill which they propose as a substitute for it in the Sen-ate. I simply say they have presented this issue too late. Whatever merit there may be in that bill, whether there is any or not, I do not propose now to discuss. But whatever merit propose now to discuss. But whatever merit there may be in their bill the people and the taxpayers of this country are indebted to the Democratic party because they have forced the fighting upon this question. [Applause.]

Hill Indorses Cleveland. SEYMOUR, Ind., Oct. 14 .- Governor Hill, of New York, and party arrived in this city yesterday at noon and wasmet by the Democrats of the vicinity and escorted through town. A mass meeting was held in a grove adjacent, where a pavilion had been erected. In the course of his address Governor Hill indorsed President Cleveland and spoke of his "wise and statesmanlike administration" which has pacified the country.

#### WILLIAM IN ROME.

The German Emperor's Arrival and Cor-

dial Reception in the Eternal City.
Rome, Oct. 12.—The Emperor William arrived here at 4:10 o'clock yesterday afternoon and was met at the railway station by King Humbert. The greeting between the two monarchs was most cordial. Large crowds lined the streets to the Quirinal and cheered wildly. King Humbert was in full uniform and wore several German orders. The Emperor wore the uniform of the Red Hussars and on his breast was the decoration of the Italian Order of the Annunziata.

On arriving at the Quirinal the Emperor was received by Count Giannoti, the master of ceremonies, and conducted to the reception saloon, where the Queen was in waiting, surrounded by the ladies of the court. After greeting her the Emperor received the ministers, the Knights of the Annunziata and the presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. He spoke a few words to each, but conversed at greater length with the Ministers of War and Ma-

The presentations over the Emperor gave his arm to the Queen and proceeded to the central balcony followed by King Humbert and the other members of the party. There was a crowd of 50,000 persons massed in front of the palace, and the appearance of the party was the signal for an outburst of cheers and the waving of the German and Italian colors and countless flags. When the party retired from the balcony the cheering became so persistent that the Emperor twice showed himself to the peo-

Throughout the journey to Rome the Emperor met with a cordial welcome, crowds gathering at all the stations and greeting him with shouts of "Long live Germany and Italy!"

After long and difficult negotiations it visit the Vatican before receiving the Italian state dignitaries, but it has been settled that he will go to the residence of Baron Von Schloezer in the Palazzo Caprinica to-day, and Cardinals Rampolla and Von Hobenlohe and Papal Nuncios Mocenni and Agliardi will meet him, and he will drive to the Vatican in the state carriage which, with the horses, was specially sent from Berlin for that purpose. Before leav-ing the Vatican he will confer with Cardinal Rampolla in a private apartment. After making his adieus to the Pope he will return to the Prussian legation and will drive thence to the Quirinal in the

Italian state carriage.

The Emperor visited the residence of the Duke of Aosta and the Duke of Genoa, and in the evening he attended a grand family banquet given in his honor at the Quirinal and several times expressed his thanks to King Humbert for the cordial reception extended to him.

## STEALING A RIDE.

A Young Man Shockingly Injured While Being Driven Off a Train. Brunswick, Mo., Oct. 13.—Leonidas Bowersmith, the twenty-five-year-old son of a prosperous farmer living north of here, was horribly mutilated by an eastbound freight on the Wabash Thursday night about six miles west of this city. If the reports concerning the casualty are correct the conductor and brakeman of the train were guilty of inhumanity and their conduct should be looked into, not only by the officials of the road, but also by the officers of the law. Bowersmith and some other young men were stealing a ride in a box car from Dewitt to Brunswick. They were discovered and the conductor and brakeman climbed down into the car and began to beat and kick them, compelling them to jump off the cars while in motion. Some report that Bowersmith was knocked backward out of the car. At any rate he was thrown under the wheels of the moving train and his arm and leg torn off and other frightful injuries inflicted which will prove fatal. He is alive, but there is no

Will Sue Mackenzie. London, Oct. 14.—The Pall Mall Gazette states that Dr. Bergmann, one of the physicians who was in attendance upon the late Emperor Frederick, will bring an action for libel in the English courts against Dr. Mackenzie for the statements made by the latter in his book on the case of Emperor Frederick, reflecting on Dr. Bergmann's ability as a physician Gazette also says that Dr. Gerhardt will probably institute proceedings against

Puzzled Operators. NEW YORK, Oct. 12 .- The wheat operators in the Produce Exchange are apparently puzzled at the conflicting report of the interior wheat crop and are holding off until definite information could be received and the market yesterday was inactive. Opening at an advance of nearly two cents above the closing the previous night, the price declined an eighth early and at noon scored \$1.14%, a fractional decall attention, where they have kept two Sena and at noon scored \$1.14%, a fractions for the Senate of the United States to mis. cline from the first price of the day.

THE CAMPAIGN IN INDIANA.

udge Thurman Talks to an Immens Throng at Fort Wayne-Plain Words About United States Bonds and the Sur-

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 18 .- Thousands of persons visited this city yesterday to attend the Democratic barbecue and to listen to Judge Thurman, who arrived the previous night and had a refreshing sleep. The procession took place at noon, proceeding to Hamilton fields, where Judge made a short address. In the evening a torchlight procession was held, the streets being lined with additional multitudes brought in by the afternoon trains. A mass meeting was held at the Rink, an overflow meeting being held at the Opera House, the latter being addressed by Senator Voorhees and Governor Gray. At the Rink Judge Thurman commenced as

Friends, ladies and gentlemen: I am bere tonight to speak to you in the plainest language can possibly use. I shall not scatter any flowers of rhetoric before you. You will not find in what I have to say any spread eagles whatever flying either high or low. I am here, God helping me to do so, to speak the plain common truth to the best of my knowledge and I m here to give you such reasons as seem right in my sight why you should re-elect Grover Cleveland President of the United States. [Applause.] And for the first of these reasons I have to say that for the three years and a half he has administered the Government of this country with such ability, such courage. such patriotism, that he is entitled to the good will and confidence of the American people. [Applause.] In the second place, he stands upon a platform that commends itself to the con-sideration and approval of every wise and thinking man. [Applause.]

You have heard how only about a month ago there were \$133,000,000 of money in the treasury of the United States that had been drawn from the pockets of the people, not one single dollar of which was needed for the legitimate wants of the Government. That surplus has been reduced somewhat since then by the purchase of bonds and otherwise, yet it now amounts to \$70,000,000 or \$80,000,000, lying there idle, taken out of the channels of commerce, out of the wants, necessities and uses of the people. There is not a man of reflection but knows that that is a grievous wrong. There is not a man here but knows that while it is his duty to contribute out of his means such sum as may be tribute out of his means such sum as may be necessary on his part to maintain and carry on the Government, when the Government takes from him more money than it has any necessity for it does him a wrong that he ought never to forgive. [Applause.] That wrong was going on, it was increasing until, if it had not been stopped—and it would not have been if that brave man Cleveland had not compelled Congress to consider it—no one not compelled Congress to consider it—no one can foresee what would have been the condition of this country in a short time, for, my friends, that money which the people need in their business, with which your factories must worked and your crops cultivated and gathered and taken to market, is simply buried in the vaults of the treasury. It is a realization of the Scriptural account of the foolish man who buried his talent in the earth instead of making it useful. [Applause.] Cleveland stands on a platform that condemns such a pol-

icy as that
The Democratic platform says don't take from the people more money than the Government needs. Now what is the remedy? There are several ways in which this surplus can be reduced. General Harrison thinks it can best be reduced, if I understand his position—and if I misrepresent him I shall be ready to apologize, no man more so-by buying the outstanding bonds of the Government, which are at a premium of 28 or 29 per cent. Think of it a ment. Who would be benefited by that? If I were disposed to create a feeling of antago nism on our part against the men who hold these bonds I might relate a little history that would sur your blood. You remember that what are called the 5.20 bonds were purchased with greenbacks when green backs were worth only 50 or 6 or at most 70 cents on the dollar in coin. You remember that those bonds were converted into these 4 per cents., and you recollect perfectly well that the first act of Congress under General Grant's administration was to make those bonds, which were payable according to their face or indorsement in greenbacks, payable in coin; and you know that the effect of that was to send them up 30 or 40 per cent. in value, and you know that now they are worth 28 per cent. premium, which makes a profit to those who originally purchased them of 88 per cent. You know that, and yet the theory of the Republican candidate for the Presidency is money your pockets without necessity—these bonds not being due until the year 1891—and poured out with this immense pre-mium into the pockets of the bondholders of the country. [Applause.] I am not going to say a word against the men w o hold these bonds, but between them and the hard working people of this country I am on the side of the people. [Applause, during which Judge Thur-man produced his bandana which was greeted with a renewed outburst.] Whenever I take it out there is a shout and then the Republican papers say: "The old fellow is at a trick; he is aying actor; it is a monkey trick of his to pull it his bandana." Well, it is not so; that is all

out his bandana." Well, it is not so; that is all I am going to say about it now.

The Republican party has admitted that this surplus is an abuse, its United States Senators have admitted it, for they have brought in a bill which they say will reduce the annual in-come of the United States about seventy-five million dollars. Observe, however, these grave and reverend seigniors, the Republican Sena-tors, do not say, as General Harrison says, to reduce it by buying bonds. They know ver well that if the Government were to announce its purpose to do so the premium on the 4 per cent. bonds would go up right away to 50 or ven 60 per cent. premium. [Applause. f, indeed, there could be found, and body holding any considerable amount of them who would sell to the Government at all. "No," they say, as the Democrats say, they say, as the Democrats say, 'let us reduce the income of the Government But there is a striking difference in the methods. We propose to reduce the income by reducing the tax on the necessaries of life [Applause.] They propose to increase the tax on the necessaries of life and reduce the income by taking the tax from tobacco and whisky to a great extent and from one necessary of life—sugar. We say: "Give the laboring men of this country cheap clothing, cheap tools and cheap lumber with which to build their houses and shops." The Republican porty says: "No, increase the duties," as their bill proposes on the clothes that the poor man and his wife and children wear, on his implements of industry, on his lumber, or to make but a trifling reduction on that and thereby make the burden of taxation fall principally upon him. [A voice: "I say no."] And I say no. It is hard enough that taxes have to be collected by means of a tariff, for we do not intend to abolish all custom houses and all tained any arrangement by which \$6,000,000 was tariff duties. We know it is a very easy way to collect taxes and that it has been followed so long and so many industries have grown up that it would be not only bad policy but injustice o abolish it at once. We know that, and therewhen they say we are free traders the

foundation in fact. [Applause.]

Judge Thurman then closed by illustrating the workings of the tariff system.

Petroleum Explosion.
CALAIS, Oct., 17.—The force of the explosion of petroleum yesterday on board the steamer Ville de Calais, which arrived October 10 from Philadelphia, partially tore off the deck and carried away her sides. Only the forward portion of the vessel sank and the fire is raging fiercely in that portion above water. The vessel is lying at the upper dock. Other shipping lying in the vicinity of the steamer was much damaged by the explosion. It is feared that the loss of life was great. Portions of a dozen bodies have been found lying on the quays, arms, legs and heads being scattered about in shocking confusion. The Ville de Calais was a steel screw samer of 1.221 tons.

#### THE OLD ROMAN.

Great Democratic Gathering at Sheiby ville, Ind .-- Judge Thurman's Talk on the Tariff.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Oct. 16 .- A barbecue was given yesterday by the Democrats at this place, which was largely attended, it being announced that Judge Thurman, Senator Voorhees, General Black, Governor Gray and other prominent politicians would be present. The visiting and local clubs formed in procession and were reviewed by Judge Thurman from the resience of John Beggs. In the afternoon Judge Thurman was driven to the fair grounds, where he addressed an audience running into the thousands. The opening of his speech was a hearty indorsement of President Cleveland. The following were his remarks on the tariff question and the treasury surplus:

My friends, if I had time to do it I would like to say a few words upon a subject that is inter-esting so much and which is talked of so much this year—the question of the tariff, but I must confine what I have to say on that interesting subject to a very few remarks and leave it to those who are to follow me to elaborate it as much as they and you desire What is a tariff? It is nothing in the wide world but a tax. It is a tax levied upon you people, and when it is levied for no other purpose than of furnishing the Government of a country with sufficient means to carry on the Government no man, of any party, makes objection to it, but when it is not used for the purpose of raising in that way the necessary revenue for the Government, but for raising millions and tens of millions, nay hundreds of millions of dollars or more of revenue for which the Government has no legitimate use, then, my friends, the Government puts its hands into your pockets and robs you of your daily earnings. [Applause] I say it is a tax, and it is a tax paid in a most unequal degree by the poor men of the land. How is this tax paid? Does the tax gatherer of the United States come around and demand it of you on your farm and in your workshop. No: that is not the way. It is this way: Upon every ar-ticle of foreign manufacture that is brought into your country for sale this tax is levied. It is collected in the custom houses of the United States. It is first paid by the man who brings the goods here, the importer, and then, of course, he puts that tax upon the price which he paid for the goods and sells it for that in-creased price when he disposes of it to the merchants. Then when the merchants sell it to you here in this goodly city of Shelbyville he keeps on that tax in the price that he charges you for it, otherwise he could not carry on his business twenty-four hours. He would neces-sarily break up in less than twenty-four hours if he did not keep on that tax which be had paid in the price he gave for goods when he sells the goods to you. So that is true, literally true, with some very few exceptions that are too trifling to note, upon all that you wear, from the crown of your head to the soles of your feet.

price you pay for goods, and there is this other thing about this tariff, that not only is the price raised upon all goods that are brought from abroad, but it is raised on all goods manufactured in this country that come into competition with these goods that are imported and so it is is collected from the people in these prices paid for goods goes to a privileged class in the United States and don't go into the treasury at all. Well. now, my friends, the effect of this has been to create a great surplus in the treasury of the United States on August 31 last of about \$130,000,000. Owing payments made from the treasury since en it has been somewhat reduced, but then it was that immense amount and it is supposed the amount now is nearly \$100,000,000—your money taken out of your pockets and now lying idle in the vaults of the treasury of the United States, for which the Government has no need whatever. That is just so much money taken out of the circulation of the country, that is just so much money which the people might use in their many business transactions and in supplying their daily wants, and would so use

The burden of this tax is laid upon you in the

it were it not locked up idle in the vaults of the Mr. Thurman was interrupted by another fit of coughing. A voice: "Save yourself, we will vote for you anyway, you are a Democrat." [Applause.] But it is time for me to stop. My friends, our opponents say that this tariff is for the benefit of the laboring man, as if it could possibly be for the benefit of the laboring man children wear, on all of his tools and imple-ments of his trade, and when he dies carry him in a taxed coffin to his grave. No, that is simply an absurdity. Nothing more, nothing less, than an absurdity. The idea that nation can be made rich by heavily taxing the people far beyond what the necessities of government require; the idea that a man can be bettered by taxing him on all the necessaries of life is nothing short of an absurdity. [Applause.] But Republicans state that the Democra's pro pose to break down all the manufactures in the They mean to give the manufacturers a fair thance for an honest living, and when they do that they do all that an honest man can ask, that is all. They talk about our oppressing or being an enemy of the laboring man. Why in the name of all that is true, of what manner of men is the Democratic party composed. I have belonged to it ever since I was knee-high to a duck, as we boys used to say. [Applause and laughter.] I have watched it, thought of it, worked with it, and seen it under many and many an administration, and always have seen that ninety-nine hundredths of the men who belonged to the Democratic party are laboring men. [Applause. Cries of "That's right." A voice, "Not for \$1 a day, either."]

#### DENIED BY MILLS.

Statement Made By Mr. Blaine on the Authority of Allison Denied By R. Q.

Mills. EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 15 .- The follow ing letter was written to Edwin Taylor, chairman of the Democratic county com-

mittee of this county: NEW ALBANY, Ind., Oct. 13.—You called my attention to-day as I was leaving Evansville to the statement of Mr. Blaine in his speech at Goshen, Ind., in which he says: "The president of the sugar trust (Mr. Havemeyer), a well-known Democrat of New York, appeared be fore the Ways and Means Committee and according to the statement made in the open Senate by Mr. Allison, of Iowa, obtained such a rate of duty as was equivalent to \$6,000,000 in the pockets of the trust. If, therefore, the price has been unduly advanced to the consumer, the re sponsible parties according to the President's doctrines are the President himself and the Ways and Means Committee, who concocted the Mills bill in the interest of that trust." statement of Mr. Blaine is devoid of truth. Mr. Havemeyer never appeared before the Ways and Means Committee at all. He never ob sugar trust was formed under the existing tariff made by the Republican party in 1883 and when the bill, recently passed by the House, was laid before the Ways and Means Committee for its action every one of the five Republican members of that committee voted to strike out the reduction we proposed and continue the tariff rates under which the trust was formed. Yours truly, R. Q. MILLS.

Badly Used. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 15.-Saturday night Thomas Aldrich, a carpenter, got into a quarrel with a Santa Fe switchman at Argentine over a game of cards. The quarrel resulted in Aldrich striking his opponent over the head with a cane. Last night about seven o'clock a gang of switchmen got him in a saloon in Argen-ine, locked the door and said they were going to pound him, which they pr to do with sundry rocks they had in their pockets. Aldrich drew a pistol and opened fire, shooting one man in the shoulder, one in the arm and one in the leg. He made his escape from the saloon, and mounting a horse rode to the police station, where thirty-two stitches were taken in his head.

#### THURMAN'S LETTER.

Letter of Acceptance of the Democratic Candidate for Vice-President.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 15 .- Judge Thurnan's letter of acceptance was given to the press last evening. The first draft of the letter was in the Judge's handwriting and the typewriter copies showed only a few changes in punctuation from the original. It was as follows:

Hon. Patrick A. Collins and others, Committee:

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 12 .- Gentlemen: In obedience to custom I send you this formal ac-ceptance of my nomination for the office of Vice-President of the United States made by the National convention of the Democratic party at St. Louis.

When you did me the honor to call upon me at Columbus and officially notify me of m nomination, I expressed to you my sense of ob ligation to the convention and stated that, al-though I had not sought the nomination, I did not feel at liberty, under the circumstances, to decline it. I thought then, as I still think, that whatever I could properly do to promote the re-election of President Cleveland I ought to do. His administration has been marked by such integrity, good sense, manly courage and exalted patriotism, that a just appreciation of these high qualities seems to call for his re-election. I am also strongly impressed with the belief that his re-election would powerfully tend to strengthen that feel ing of fraternity among the American peop that is so essential to their welfare, peac and happiness and to the perpetuity of the

Union and our free institutions.

I approve the platform of the St. Louis convention and I can not too strongly express my dissent from the heretical teachings of the monopolists that the welfare of a people can be promoted by a system of exorbitant taxation far in excess of the wants of the Government. The idea that a people can be enriched by heavy and unnecessary taxation, that a man's condition can be improved by taxing him on all he wears, on all his wife and children wear, on

all his tools and implements of industry, is an obvious absurdity.

To fill the vaults of the treasury with an idle surplus for which the Government has no legitimate use and to thereby deprive the people of currency needed for their business and daily wants and to create a powerful and dangerou stimulus to extravagance and corruption in the expenditures of the Government seem to me to be a policy at variance with every sound principle of government and of political economy. The necessity of reducing taxation to prevent such an accumulation of surplus revenues and the consequent depletion of the circulating medium is so apparent that no party dares to deny it; but when we come to consider the modes by which the reduction may be made we find a wide antagonism between our party and the monopolistic leaders of our political opponents. We seek to reduce taxes upon the necessaries of life; our opponents seek to increase them. We say: the masses of the people cheap and good clothing, cheap blankets, cheap tools and

cost, maintain a high duty on the tools of the farmer and mechanic and upon the lumber which they need for the construction of their modest dwellings, shops and barns and thereby prevent their obtaining these necessaries at easonable prices." Can any sensible man doubt as to where he hould stand in this controversy? Can any well informed man be deceived by the false pretense that a system so unreasonable and unjust is for the benefit of the laboring man.

cheap lumber:" the Republicans by their plat-

form and their leaders in the Senate, by their proposed bill say: "Increase the taxes on cloth-ing and blankets and thereby increase their

Much is said about competition of American laborers with the pauper labor of Europe, but does any man who looks about him see that no immense majority of laborers in America are not engaged in what are called the pre-tected industries? And as to those who are employed in such industries, is it not undeniable that the duties proposed by the Demo cratic measure called the Mills bill far exceed the difference between American and European wages, and therefore if it were admitted that our workingmen can be protected by tariffs against cheaper labor they would be fully protected and more than protected by that bill? Does not every well informed man know that the increase in price of home manufactures produced by a high tariff does not go into the pockets of the laboring men, but only tends to

swell the profits of others? It seems to me that if the policy of the Democratic party is plainly presented all must understand that we seek to make the cost of living the laboring man in the benefits of Natio prosperity and growth. I am very respectfully your obedient servant,

#### ALLEN G. THURMAN. CROP REPORT.

Summary of the Farmer's Review of the Condition of Crops.
CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—The following crop summary will appear in this week's edition of the Farmer's Review: "The shortage in the wheat crop of 1888 is due not only to decreased acreage, but also to damage from various causes-in Ohio from winter killing and rust; in Indiana from winter killing, chinch bugs and, lightly, from rust; Illinois, principally from winter killing, frost and chinch bugs, though some counties report loss from drought and rust; in Iowa from chinch bugs, two counties reporting a total loss from this cause, also considerable damage from rust; in Michigan a considerable portion winter killed, but notwithstanding this the crop will be about equal to that of last year; the Wisconsin crop suffered considerably from chinch bugs and some from rust and hot weather: in Missouri chinch bugs and wet weather at the time and after harvesting caused considerable loss; in Minnesota the chief loss was from chinch bugs, two counties reporting a total loss, and in some counties the injury was caused by hot winds in July. In Dakota the greatest loss was caused by hot winds, although early frost cut off s portion of the crop. In Kansas little damage was sustained from any cause and the crop is therefore very much larger than that of last year. Nebraska, Kentucky and Iowa also show an increase.

Important Life Insurance Decision. CHICAGO, Oct. 14.-Mrs. Libbie A. Fairman sued a life and accident insurance association to recover \$5,000 on the death of her husband. The association refused to pay the death benefit because Fairman was alleged to have been in arrears for his certificate and was in a very infirm and sickly condition and hence a bad risk. Mrs. Fairman claimed that her husband's brother tendered the arrears of dues to the treasurer, but the latter refused to accept them. The court found in favor of the defendant and held that in declining to accept the arrears, unless Fairman consented to re-examina tion, the treasurer was justified. He held that the tender of arrears while Fairman was infirm and sick was like making an application for a new insurance. Austrian Affairs

VIENNA. Oct. 15 .- Emperor Francis Joseph and the other members of the Imperial family, the foreign diplomatic representatives, members of the aristocracy and other notable persons were present at the opening of the Burg Theater last evening.
The Emperor received repeated ovations,
and the whole company appeared on the
stage and sang the National anthem. The

King Milan and Count Kalnoky had an nterview lasting an hour. The Presse asserts that in an interview King Milan denied that Austria aimed at annexing Servia. He spoke warmly of the friendship of the Emperor.

performance was most successful, and the

rrangements were much admired.

#### DEEP WATER.

The Denver Adjourned Session Meets at Dallas, Tex.

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 18 .- The Inter-State Deep-Water Committee, created by the Denver Deep-Water convention, met in this city yesterday in adjourned session. Pine Bluff;

The following members were present:
Arkansas—T. F. Sorrels, Pine Bluff;
William Fishback, Fort Smith.
Colorado—Governor Alva Adams, ex-Governor Evans, F. L. Dana, Denver; C. C. Dairs, Leadville; Senator Adair Wilson, Durango.

Kansas-Howell Jones and J. R. Mulaene, Topeka; W. E. Hutcheson, Wichita, and E. W. Emery and Marsh M. Murdock, Nebraska-Hon. Champion S. Chase,

Herman Kountz and William N. Nason, Omaha; O. E. Goodall, Lincoln. New Mexico-Frank C. Plum, of Taos,

and O. L. Houghton, of Las Vegas.

Iowa—A. P. Chamberlain, of Des Missouri-Senator D. H. Armstrong.

Texas—J. A. Carroll, of Denton. Utah—E. Wilder and Charles T. Toney.

The meeting was called to order by Governor Adams, the chairman, with F. L. Dana as secretary. Ex-Governor Evans stated the object of the meeting, which was to visit Texas and transact any business that might be brought for consideration. Judge Gresham, of Galveston, representing his city, extended the committee a hearty invitation to visit it, stating that free transportation and every thing would be furnished. Senator Houston then extended the hospitality of the Southwest to the committee. Mayor Bud Connor then stepped to the front and said as the committee had business to transact, he would not burden them with a long and formal speech, but in the name of Dallas he extended a hearty welcome to the committee. Colonel Nason then read the following

resolutions: WHEREAS. The Government of the United States, under whose exclusive control the harbors of our country have been placed by our Constitution, has contributed nearly \$100,000,000 of money and nearly 200,000,000 acres of our National land to great railway lines belonging to private corporations, and running across the Northern part of our country; AND, WHEREAS, The Northern and Eastern

harbors through which these railway lines empty their traffic into the lakes and oceans have had many millions of money appropriated from time to time by Congress to meet the past demands of the vast commerce thus built up;

WHEREAS. There is an immense area of country lying between the Rocky mountains and the Mississippi River, constituting nearly one-third of our National domain and having nearly one-fourth of our National population, the natural outlet of which is the Gulf of Mexico, but for the opening of whose harbors the Congress has appropriated amounts totally inadequate.

AND, WHEREAS, it is not consistent with the general welfare, nor can we believe that a National sense of justice and fair play of our fellow citizens who have been so greatly benefitted by the appropriations for Northern and Eastern harbors, will insist that the traffic of this great region shall be forced to be transported half way across the continent, thus im-posing a burden upon our commerce, which amounts often to a total interdiction, and at all times to a serious charge upon both consumer and producer: therefore

Resolved, By this convention, that we demand

of every Senator and representative from this region, genuine and hearty co-operation in an effort to secure the necessary appropriations for opening up such harbors on the northwest-ern coast of the Gulf of Mexico, as may be necessary to meet the demands of our growing

Resolved, That the chairman of this com mittee be appointed a sub-committee of one to prepare and subject to the Legislatures of the several States of the Union, at their next session, an address, together with a copy of these

#### A GRANT COUNTY WAR.

County Seat Contest Leads to More Trauble-Ulysses and Appomattox at GARDEN CITY, Kan., Oct. 19.-Latest re-

received a clear majority of 2,150 over all competitors at the county seat election Tuesday. The rival towns were Ulysses, Appomattox, Golden, Shockeyville and

The residents of Appomattox accuse General T. T. Taylor and Colonel J. A. Grayson, of Hutchinson, who are members of their town company and who managed the campaign for them, of selling them out, and a mob of irate citizens captured them and threatened them with violence, but the sheriff and a posse rescued them.

Colonel Grayson, who was in this city yesterday, said that the Appomattox and Ulysses town companies entered into articles of agreement that no "boodle' should be used, the forfeit in case of violation to be \$10,000. About three o'clock on election day, it is alleged, the Ulysses people commenced using their money lavishly to buy votes. This so enraged the Appomattox people that they at once seized General Taylor and Colonel Grayson and put them under guard. Threats of lynching were freely made and they were forced to assign to the leaders of the mob the agreement with the Ulysses Town Company, and to give warranty deeds to all the property they owned in Appomattox or elsewhere. Not content with this, checks aggregating \$60,000 on every bank in which the two were supposed to have money were presented, and the prisoners signed them without a murmur. They made written acknowledgment at the suggestion of the mob that their action was of their own free will. At night, guarded by nine friends, they went to Hartland,

where they boarded the train. Payment of all the checks has been stopped by telegraph and proceedings will be commenced to set aside the deeds they signed at the "request" of their captain General Taylor is now at Larkin while Colonel Grayson has gone to Hutchinson. They consider themselves lucky to have escaped with sound necks.

It is thought the mob has gone on to Ulysses to make an attempt to collect the \$10,000 forfeit and war is feared.

Infernally Brutal.
Sr. Louis, Oct. 18.—In Carondelet Tuesday night a number of vicious street boys took Freddie Groman, an inoffensive child aged six, and after subjecting him to all manner of malicious indignities, tied him to a cow, which they chased with dogs. The result was that the little boy was bruised to insensibility, and scarcely any hope of his recovery exists.

Canadian Relations OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 19 .- Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State, was banqueted last night by the Workingmen's Conservative Association. He ridiculed the idea of annexation, and said that the Englishmen and true French Canadians would never permit it to take place. Canada was destined to build up a great nationality. He denied that they desired to bully the Americans. Sir John A. Macdonald said there is no danger of war between Canada and the United States. He celt hopeful of a satisfactory settlement of the fishery question. Canada is in a critical period and must be cool. If the new treaty can not be negotiated Canada will revert to the treaty of 1818.