VOLUME XV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1888.

NUMBER 3.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

In the Senate on the 8th the resolution providing for a joint committee to inquire into the contracts and work on the Washington acqueduct tunnel was adopted. After other minor business the Senate Tariff bill was taken up and Senator Allison spoke in favor of it.

After an ineffectual effort to have a day fixed for closing the debate, Senator Vance spoke in opposition to the substitute for the Mills bill. Senator Hiscock obtained the floor and the Senate adjourned... In the Heyre the Senate bill for the dispersel of the House the Senate bill for the disposal of the Fort Wallace reservation in Kansas passed: also a bill to constitute Lincoln, Neb., a port of entry; also a bill to reimburse J. W. Patterson, late postmaster at Humboldt, Kan., for certain moneys stolen from his office; also the bill appropriating \$200,000 to suppress infectious diseases. Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, spoke on the tariff and the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 9th the conference report on the Deficiency bill was presented and after Senator Edmunds had inquired why the item paying to the widow of Chief Justice Waite the balance of his year's salary had been struck out the report was agreed to. The bill as to the counting of the electoral vote was passed; also the bill to constitute Lincoln, Neb., a port of entry. Senator Edmunds intro-duced a bill to pay the widow of Chief Jus-tice Waite \$8,745 as the balance of a year's Committee, which immediately reported it for passage. The Tariff bill was then taken up passage. The Tariff bill was then taken up and Senator Hiscock addressed the Senate. Adjourned... In the House by unanimous consent the bill appropriating \$50,000 to enforce the Chinese Exclusion bill passed. The bill approriating \$75,000 to secure to the Cherokee freedmen their portion of certain proceeds of lands also passed. The conference report on the bill to allow persons who have relinquished homestead entries to make another was agreed to. stead entries to make another was agreed to. Pending consideration of the conference report on the Deficiency bill, the point of no quorum

was raised and the House adjourned. In the Senate on the 10th a number of resolutions were introduced and adopted after which the bill to pay the widow of Chief Justice Watte \$8,475, the balance of a year's salary, was taken up and passed. Two other bills of a local nature were passed when the Tariff bill was taken up and Senator Bate addresssed the Senate in opposition to the Senate substitute. Adjourned. ... The House agreed to the conference report on the Deficiency bill, which disposed of all appropriation bills; also the conference report on the bill granting the right of way to a railroad through the Yankton reservation, and

adjourned until Friday.

THE Senate on the 11th passed the House bill appropriating \$50,000 for the enforcement of the Chinese bill. Senator Mitchell addressed the Senate on his bill to reduce letter postage to one cent, and when the tariff bill was taken up Senators Collom and Platt spoke in favor of it. Adjourned....The House was not in ses-

Soon after meeting on the 12th the Senate resumed consideration of the Tariff bill and Senator Chace continued his remarks. Afand Senator Chace continued his remarks. After an inquiry by Senator Dolph as to the tariff on coal and a reply by Senator Allison that coal slack had been placed on the free list through mistake, and the intention is to make all coal pay a duty of seventy-five cents per ton. Senator Call addressed the Senate, and Senator Hawley thought it was unnecessary to further discuss the tariff at this time, Several conference reports were agreed to and the Senate adjourned until Monday.... After agreeing to one or two conference reports, one being to of no quorum was raised and the House adjourned until Monday.

WASHINGTON NOTES. CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER took the oath and his seat on the Supreme Bench at Wash-

THE passage of the Deficiency bill makes final adjournment of Congress possible at

SENATOR HALE'S report on the civil-

service was presented on the 10th. The report severely censures President Cleve land and the administration for alleged violation of the principles of the civilservice.

message vetoing a bill for the relief of Josh Maddox, for losses by seizure of tobacco during the war. He refers to the fact that the claim was decided upon adversely by the courts, and that it had been presented to Congress regularly since the Fortysecond Congress, passing now when "fa-vorable conditions" exist.

ARGUMENT was begun in the Supreme Court at Washington on the 11th in case 781, William G. Asher, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Texas, well known as the Texas drummer-tax case.

THE President has vetoed the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the claim of James M. Wilbur for extra work in laying the tiling in the New York post-office building in 1874. The claim amounted to about \$45,000.

THE Inter-State Commerce Commission has requested a conference with Chairman Leeds, of the Transcontinental Association and Chairman Midgley, of the Western Freight Association, in regard to the tariffs which recently called forth such

vigorous protests from Chicago merchants. THE President has vetoed a Senate bill granting restoration of pension to Sarah A. Woodbridge on the grounds that the precedent ought not to be established of granting a pension to a soldier's widow after re-marriage, when the second hus-

band still survived. THE EAST.

A SERIOUS disaster occurred at Quincy, Ill., on the night of the 10th, during the annual celebration, caused by the collapse of the large amphitheater erected for the occasion. About 5,000 persons were precipitated in a confused mass, of whom 500 were more or less injured, a lawyer named Albert Wells fatally. It was feared the injuries of others would result fatally.

THE call for the annual convention of the American Federation has been issued from Pittsburgh, Pa. It will be held in St.

THE sheriff has seized the property of the New York Star upon attachments secured by George F. Perkins, paper dealer, in a suit for \$16,000.

THE general railway time convention was in session at the Hoffman House, New York, on the 10th. Eighty companies

HEAVY floods are reported in the St. Croix and Aristook rivers in Maine, great

ADOLPH REICH, the New York City Wife murderer, has been sentenced to be hanged November 30.

A MOTION was made in the Supreme Court at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 11th for a commission to take the testimony of President Cleveland in a suit of Rev. Dr. George H. Ball against the New York Evening Post for libel. The motion was denied. The suit grows out of Rev. Ball's scandal charges in the last Presidential

THE American party in convention at Albany, N. Y., has decided to put out no

State ticket this year. MARY GRIFFIN, fifty-five years old, died at the almshouse at Meriden, Conn., recently after fifty-five days of voluntary starvation. She took nothing but water during that time and could not be forced to do otherwise. She was a crank on this subject.

FIFTY-FIVE lives were lost in the disaster on the Lehigh Valley road at Mud Run, Pa., on the night of the 10th. Forty others were seriously injured, several fatally. It was thought the engineer of the colliding train was to blame.

Two bogus notes, one for \$15,000 and another for \$10,000, issued by absconding treasurer Bosworth, of the Stafford mills, at Fall River, Mass., have been found, bringing up his defalcation to \$45,000. TAMMANY HALL has nominated Ashbel Fitch to Congress from the Thirteenth dis-

trict of New York and Sunset Cox from the Ninth district.

THE WEST. THOMAS J. CALLMAN & Co., dealers in tailors' trimmings at 286 Madison street, Chicago, have made an assignment. Their

liabilities are placed at \$75,000.

WORDLEY & CLEARY, the oldest wholesale liquor firm of Chicago, have made an assignment with \$60,000 liabilities and probably ample assets. Cause, depres-

sion in business and slow collections.

THE grand jury at Charleston, Ill., has indicted J. B. Banefiel, ex-mayor; H. M. Othed, L. D. Weaver, John Byers, William Kincaid, R. Brewer, S. H. Kekpatrick, Adolph Walker and Flim Myers for the lynching of William Moore on June Moore was arrested for alleged assault upon Mary Baumgartner, who it is claimed was of immoral character.

HUGH C. PERKINS, who murdered Hugh Meadows, at Nashville, Clark County, Wis., in May, 1884, and escaped from jail, has been arrested at Windsor, Ont.

A NORTHBOUND passenger train on the Cleveland, Loraine & Wheeling road and a freight train collided near Massillon, O., on the 11th, and both engines, two passenger coaches and several freight cars were completely wrecked. A brakeman and a passenger were fatally injured and another man had both legs broken. Loss, \$30,

JUDGE SAWYER, of the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco has issued wo writs of habeas corpus designed to test some of the questions to be raised over the right to land of Chinese arriving here after the Exclusion act went into effect. One writ was for a Chinaman arriving by the steamship Belgic who had a return certificate and the question raised is whether Congress can constitutionally deprive Chinese holding custom house

certificates to return. HON. JAMES G. BLAINE spoke to an im Major, the House went into Committee of the | mense audience at Indianapolis, Ind., on Whole upon the private calendar. The point | the evening of the 11th. There was a great parade and demonstration previous to the speaking.

ASSESSOR LEWIS SWEET, of Park City, Mont., was shot dead by an unknown as

sassin the other night. At the intersection of the Walnut Hills cable road and the Park avenue line of horse cars, Cincinnati, recently, a collision occurred between cable car 139 and Park evenue car No. 10, caused by the inability to work the track break on the cable car There were about 120 passengers on both ears, but no one was seriously injured.

Iowa had two bank failures on the 11th. The Boyer Valley Bank, of Woodbine, and the Caldwell Bank, at Logan, closed their doors. An oil well has been struck near Find-

lay, O., which eclipses any thing in the history of the Ohio field. It is estimated o flow 9,000 barrels per day. THE Vandalia freight depot at East St. Louis, Ill., was burned the other night.

Loss. \$50,000. THE bottom of the Robert B. Carson, an Ohio river cattle steamboat, collapsed the other night and the vessel sank near Evansville, Ind. The crew escaped.

THE SOUTH.

THE passenger packet W. H. Cherry was sunk near Paducah, Ky., on the Tennessee river the other morning. The Cherry beonged to the same company as the John M. Gilbert, sunk the day before near Chester, Ill.

THERE were 93 new cases of yellow fever and no deaths at Jacksonville on the 9th. Dr. Wilkinson, president of the New Orleans Board of Health, has notified Surgeon-General Hamilton that nurses from Camp Perry destined for New Orleans will not be received. The nurses in question are residents of New Orleans who volunteered to go to Jacksonville under the auspices of the Red Cross Association and are desirous to return home.

THE official bulletin at Jacksonville on the 11th was: New cases, forty-seven; deaths, two-R. N. Johnson and Maria Register. Of the new cases only twelve

A COLORED woman was cut to pieces by a freight train near Birmingham, Ala., recently, and the trainmen shoveled the remains into a ditch. This so enraged the negro miners that the crew only escape lynching by uncoupling the engine and fleeing for their lives.

Fire, probably caused by burglars, destroyed A. Street's gun store, S. M. Fry's stove store and the Grand Army and the Knights of Honor halls in Dallas, Tex., the other morning. Loss, \$45,000.

A REPORT of yellow fever at Green Cove Springs, Fla., has been received at the Marine Hospital Bureau.

Two men gagged the night clerk in charge of the post-office at Houston, Tex., on the morning of the 12th and robbed the mail pouches, of how much was unknown. C. C. DEAN, private secretary of Major John D. Adams, of Little Rock, Ark., has gone to Canada because of defalcations for an unknown amount. He recently failed in an attempt to kill himself.

IT is stated that the Italian Government has unearthed a Socialist conspiracy of wide ramifications and thorough organi-

A DISPATCH from Shanghai says: "It is alleged here that a secret treaty has been signed by Russia and Corea which decree gives extensive privileges to Russian traders and residents in Corea and the establishment of an exclusively Russian port at Funei. The Grand Duke Alexander recently had a cordial interview with the King of Corea."

Ir is officially announced that the Adams Express Company has concluded a contract for a term of years for the express facilities over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, now occupied by the United States Express Company. This gives the Adams Express Company entrance to the States of Iowa, Minnesota,

Wisconsin, Nebraska and Dakota.
SERIOUS washouts caused by floods were reported from the province of New Bruns-wick recently. The fall rains were unpre-

cedented. THE Grand Vizier at Constantinople has issued a decree forbidding the issue of morning papers, but permitting evening editions to continue.

THE trunk lines have issued notice that on October 22 packing house rates from Chicago to New York will be advanced to 30 cents per hundred. This will make the rate from Kansas City 42 cents, an advance of 17 cents.

THE Emperor of Germany arrived at Rome on the 11th and was met at the rail-

way station by King Humbert. TWENTY thousand Yorkshire (England) colliers have given notice to their employers that they will go out on a strike unless they are conceded a ten per cent. advance in their wages. It is expected that 50,000 other colliers will also give notice to the same effect.

THE last of Geronimo's band of renegade Apaches have been captured in Sonora

THE Earl of Winchester and many mem bers of the English clergy have contributed to the relief of the poor in Ireland.

THE committee of Irishmen collecting

money for Parnell's litigation with the London Times have secured \$35,000 so far, but need much more and appeal especially to Americans.

THE Pall Mall Gazette challenges the

German authorities to carry out the threat made through the Nachrichten Zeitung to institute proceedings to prevent the publication in London of the late Emperor Frederick's diary. The Gazette warns Prince Bismarck not to attempt to extend abroad the tyranny over the press which is exercised in Germany.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE, the English surgeon of the late Emperor Frederick of Germany, in his book on the case blames Dr. Bergmann, of Berlin, as the cause of the Emperor's early demise.

An anti-Boulangist meeting in Paris on the 12th was disturbed by Boulangists and a fight ensued in which many persons

were injured.

THE report that Bonanza Flood had died in Germany was denied later.

A MADRID dispatch says there has been a renewal of the conflicts between Morocco and the United States. The latter demands that the authorities at Fez be punshed for the arrest of the A sul's protege and that indemnity be paid. ONE hundred persons were killed in recent disorders at Port au Prince. Havti.

THE LATEST. DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 12.—Henry Bock was a member of Schiller Lodge, A. O. U. W., in Clinton County. After the division in the order in 1882, at which time Schiller Lodge remained with the State organization, Bock and several other united in organizing a new lodge called Loyal Lodge. The Grand Lodge, National branch, refused to issue to him a new certificate without the surrender of his former one. Bock kept up his dues in both lodges until his death. The State grand lodge paid the full amount of the certificate held by his wife, taking up the receipted certificate. A claim was then made upon the local grand lodge, but payment was refused without the surrender of the certificate which the claimant could not produce. Suit being brought, the District Court found for the defendant. The Supreme Court affirms the finding on the ground that Brock had only one contract of insurance, the full amount of which plaintiff has received.

St. JOSEPH. Mo., Oct. 12 .- The law firm of Crosby, Rusk, Craig & Kelly received a cablegram from Mrs. Abram Nave, at Lonlon, authorizing the firm to bring suit in her name against the Kansas City Times and the St. Joseph Herald in the sum of 55,000 each for libel, basing the suit on publications made last January in sumning up the celebrated divorce case with her husband. The statement that the decree had been granted on the ground of idultery is the cause of Mrs. Nave bringing suit.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.-The wheat operat ors 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 decline from the first price of the day.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.-Sheriff Hugh J. Grant announced yesterday that he was ready to withdraw as Tammany Hall candidate for mayor in case Mayor Hewitt, the County Democratic nominee, should do likewise in favor of a union candidate. Grant speaks of his and Tammany's desire for the success of the National ticket and of his unwillingness to do any thing to jeopardize that by a local fight.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 12 .- John Edwards went to his home in this city late last night and telling his wife he had come to kill her fired at her. The ball passed through her right breat, wounding her so badly that she died within a few hours After shooting her he bade her good night and left, and is still at large.

MEXICO, Mo., Oct. 12.-During her pa rents' absence from home, the nine-vear old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Boyd attempted to start a fire with kero-sene. Her clothes caught fire and she was burned to death.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

PENSIONS granted Kansas veterans on the 8th: Original invalid. Andrew P. Heminger, Santa Fe; Daniel B. Datton, Miltonvale; Thomas Moore, Dwight; Hiram McPherson, Harveyville; Joseph B Gifford, Wellington. Increase, Freeman F. Beymer, Oswego; John W. Long, Rus-sell. Reissue, James E. Marshall, El Dorado; Hugh Brady, Yates Center; Thomas McHargue, Independence. Reissue and increase, Henry H. Kiehl, Jetmore. Original widows, etc., minor of Andrew Sparks, Humboldt; William H., father of

M. Fry, Yates Center.
PROCEEDINGS have been instituted in the Kearney County district court by F. M. Kelly, who claims to have been elected county clerk, against H. A. W. Corfield and W. J. Price, county commissioners. The plaintiff asks the court for a restraining order against the defendants to prevent them from disposing of any of the county funds until his case is finally heard and disposed of. A temporary restraining

order was granted. THE explosion of a gasoline stove or naptha engine in the steam launch Sunflower, on the Kaw river at Wyandottee the other afternoon resulted in the death of P. A. Pound, a coal merchant, J. D. Mc-Grew, the owner of the boat, and C. M. Speckham, his son-in-law, were badly burned about the head, arms and hands.

THE other night a colored tramp entered a new tenement just completed by J. D. Husted at Brighton Hill, an addition to Kansas City (Kan.), kindled a fire in the grate and went to sleep. He was awakened to find his clothes on fire and the house so filled with smoke that the could not get out. He was rescued in an insensible condition and fatally burned. The building burned to the ground. The building cost

\$1,800 and was insured for \$1,400. In the case of the city of Topeka vs. Fred Zufall the Supreme Court recently reversed the findings of the lower courts. The defendant was prosecuted for a violation of the city ordinance in selling a cer-tain fluid called peach cider, which it was claimed contained about six per cent. of alcohol, and was therefore an intoxicating beverage. A conviction was secured in the police court, and an appeal to the district court resulted the same way, upon which an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, which held that it is error for the trial court to instruct the jury as a matter of law that if the fluid contained six per cent. of alcohol it is intoxicating within the meaning of the ordinance, as this is a matter of fact to be determined by the jury under proper instructions. It is not a fact of common knowledge that the presence of a certain per cent of alcohol

makes a compound intoxicating.

H. C. Cross, of Emporia, and George A.
Eddy, of Leavenworth, have been appointed receivers of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway by Judge Brewer, of the United States District Court. Mr. Eddy has been a resident of Leavenworth over thirty years and besides being owner of the leading wholesale drug house in Kansas, has occupied many positions of trust and honor. Mr. Cross has been a resident of Kansas over twenty years, and for seventeen years has been president of the

First National Bank of Emporia. FRANK ARNOLD, a prominent citizen and retired druggist of Leavenworth, rose from the breakfast table the other morning and told his wife he had a pain in his side, and before she could reply fell back in his chair and died. He was sixty-one years of age and nad lived in Leavenworth twenty-eight years. Apoplexy was the cause of his death.

AT Ulysses, Grant County, the other day William Housley, deputy marshal of the town, shot Joseph Ferguson, of Woodsdale, Stevens County, in the leg. The cause of the shooting was a quarrel of long standing in Stevens County. Ferguson's leg was amputated shortly after the shooting, and he died a day or two

THE Democratic Congressional Committee of the First district met at Leavenworth and placed in nomination E. K. Townsend, of Valley Falls, for Congress. ARTICLES of incorporation of the Dodge City & Denver Railway Company were recently filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The capital stock of the company is \$2,000,000 and its term of existence is fixed at ninety-nine years. The counties through which the line is intended to run are Ford, Gray and Finney, in Kansas; Bent, Pueblo and Arapahoe, in Colorado The estimated length of the line is 375

According to the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction Topeka has a school population of 10,994; Kansas City, Kan., 9,653; Wichita, 7,381; Leaven worth, 7,166; Atchison, 5,450. Number of teachers employed—Topeka, 90; Kansas City, 69; Leavenworth, 59; Witchita, 49; Atchison, 42.

It is stated that the purest brine yet discovered in the United States and a stratum of pure rock salt 400 feet in thick ness has been developed at Anthony and three salt plants aggregating an investment of over a quarter million of dollars have been established.

Pensions allowed Kansas veterans the 11th: David P. Houaghland, of Olathe: Charles Schroder, James McNamar, Edward Johnson and Ellis Thompson, of the National Military Home; Daniel H. Young, of Leloup; William Hosley, of Goodland; William H. Bean, of Burlington: London A. George, of Canton; Al fred Dotson, of Concordia; Robert S of Jewell; Joseph W. Garrison, of Kincaid; William Wagstaff, of Mathew Galbreath, of Larned; Ancil B. Mathew, of Cimarron; John W. Turner, of Wilmington; Thomas B. Arthen, of Dunlap: Hiram Coon, of Fredonia; John Anderson, of Santa Fe; Mary L. Lovett, of Neodesha; Julia M. Hart, of Beloit; Elijah A. Willis, of Leoti.

MRS. LAWRENCE, of Massachusetts, widow of Amos A. Lawrance, has given the State Historical Society ten manuscript account books of the New England Emigrant Aid Company, of which Mr. Lawrence was treasurer, covering the period from 1854 to 1862, consisting of accounts of original shares of stocks, with the name of shareholders, three volumes; one cash book; one journal; three ledgers; volumes of quit claims, and one book containing type writer copies of 256 letters written by Mr. Lawrence from 1854 to 1861, all relating to Kansas.

WARDELL KILLED.

The Strike at the Bevier Coal Mines Leads to a Shocking Tragedy.

Thomas Wardell, the Leading Operator, Shot Dead in His Carriage By the Miners.

Desperate Attempt at Train Robbery Foiled in Dakota-Two of the Bandits Wounded.

BEVIER, Mo., Oct. 13.-At 12:45 o'efock resterday afternoon Thomas Wardell, a very wealthy land owner and coal operator of this county, was shot and instantly killed by a number of striking miners on the main street of Bevier, just opposite the

Wardell had driven from Macon in his carriage, accompanied by a colored boy, and had stopped his horses at the street the telegraph office to send a message. The depot platform was filled with striking miners, and as Wardell passed through them going to his carriage they jeered and the manufed him. Turning, he said: "Boys, will still further reduce the surplus, as will still further reduce the surplus, as corner and crossed the railroad track to

all you want."
The men then began throwing rocks at him and he was struck in the back by one.

Upon reaching his carriage he took from States of considerable production are: Upon reaching his carriage he took from under the seat a large revolver and fired one shot in the direction of the crowd, but above their heads. An instant later a half dozen shots or more came from the crowd and Wardell fell back lifeless. The first citizens who approached were warned away by the men, but the dead man was at length taken to Dr. Watson's.

The immediate cause of the murder was the strike prevailing at Bevier for the last month and the attempt of the operators to fill their mines with men from Chicago. All the operators had gone into the arrangement, but the first men who arrived were to be placed at work in Wardell's mine, hence the bitterness of the men

The murdered man was fifty years old, the wealthiest citizen of Macon County, being worth over half a million. He was an Englishmen by birth, and came to this country a penniless coal digger. He had always been a favorite with the men be-cause of his fair treatment of them. He was a very benevolent and charitable man, whose loss will be greatly felt. At the plants, yet killing frosts are still the coroner's inquest not the slightest evidence could be found which pointed to idence could be found which pointed to the identity of the murderer, and it is un-likely that he will ever be discovered.

TRAIN ROBBERS FOILED.

DEADWOOD, Dak., Oct. 13.—About eight o'clock yesterday morning a bold attempt was made by three masked bandits to wreck and rob the Fort Pierre & Black-

timber employes. Chief Engineer Dick Blackston and passengers and employes amounting to about twenty people were on board. They ran with increased speed to make up for lost time to a point about 100 vards from the scene of attack, where they slowed up to let some section men off. This alone averted a great calamity, for before the train got fully under way the engine slipped from the rail that had been removed a few inches by the robbers, and

the train was derailed. During the excitement of the moment a command of "Hands up" came from the robbers, accompanied by a volley from their Winchester rifles into the cab, flat cars and engine without any serious results. W. A. Reimer, who was on the engine, discharged both barrels of his shotgun loaded with buck shot at two of the robbers, who fell mortally wounded. The other fled to where the horses were tied, mounted and disappeared in the underbrush.

One of the wounded robbers was captured and is now in the Deadwood jail. His name is Billy Watson, an indicted horse thief from Pennington County, for whom the sheriff had been hunting with a warrant for the past two or three months. He says the other two men were named Clark and Johnson and the latter was the leader and escaped.

COLORED GIRL HANGED.
UNION SPRINGS, Ala., Oct. 13.—Pauline McCoy, a negro girl, aged nineteen, was hanged here yesterday for the murder of Annie Jordan, a fourteen-year-old white child, last February. The execution was private, only the necessary persons being dmitted.

Annie Jordan strayed away from home in Montgomery and nothing was heard of her till her dead body was found in a plum thicket at Three Notch. Circumstances pointed to Pauline and she was arrested with the dead girl's clothing on her and found guilty last spring and sentenced to death. Efforts were made to get the Governor to interfere, but to no avail. Pauline confessed to having killed Annie at a lonely place near the railroad by choking

The execution took place near the negro

cemetery, within one mile of Union Springs, in the presence of about 5,000 white and colored people. The crowd was orderly, the sentence being approved by all classes as just. Pauline was carried in a two-horse wagon to the place of hanging, seated on her coffin dressed in a long robe, handcuffed. Two officers were with her. She was quiet on her way to the scaffold. On arriving there she was assisted up the steps and a handkerchief was tied over her head. Rev. J. H. Hale, colored, prayed with the demned. She subsequently shouted and said: "Tell my mother not to mourn for me, I will be skipping around in Heaven in the morning." She broke completely down at the end of her lamentations and had to be supported by the officers while the fatal rope was being adjusted. The drop fell at 12:24 p. m., breaking her neck in the fall. The physicians pronounced her dead in seven minutes. Her relatives took charge of ihe body and took it to Chunnenugee Ridge for burial.

OCTOBER REPORT.

Magnificent Corn Crop-Wheat Short in Quantity and Deficient in Quality.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 .- The October crop returns to the Department of Agriculture show that the condition of the present corn crop has been equaled only three times in ten years and is exceeded materially only by that of 1879, when the condition was 98 and the subsequent ascertained yield twenty-eight bushels. The present average of condition is 92 against 942-in September. There has been no decline in the Northwest and the status of the great corn surplus States remain as on September 1. The indications favor a result ranging little from twenty-six bushels per acre,

making a full average:
The condition of buckwheat has declined heavily from 93.7 last month to 79.1, mainly from frosts. The awarage condition of the potato crop is about 87-a decline of less than points. Tobacco has fully maintained the condition of last month, averaging for all kinds 88.3.

The returns relative to wheat are those of yield per acre, by counties. As consolidated the general average for winter wheat is twelve bushels, and for spring wheat slightly over ten bushels. The former has yielded better taunted him. Turning, he said: "Boys, is much below the average, while still further reduce the surplus, as will be shown more exactly hereafter." from testimony of inspection and millers' New York 14.1, Pennsylvania 13.7, Mary-land 14.5, Virginia 8.7, Texas 11.2, Tennessee 9.2, Kentucky 11.2, Ohio 11.2, Michigan 14.5, Indiana 11.3, Illinois 13, Missouri 12.6, Kansas 14.7, California 12.7, Oregon 16.3. The spring wheat averages are: Wisconsin 11.8; Colorado 16.5, Dakota 9.2. Montana 16.5, Washington 18.5, Utah 16.5. The spring wheat of the New England States ranges from 14

to 16 bushels. The returns make a decline in the condition of cotton. The heavy rains of the latter part of August continued during the larger part of the last month, causing sprouting of seed in the boils, rotting of the lower and shedding of the top bolls and foliage. Rains and winds have interfered with picking and discolored the fiber and reduced the grade. Recently the weather has been more favorable and the quality has somewhat improved. Some correspondents report a short staple. The crop is everywhere late and slight frosts threaten the destruction of of reported condition is 78.9-a decline from 83 in September. Louisiana and South Carolina show the greatest reduction and Texas, Florida and North Carolina the least. The State estimates are as follows: hills railroad train, owned and operated by the Homestead Mining Company at Reno's Gulch, nine miles from Land Carolina, 75; Georgia, 79; Florida.

88; Alabama, 82; Mississippi, 81; Louisiana, 70; Texas, 75; Arkansas, 82; Tennessee, 91. The caterpillar and bell members of the caterpillar and bell members. Reno's Gulch, nine miles from Lead City.

The train left Lead City half an hour late with the paymaster, W. A. Reimer, supplied with about \$20,000 to pay off the the heavy rains washing off the poisonous powders.

THE EXCLUSION ACT.

The Treasury Department Wants a Little

Cash to Enforce Its Provisions. WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 .- Acting Secretary Thompson has addressed a letter to Congress inviting attention to the necessity of naking some appropriation for carrying into effect the provisions of the Chinese Exclusion act. He says: "The enforcement of the act necessarily devolves, in the first instance, upon the collectors of the several ports of entry in the United States, and from the very nature of the service, must require the maintenance of a special force of inspectors, guards and other employes, and as entry may be effected into the United States, not only at the ports upon the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts, but also across the Canadian and Mexican border lines, it is evident that a considerable force must be eventually employed in order to effectually enforce the provisions of the act. It would be difficult to give a detailed estimate of the expenditures which might be required for this purpose, but it is recommended that an initial appropriation of \$50,000 be made; and I enclose the draft of a provision, to be inserted in some proper appropriation bill if this recommendation meets with the approval of Congress. As the act relates to, and in a measure regulates the subject of immigration into the United States, it is beleved that the money appropriated can be properly paid out of the immigrant fund, provided for by the act of August 2, 1882, entitled, 'An act to regulate immigration.' This fund is amply sufficient for this purpose, there being now to its credit upon the books of the treasury the sum of \$281,395."

The Yellow Fever.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 11 .- Yesterday was very cold and it rained incessantly since three a. m. Great indignation pre-vails here at the manner in which Colonel Southmayd, the agent of the Red Cross Association, has expressed himself concerning Jacksonville and its authorities in several published interviews in Georgia papers. He said the auxiliary association had already squandered \$500,000, when an examination of the disbursements revealed an aggregate since the beginning of the epidemic of only about \$127,000. In the executive committee meeting to-day \$5,800 in contributions was acknowledged. It was voted to close up the relief restaurant after October 12, and those who will not accept uncooked rations from the relief stores must go to Camp Mitchell or else to work. The official bulletin is: New cases, 63; deaths, 3.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 19 .- At Frankfort yesterday afternoon Hon. James S. Scott, a member of the Legislature, slapped E. B. Stahlman, third vice-president of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, twice in the face, and was struck once in return by Stahlman's secretary. Mr. Scott was fined \$100. The affair grew out of trouble in the last Legislature,

Thase County Courant.

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

THE GRAY FATHER.

A tiny girl went singing
Among the meadow flowers;
Her father watched her, bringing

Her happy thoughtless hours She never saw his features. She never knew his face, Of all unconscious creatures

he had the joy and grace. Years passed!-her father brought her A jewel for her brow; She thought!—and while she thought, her Gray father she saw now.

But she was not so mirthful That father now she knew: Of grief she found old earth full,

The father of that maiden. A parent heavy laden With more of prose than rhyme.

No more you hear her laughter The flowering fields among; Her words forever after ier words forever and.

Are rather said than sung.

—Temple Bar.

RUNAWAY LOVERS.

Harper's Ferry a Haven of Bliss to Them.

A Minister Recounts His Personal Experience with Those in Haste to Wed-The Bridge a Favored Place-Outwitting a Stern Father.

Two things tended to make this place popular with young couples in the past. There was some romance in having the ceremony performed amid such wild scenery. It was the most convenient spot runaways could reach. The marriage laws of Virginia are very strict; and ten years ago the laws of Maryland were correspondingly lax. On payment of the fee, a license would be granted the applicant, and the contracting parties themselves might be absolutely non-existent. Harper's Ferry is connected with the upper valley by a railroad, a branch of the Baltimore & Ohio. As Maryland was just across the Potomac, this was the most accessible point for lovers whose parents looked too coldly upon their wooing. The building of a parallel road has visibly lessened Harper's Ferry's importance as a Gretna, so that its glory in this respect has probably departed. My first charge of a church was in this place, and as my house was convenient to the depot I was very often called upon to marry these runaways. The bridge crossing the Potomac was the spot generally selected, and for the reason that the ceremony must be performed in Maryland. It was in the center of this great iron structure and amid surroundings as romantic as can be found anywhere that the knot was usually tied.

The early morning train from the upper valley usually brought the runaways. Sometimes they had ridden all night to escape and catch the early train by the conductor or the train hands, and as a kind of agreement existed between these and the telegraph operators, an offer would soon be made to procure the license and insure its arrival in time to allow them to return on the next train. The bargain was soon struck, and as the insurance was the important part, the fee charged was generally gauged by the size of the prospective groom's purse. The license arranged for, the next step was to find a preacher.

Even the street urchins had learned to know the status of these couples, who arm in arm wandered listlessly about the street, and offered to find the preacher for them. Sometimes the denominational preferences would prevail,

but this was not often, and most of the

Occasionally the dress and manner of the parties would indicate wealth and cultivation; but this was not often the case. More frequently the language and dress indicated the low position they held in the social strata. Imagine a big, raw-boned fellow dressed in store clothes, a paper collar, an insignificant necktie and unblackened boots, and you have the make-up of the individual before you. You mentally wonder as you look upon the groom: "What must the prospective bride look like!" If she is pretty and attractive, we are not surprised at opposition. Sometimes I inquired why they had come so far to be married, and particularly why they had run off. The reason was likely to be no decided objection, but mere captiousness upon the part of a parent, who refused to comply with the requirements of the law. I once asked a young fellow why he had come so far, and especially since the cost was so great. His reply was: "The gal's father never tuk no 'count uv her, an' when I asked him to give me a letter to the clerk, sayin' he was willin', he 'lowed that he hadn' nuver give it to none the yuther gals an' he wan't goin' to give it to her, an' so I had to come here or not get married for some time." I felt sorry for the poor fellow and married him. The first couple I married was from the northern part of Pennsylvania. They had come to Virginia to live. I could never understand why they had not been married before they left home, as both seemed to be very nice people. In ignorance of the stringency of Virginia laws they had gone to Winchester, expecting to be married there, but not being able to procure a license they returned to Harper's Ferry and ordered one sent from Hagerstown. As they could not receive this in time to allow them to return on the evening train, the license was ordered to Weverton, estates .- Texas Siftings

three miles below the Ferry, and we went there and I married them in the railroad waiting-room. As a canal boat was then in the lock, we all got aboard and rode back to the Ferry to the train. I think the girl was the happiest creature I ever saw when she found that she was really married.

The marriage ceremony was generally performed on the railroad bridge crossing the Potomac. It was necessary to go on the bridge in order to be within the bounds of the State of Maryland, whose authorities had granted the license. A marriage on the bridge always attracted a crowd, which would gather in spite of the attempts of the couple and the minister to outwit them. It was amusing to the crowd and annoying to the minister to meet with a groom of more than ordinary stupidity, who choose his own way of answering the questions.

The question addressed to the groom was rather a long one, and the answer was not expected until I had completed it; but we sometimes proceeded in this way, for which there was no remedy. "You, the man, take the woman,"-"Yes"-"whom you hold by the right hand,"—"Yes"—"to be your lawful and married wife,"—"Yes"—"and you promise,"-"Yes"-"and covenant in the presence of God and these witnesses,"-"Yes"-" that you will be to her a faithful, loving husband,"-"Yes" -"until you be separated by death?"—
"Yes." The woman was always the more composed of the two.

Once I was compelled to pause and straighten out a part of the ceremony which the groom in his haste had gotten wrong. The proclamation is generally made at the beginning of the service, as follows: "If any one knows of a just cause why these may not be united in the bond of matrimony, let him now speak or ever after hold his peace." To my astonishment and the amusement of the crowd the groom said: "I do." There was nothing to be done but to stop and explain to him his

mistake. An occurrence of this sort happened while I was a resident of the place, but with which I had nothing to do. A young couple in one of the upper counties of the valley had become engaged to each other and were arranging to be married. To this the father, and especially a step mother, were bitterly opposed. In order to break off an engagement they determined to send the girl to some friends in the West. As it was necessary to change cars at Harper's Ferry to the main stem of the Baltimore & Ohio, the father accompanied the girl that far that he might remain with her while she waited for the Westbound train. The arrangement of the parents to send the girl away was followed by a plan between the young people to outwit them. In order to do this the prospective groom preceded them, and, arriving at the Ferry some time before, procured the license and a preacher, and had made all the necessary arrangements to carry off the girl. His story had won the sympathy of every one, so that he had plenty of help.

In due time the train arrived and father and daughter entered the waiting-room. Soon after their arrival the father went into another part of the building to write home of their safe arrival, and to state the fact that the daughter would soon be off and on her way to the West. While he was out a friend came, and, beckoning to the girl, took her out through the armory-yard to the bank of the river, where a boat containing groom and minister was waiting. The father soon returned, but his charge had flown. No one had seen her. He immediately started for the bridge where the marriages were usually performed, but not finding her, came back, and, happening to look over into the river, by the light of the moon he saw a boat with several figures in it. At once the truth flashed upon him, but he could only gnash his teeth in impotent rage while his daughter was being married before his eyes, and he was powerless to prevent it. As a punishment to the lovers, however, the boat began to fill with water and sink, and they reached the shore with difficulty and were thoroughly drenched. When they got back to the waitingroom the father was compelled to admit that he had been outwitted, and, the matter having been amicably arranged, the father with his daughter and new son-in-law got on the next

train and went home together. The marriage fees never amounted to much-anywhere from nothing to five dollars. One dollar was the usual fee paid. I married one poor fellow for nothing. He asked me to do so as he had no money. Promises to pay more were frequent, but I have yet to receive any additional fee from any one. I suppose they must soon have repented of the step taken, and as I was the chief agent in making the yoke so fast, they inflicted upon me the only punishment possible. Some may be inclined to censure the minister for marrying runaways, but all were not runaways whom I married. In some instances they came for the novelty and romance of being married at Harper's Ferry. I am sure, however, if parents could know what the minister was sometimes compelled to see, they would thank rather than condemn him for what he did. Rev. W. C. Campbell, in N. Y. World.

A Truthful Lawyer.

A .- You say your brother is a lawyer and that he never told a lie. B.-I said that his mouth never ut

tered a lie. A .- Humph-Perhaps your brother is dumb ?

B .- No, but his mouth never uttered a lie because he talks through his nose. He attends principally to winding up

NOVELTIES IN PIPES.

New Things to Tempt Money from the Pockets of Ardent Smokers.

It is said that Mr. Gladstone detests tobacco, as does Mr. Ruskin, and that neither Matthew Arnold nor Charles Reade were smokers, while Jules Simon wants to smoke but abstains out of consideration for the ladies of his acquaintance. Prof. Huxley learned to smoke after he was forty years old. Bismarck and Mark Twain, on the bers of the army of great men who are devoted to the use of tobacco.

There is, therefore, excelent precedent for a man to follow, whether he chooses to smoke or not. If he smokes he may find, with a little search, ample opportunity to spend his money for curiosities that will appeal to his taste. Among those that may be seen in the tobacconists' stores in New York are some rare pipes of coca wood. This is a handsome yellow, . close-grained, slow-burning wood which came into notice some years ago as that of a tree of magical virtue. Its leaves were declared to be wonderfully stimulating to the strength of workingmen, and various preparations of them had come into general use. These leaves are blood-red and irregularly veined, and are curiously used in making pipes, being laid over the outside as a sort of veneer on the wood. Carving through the leaf, the yellow wood underneath is shown in various fancy designs.

Other pipes are made of virgin cork bark. They are called "Sandwich" pipes because the Chinese first made them in the Sandwich Islands. They are very delicate and beautiful, the tracery made by insects boring through the bark being marvellously fine and intricate, but they could not be used without a lining, as cork bark is too inflammable. They are, there-

fore, fitted with meerschaum linings. Tobacconists report that there is a steady demand for all kinds of curious and expensive pipes of carved meerschaum, brier-wood and amber, but these are familiar to all. It is only when some specially intricate or artistic work is done that such pipes rise above the ordinary run. The German pfeife is oftenest used in this country for an ornament, but some of them with long cherry stems, black horn mouth-pieces, elaborately-painted porcelain bowls and gay silken tassels, are objects of great beauty, and much money can be used in making a small collection of them.

A very late invention, likely to become popular because inexpensive, is a five-cent cigar-holder. It is a reed mouthpiece, with a hollow spear instead of a bowl. This is to be plunged nto a cigar or cigarette, and the smoke is drawn through two holes in the side of the spear .- N. Y. Mail and Express.

SHE HAD A CLOCK.

How a Sympathetic Citizen Made an Em

barrassed Lady Feel at Ease. The other day the passengers on a striking of a clock which a woman was carrying home in a basket. Several smiles had begun to show on several faces, when a man rose up and

"Fellow-citizens, this woman-the owner of the clock-is naturally embarrassed over this incident. I know just how she feels, and I, for one, sympathize with her."

He sat down, and the clock began again and struck five times. He got up again to say:

"While this incident may appear laughable to some of you, it is a very solemn occasion to the woman. We are any of us liable to take home a clock. That clock is liable to strike on us. I hope none of us will forget that we are ladies and gentlemen."

He sat down, and the blushing woman moved the clock as she fidgeted about. It then revenged on her by striking fourteen times.

"Really, ladies and gentlemen," said the man, as he bobbed up for the third time, "this woman would give a tendollar note to be off the car, but she isn't off. She must be as calm and placid as possible, knowing that it can not always go on this way. Upon an occasion I was taking home a clock. It began_"

She grabbed the clock, looked daggers at the man, rang up four fares on

the register and jumped off. "Ah! I see," continued the man. "It of us preserved our gravity of countenance. I think we did well-very well, indeed, and I believe the day is not far distant when she will bless us, particularly me." -- Detroit Free Press.

Would Throw That In.

"My friend," said a tight-fisted banker to a young man who had pulled him out of the water, "I appreciate the fact that you have saved my life, and I am prepared to reward you-to reward you liberally for your services. What can I do for you?"

"Well, sir, there was a suit of clothes spoilt," said the rescuer, who was goodnatured, though not educated, "that would be about seventeen dollars; then I lost my hat, that would be fifty cents; then I took considerable liquor to keep off a cold, which cost me a quarter. don't think of any thing else, sir."

"But you do not mention the fact that you have saved my life. What can I do for you on that score?"

"Oh, well, call the whole thing eighteen dollars an' I'll throw the life lation. -Philadelphia Home. saving in free."-Merchant Traveler.

-The coldest town in the world is Werchojansk, in Siberia, where the murcury has some times recorded a temperature of 89 degrees below

GERMANIZED ENGLISH.

Fanny Circulars Sent Out by German and

The Germans in their own country are great reachers after trade and send out business letters, price-lists and circulars in profusion to foreign countries. They either themselves translate or employ some one to do it for them, their own language, as well as its ligible the idea is not a bad one, for the ever, the meaning can not be deciphered without a key. Several instances of this queer translation into English are given by Kuhlow's, itself a weekly commercial paper published in Berlin, but written in the purest English, which, indeed, that journal asserts "is the universal language of commerce." As a matter of fact, says Kuhlow's,

that peculiar and arbitrary dialect which is known in England as "Enbe classed as a sort of patois of Pidgin English, is more widely spoken, or rather has a more extensive literature here than anywhere else in the world. "We take ourselves the liberty to in-We know a manufacturer who styles himself (doubtless with pride) "Manufacturer after his own system," which produced "Glassware for housekeeepings drinkings and coffeehouses," and which was situated in "Low Austria." "Soape and Parfumeries Ceresin and Paraffin for exporting, wax tapers, smooths and adorned the British, American and colonial market to learn that there is a glassware manufacturer whose "refyneries" be had at "moderated cost-price." --Shoe and Leather Reporter.

BUILDING A HOME

Sanitary Conditions That Should Be Preserved at All Hazards

Presuming that a location has selected, with a special view of arrangement of cesspeols, wells, cisterns and out-houses, which should flow down and away from the foundation of the house, and which should at no time flow toward you from neighboring dwellings, the greatest thing then to consider is to preserve sanitary conditions. It seems somewhat superfluous to warn one against keeping decayed vegetables in the cellar, but there are thousands who, through sheer neglect, invite weekly and daily germs of infectious disease through this most common of household evils. In the cellar, above all places, plenty of fresh air should be admitted. There is hardly a housekeeper, no matter how vigorously the reader may resent this imputation, who is entirely free from the charge of shiftlessness. Wherever refuse bits of food are left to mold, a plate left unwashed, a wash cloth uncleansed, and even where fresh milk, meat or other foods are left uncovered in living rooms or bed rooms, there disease will propagate, not instantly, understand me, in a virulent, venomwas too much for her, even though all ous form, but insiduously the impurities arising from the slowly decomposing matter will leave their effect upon all inhailing the air of the apartment

impregnated by the rising gases. Many houses are now built to rent or sell, and constructed in the most flimsy manner. The mere advertisement that a house is furnished with the most approved sanitary appliances should not be considered as a sufficient guarantee. The cellar should be visited. If its walls are cracked, damp or colored with mold, if water stands upon its floor, and if light and ventilation are not provided for, seek some other habitation. Of course newly-constructed walls are always damp until seasoned by time. A great amount of water is used in the mortar and plastering, and much of this must evaporate before the building is fit for occupancy. Neither should a house freshly painted with lead paints be occupied until the paint is well dried. The living rooms should be placed on the sunny, airy side of the house, and the bed rooms rexamined with reference to their means of venti-

-The King of Italy is described as an anxious, grave man, looking more like sixty years of age than his forty-

PERMANENT PASTURES.

Various Ways of Obtaining and Retaining Rich Grass Lauds.

How to obtain and retain permanent pastures and meadows is the question of paramount importance to the stock breeders and dairymen of to-day. On rich, alluvial lands our best grasses their communications into the language | will flourish naturally by simply leav- are so intensely Russian, so characterof the people who are to receive them | ing them alone, and by sewing a little | istic of that vaster Moscow of which the seed in places occasionally; but on the old capital is merely the tiny center, and frequently some one who knows uplands it is not natural for the grass that in becoming sensible of them one other hand, are only individual mem- not much more of the language to be to be retained, and the difficulty of shudders, not for a community merely, used than do they. The idioms of keeping good pastures is much great- but for a whole people. The contrasts er. These lands must be sown with peculiar sequence of the words in a lasting grasses, which will endure all sentence, is carefully followed, and the the charges of weather and climate, it is scarcely just to compare, between result is frequently very funny. Many and not be thinned out every winter. of these German merchants seem to It is a fact that every farmer should want that is native; but in Moscow prefer that peculiar style, and when- find out for himself, that, while nearly ever the meaning is perfectly intel- all kinds of grasses will grow on the bottom lands of his farm, only a few of recipient can not fail to read the cir- the more hardy kinds will take any cular or other communication just be- kind of a hold on the uplands. Study cause of its oddity. Sometimes, how- right here should be made in order that the best results may be obtained. For upland meadows the red-top is

evidently the best to sow, for it will the two are farther apart than the pooroutlive all of the other kinds. It will usually yield nearly double the amount of pasture to the best timothy, and the stock will relish it before and after it is cut. Orchard grass is also a constant and rapid grower, and for sweet pasture it can not be exceled: but it furnishes poor material for hay. Anglish as She Spoke," and which may other grass that starts early in the season and grows all through the warm months, making a thick and valuable pasture, is our native blue grass. It is indigenous to most farms in this section of the country, and if not sown it troduce in the person of Mr. N., our will soon make its appearance along general agent, who is ordered to founder with the red-top. It makes a fine a filial house in your place," is a speci- aftermath, as it will continue to flourish men which we have lately come across. late in the fall when other grasses have

begun to fail. In seeding pasture lands large sums of money are often lost, the seeding and we have heard of a glass factory being careless, or the method unwise. The risk of seeding with oats is very great, and the cost large enough to make itself felt if the work is a failure. Spring wheat or barley is a much better crop to sow with the grass, and then the grain should not be put in and Christmas-beam candles." The nearly as thickly as the grass seed. uninitiated reader may, perhaps, One can not expect to raise two crops inquire what beam-candles are. in one season off the same land. If the We are quite unable to enlighten season is a wet one clover and timothy him. But that an extensive market will do well if put in the ground with for this class of goods exists is clear the early spring grain; but the more from the fact that an opposition estab- delicate grasses will not take hold if lishment not to be overdone offers put in with an oat crop early in the "candles for the Christmas-even-beam | year. In fact, those that are delicate and ceresin-Articles for exporting," at the start do much better when sown which have the additional advantage alone, for the grain is liable to overthat their quality is "very well guar- grow them, and either destroy them anteed." It will, doubtless, interest entirely, or make them thin and weak.

But without doubt, the best way to

get a good grass pasture is to sow with the winter grain, putting the seed in are situated in Bohemia, and are con- as early in the spring as possible. nected with a "depot chemicals phar- There will be no risk run then of loosmaceutical articles of glass." Another ing both labor and seed. But I think manufacturer supplies his productions that some experimenters overdo the with "instructions for use gratis and matter in this work as in other kinds free postage," his prices ranging "from of farm labor. Not a few have sown sixteen kreuzers a kilo upwards." Does clover and timothy on the top of big Cass avenue car were startled by the any body know what "Original Hats of snow banks, and report that it did garume stirian Cloth" are? If so, he finely. The seed worked its way down a focus of burning despair. - Atlantic will be pleased to hear that they are to through the snow and became imbeded in the earth, where it started to grow with the first warm weather of spring. In some cases this plan may have worked well, but it certainly is not a good method to adopt. When the snow melts, the seed is liable to be washed off the field by the small freshets and rivulets, and if not deposited in some lowland far away it will be thrown up in bunches in places, leaving other spots entirely bare. It is a much surer and better practice to wait until the snow banks have gone, and then sow evenly over the field, thus insuring a good

regular crop. It is understood, however, that such pastures are not permanent ones, for clover will follow its biennial nature, and die out in two years, excepting, it may be, in a few rich spots, where it will linger along for several years. Timothy, likewise dies out in a few years, and should not be sown for permanent sward. Yet, of all grasses, timothy is probably the most commonly sown, but this is owing to its cheapness, and the little care that it requires in cultivation .- N. Y. Examiner.

How to Fill the Silo.

When the whole work is slapped right into the silo, all the work of husking, carting to mill, grinding, carting back to the farm and feeding any more work to put up the ensilage in this way than it is where only the stalks alone are ensilaged. Of course ensilage made from field corn, with the ears on, will have a much higher feeding value than if the grain were silo before the kernels and cobs become hard, they will be softened up so that every bit will be eaten, especially if cut into half-inch lengths, more or less. Isn't this the handiest way of utilizing the corn crop, all things considered? Nor do we see why as good results should not be obtained as by the old plan of separating the ears and feeding the grain in the form of clear corn-meal or cob-meal. Western farmers who have practiced this method think they get fully as good results as where the dry meal is fed separately, especially on fattening cattle. Our readers who have had experience in this particular are invited to state at | der, in Forum. once and briefly the advantages and disadvantages of this system. - Farm

-A Blue Rapids (Kan.) girl, who was greatly impressed with some contortion feats which she witnessed four. The Prince of Naples is not at a circus, attempted to perform them hand some and has an over-educated air. herself and broke her thigh.

MISERY IN MOSCOW.

The Merciless Barriers Which Separate the Poor from the Rich.

St. Petersburg is European, and half the things which pain one there are felt to be in some sort of association with the evils and vices of the West. But Moscow has its own miseries, and they which life offers in St. Petersburg are contrasts mainly between things which a well being which is foreign and a wealth is elder brother to poverty, yet stands divided from it by a chasm as impassable as it is merciless. There is a distinct alliance of roughness and semiculture between the rich merchant who does business daily in the White Town, and the wretched street vender whom he passes on his way a dozen times; yet est and the richest classes in Western Europe. Moreover, poverty is so unspeakably miserable in Moscow that it seems to be the characteristic rather of a distinct species of the animal man than of any particular layer of the population. The streets daily yield figures which can only on general principles of anthropology be called human. The eye disentangles a face from these moving masses of rags but slowly and painfully; unless the inspection is at long range, the nose itself is too apt to pro-

The Russian summer calls innumerable peasant beggars and country paupers to Moscow. In the day time they explore the city from gate to gate, halting from time to time to beg alms or munch the fragments of black bread which form the chief spoils of their diurnal quest. Many women of this class are young and robust, fresh from the labors of the field; but some are old, infirm, haggard. All trudge about with the aid of a staff, and all wear a rude canvas bag tied around the neck. At night, long after the last vesper has died away, when the White Town is deserted and the suburban residences are gay with lights, with music, and with the laughter of the happy men and women, this vast army of the penniless and the miserable seeks its nocturnal repose Heaven alone knows where-on the forsaken field of the day's markets in the open air, on the steps of churches and cathedrals, or in the quadrangles and courts of palaces and public buildings. To be unutterably wretched and yet to be nightly sojourner in the "outer courts of heaven;" to be poor, and yet to fall asleep with only the thickness of a wall separating one from some of the most useless and costly accumulations of treasure in Europe, the conversion of which into money would furnish the means for banishing acute poverty from Russia altogether—such experiences as these are the lot of thousands to whom Moscow is less a place of pilgrimage than a centre of hot, weary, dusty life, Monthly.

FASHIONS IN MOURNING.

The Caustic of Ridicule Cleverly Applied to Ludierous Custon

There are certain aspects of "Christian burial" which have grown so discordant with our more intelligent forms of social life that they have become even ludicrous, and can, therefore, be most wholesomely treated with the caustic of ridicule. Among cultivated people their natural environment no longer exists. They are more or less distinctly recognized as survivals. The dignity and impressiveness they may have once possessed has passed away. The most conspicuous of these is covered and described by the comprehensive name of "mourning." I have heard a brilliant society belle sorrowing bitterly over the fact that, just as her most impressive costumes were prepared for a season's campaign, the demise of a distant relative made it necessary for her to "go into mourning"-a fact which had but the one compensating circumstance, that "black was becoming to her;" indeed this final and determining factor in the case often enlarges the pale of relationship, within the limits of which funeral fashion makes the assumption of "mourning" imperative. In all the large cities stores may be found where the mortuary expert can determine to a shade the style of dress that constitutes "full mourning," out the meal is avoided, and it is not and where the length of a vail is solemnly regarded as expressive of what Mr. Mould termed "filial affection." There is "mourning jewelry," "mourning stationery," "mourning etiquette;" and I know of one gentleman who carried his loyalty to these "modes and separated. If the crop is put in the shows of grief" to the extent of having the blue ribbons that adorned his nightgown solemnly replaced with black! But the ghastly humor reaches its climax in the contemplation of "half mourning," or "second mourning." This symbolizes sorrow vanishing through the ministration of the milliner and the mantua-maker. It is an interesting but certainly not an edifying sight to see a blooming young widow pass through those various stages of grief which etiquette demands, from the midnight gloom of costly crape, through the subdued twilight of "second mourning," back to the full daylight of gergeous color. - Rev. John Sny-

-An English court that recently had to decide whether a wild bird's egg was the private property of the man upon whose land it was laid, after elaborate consideration decided that it was, and gave judgment for £1 in favor of the man whose sea gull's egg had been

taken by a fisherman.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

SOTTONWOOD FALLS - KANSAS

GOOD-BYE.

There's a kind of chilly feelin' in the blowin' of And a sense of sadness stealin' through the tresses of the trees;
And it's not the sad September that's slowly

But jes' that I remember, I have come to say

"Good-bye," the wind is wailin'; "Good-bye' the trees complain,
As they bend low down to whisper with their
green leaves white with rain;
"Good-bye" the roses murmur, an' the bendin'

lilies sigh
As if they all felt sorry I have come to say "Good-bye."

I reckon all have said it, some time or other-An' easy like--with eyes cast down, that dared

not look aloft For the tears that trembled in them, for the lips that choked the sigh— When it kind o' took holt o' the heart, an' made

I didn't think 'twas hard to say, but standin' here aloneWith the pleasant past behin' me, an' the fu-

ture, dim, unknown, A-gloomin' yonder in the dark, I can't keep back the sigh— An' I'm weepin' like a woman as I bid you all "Good-bye."

The work I've done is with you; may be some things went wrong, Like a note that mars the music in the sweet

flow of a soug! But, brethren, when you think of me, I only ask you would Say as the Master said of one: "He hath done what he could!"

And when you sit together, in the time as yet to be, By your love-encircled firesides in this pleasan land of Lee.

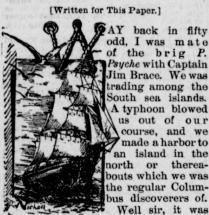
Let the sweet past come before you, an', with somethin' like a sigh, Jes' say: "We ain't forgot him since the day he said "Good-bye!"

-F. L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

THE PSYCHE.

A Story Illustrating the Certainty of the Unexpected.

[Written for This Paper.]



odd, I was mate of the brig P. Psyche with Captain Jim Brace. We was trading among the South sea islands. A typhoon blowed us out of our course, and we made a harbor to an island in the north or therea-

the regular Columbus discoverers of. Well sir, it was the nighest to Paradise of any thing ever I expect to see this side of the one aloft. There wasn't no snake of civili-

zation had got in, and the natives was the gentlest, lovingest folks you can imagine. We filled with water there, and the old man was so took with the place he called it Brace island, and when we got back to Barmouth he begun talking up colonization.

Now Lew Brace, Cap'n Jim's brother, had just been crossed in love, as the story papers say. Jess Bingham who was a flirty thing any way threw him over for a rich widower. Being kind of worked up and reckless, Lew allowed he didn't much care what come to him -just as young men talk at first, when they're a bit hard hit. He took hold of the colonizing plan to once.

The upshot of it was, Lew got up a party and chartered the brig to take them and such things as was needful to Brace's island. They was all steady, hard-working people tired of making a hand to mouth living by working worn out farms in summer and going fishing winters.

There was thirteen families in all, and if I remember rightly only three or four children under six years old. The ballast was stanchioned down solid, the hold fitted up in good shape, and with the provisions and a lot of notions for trading in the hold we set sail.

Of course I can't go into particulars about the voyage. All hands got shook down into shape long before we got fairly around the Cape of Good Hope. For awhile after he came aboard, Lew was just the least bit soured against every body and every thing. But Lord,

sir, I's been a little touched the same way for the same reason, and I knowed it wouldn't last. The salt air and the salt sea is the best kind of sweetening in such cases.

"There's nothing sure in this world but the unexpected," he would say, while a sigh as long as the fore royal clewline, while we were walking the quarter in the night watch. Which, as a seafaring man, I knew for a fact. Truly Lew's idea was -or so he pretended-that things hap-

pened. I believed different, though I ain't noways religious. But after the brig went smoking acrost the Injine ocean with the strong sou'west monsoon astern shoving her long slap through Sunda Straits and up Macassan Channel, Lew begun to seem his old self again. Excepting that once in a while he'd break out about wimmin's faithlessness or something of the sort, and say they was all alike. Parson Miller had his two daughters along of him, both as

that was all. "Time and Brace island will change your ideas," I used to tell him sometimes. But he'd say, Never with the biggest kind of an N.

good as they were pretty, but Lord,

Low was just barely polite to 'em, and

Talk of halcyon days: The sky was

emerald. There was a regular even rise and fall of the seas as though the warm air had set 'em into a drouse. The wimmin sat round under the quarter awning sewing or making believe read, but all the while taking in the beauty of the little islands that seemed to drift past the brig from time to time after we was fairly through Macassan.

It was hot, to be sure, but we got it was uncomfortable.

Lucky for us the strong set of the cureast for two days and nights. And the a double-barrel and Lew a revolver. evening of the second day we struck the edge of the white water, or milk time of the year shows along the Sulu archipelago-sometimes following down as low as ten degrees south.

I've seen few stranger sights in my seagoing days. The full moon changing from rose to white as it crept up over the rim of the milk sea which was where the crests brake in little wrinkles of blue white fire.

"It is though the ocean were wearing a shroud, Mr. Hale," one of the Miller | But Lew couldn't think about any thing girls that wrote poetry, whispered to me -for no one seemed to want to speak out loud.

But I was looking through the nightglass at some thing ahead, so I didn't speak.



WAS LOOKING THROUGH THE NIGHT GLASS.

The moon was three-quarters out, and laying against the oval white background was a sort of a break in the even surface of the sea. It wasn't a wreck nor yet a whale as I knowed by the want of rise and fall. So it couldn't be but one thing else-some sort of a small island or sandspit.

I give Cap'n Jim the glasses. looked a bit and sent a hand in the fore channels with a lead line who got bottom in twenty-three fathoms.

"The current is setting us directly to'ards the reef or whatever it is-clear away the starboard anchor," he says, and two hours later the brig was laying on anchor a couple of cable's length from the surf line.

Talk of lonesomeness-why, the Sahary desert would be lively compared shost. with what we stood looking at from the Psyche's deck!

The big solemn-looking moon lit up every thing so it was near as clear as day. The great white sea stretching out to where the sky shot down over it like a bowl lay as still as the sea of glass it tells of in Rev'lations. The only sound was the continual moan of the surf on the shore of the little spit of sand and coral which was low laying, as bare as the palm of one's hand and maybe quarter of an acre big.

"There's something alive though," says the old man under his breath. And we saw a black object moving slow on the white sand in the moonlight.

It didn't take long to put the small boat over. Lew and I pulled ashore in

Before we was fairly on the beach, a man came tearing down to us. I see by his cumaverbund and turban that he was some sort of a East Injy native-a Bengalee, in fact.

"Sahibs-sahibs!" he said kind of choking like. And then he down on his knees and began hugging first my ancles-then Lew's.

He spoke fairly good pigeon English and had a story to tell when he got aboard. One that sot every man's blood to tingling-if I jedge by the way mine felt.

He was steward of an English bark-The Lord Cherterton from Madras to the Ladrones. They had two passengers. One was an old missionary name of Ashton sent out from London along of his niece who being an orphan was in training for a missionariess. Off Kalabar island they were overhauled by a native lorcha. About fifty Bornese pirates boarded 'em. They massacred every living soul excepting the Bengalee-whose color saved him-and Miss Ashton. Her the leader which was a renegade white man swore to make his wife direc'ly they got back to the Bornese coast to a little seaport called Goya. The young girl-for she was only eighteen --- was treated perfe'cly respec'ful but was nigh crazy with fear. The Bengalee plucked up courage and tried to put in a word for her. And blessed if they didn't turn to and pitch

him over the side. Being a good swimmer he reached the sand pit which which was nigh five miles from where the lorcha was becalmed. Of course he expected nothing mor'n dying by inches, when we come to him so unexpected. Long before Imri, which was his name, got through I was aloft to the cross trees with the glass. Sure enough something like six | handling hisself and that iron sheer-

which I knowed must be the Bornese pirates, dead becalmed like we was. According to Imri there wasn't no pair of hos pistols the Cap'n had. For never attacking only merchant vessels

the Bornese trust to superior numbers,

creeses, and boarding pikes. Now, the old man had bought a lot of condemned army muskets-smoothused to that, easy. That is, till we took | bore flint-locks-half a ton or so of bulthe deadest kind of a calm after we lost lets and six kegs of powder on spec. to sight of the North Borneo shore. Then a government sale for traffickin' purposes. These we got out of the run. Jed Thorpe's two sixteen-year-old boys rent drifted us steady to the north and each had brought his duck gun; I had giant.

Our plan was, direc'ly a breeze sprung up, to stand down towards the lorcha sea, as some sailors call it, that at this like we was a trader bound to the norw'rd-all hands excepting half a dozen or so, swinging down under the bulwarks with the guns. The chances was they'd attack't us like they did the bark.

"If they don't," says Lew, who was tremendous worked up, "we'll attack full of phosphoresence. As far as you them if there was twice as many.' could look it was like a snowfield only Cap'n Jim shook his head to this, though he didn't say no.

"Fine enough to talk about that bime bye," he says, in his quiet way. 'cepting the young missionary girl, and he swore he'd rescue her or perish in the attemp', like the hero of a nickel novel. Which showed that the romance wasn't all knocked out of him by being iilted.

But as Lew used to say: "There's nothing sure but the unexpected." We'd got every thing up from the hold -the muskets loaded and laid on the excepting Lew and I, who were standing anchor watch, were asleep-some under the awning and others out on deck on account of the heat.

The moon was beginning to lower and a queer white mist that wasn't much higher than the main-top had settled down o'er the milky sea.

"Hark!" Lewy whispered, holding up his hand. Above the little surf boom on the

shore of the sand spit, came a kind of muffled splash—slow and regular, with now and then a creaking noise like oars in a wooden rowlock.

It wasn't oars though. But it was heavy sweeps and direc'ly I heard it I knew that the lorcha's people had made us out in the moonlight laving at anchor, and was pulling her slow down to take us by surprise.

It didn't take five minutes to get all hands waked up and crouched behind the rail with the muskets cocked and primed.

"I'll give the word," says the old was, that, silent along the deck, I fancied I could hear the men's hearts beating. Nearer and nearer came the plash of

the sweeps, and then over the top of the white mist we saw the tops of two stumpy bamboo masts, with the upper end of a couple cock-billed lateen yards. Then the hull, like it, was a sharp-nosed, light draught schooner, shot out of the muck like a vessel's

though the rail was swarming with dark faces, till the lorcha began ranging up along side.

muskets, though owing to the damp half a dozen of 'em missed fire.

There was a dozen or so fell nigh as patch. The deck was crowded with handed over to them. em, and I begun to see that we'd undertook a tremendous big contract.

But there wasn't a man to flinch if was clubbed and three or four with shot-guns give 'em some tremendous doses of buckshot fast as they come over the rail. I took a couple right and left springing for the fore rigging, and Lew picked off four with his revolv-



'DOWN ON DECK EVERY MOTHER'S SON OF YOU."

But Parson Miller come out in a new light altogether. He was a quiet, sleepy-looking man, six foot tall and broad to match, who, they say, had served his term as a blacksmith's apprentice.

He got holt of a iron sheerpole nigh five foot long, served over with mar-

"The sword of the Lord and of Gideon!" he yelled, and then pitched in. Two to a time he'd mow down-and none of 'em got up again. It was wo'th a thousand dollars to see the parson

dark-faced man with a black beard, who kep' himself kind of in the back ground. Twice I pulled on him, but fire-arms aboard the lorcha excepting a both times a Malay got the charge meant for him.

Well, sir, what with the Parsons' sheerpole and the buckshot we driv' em back aboard the lorcha for a minnit say. Then their leader sung out something and they massed for a grand in many directions. The forest acts

Cap'n Jim was a man weighing over two hundred and standing on the break of the air and sun, the frost and rain, of the quarter stripped to a short- and the action of the numberless roots sleeved undershirt, he loomed up like a have decomposed. In all forest coun-

When he thundered out the warning, his two big hands was above his head country, or on the open plains, and it is holding a powder keg with a lighted a popular saying that the forest streams two-inch blasting fuse stuffed with pa- are cool in summer and warm in winter. per into the bunghole.

air with sparks sailing out behind-and the water of a stream has been polwe did drop.

and yelling like devils, had massed to previously. the rail to sweep our decks.

I never happened to hear a keg of lished that the presence of large tracts powder exploded all to once before or of timber has a well-defined influence since. No more did the Malay pirates, and it ain't likely them that was left ever'll want to again.

Over the side went a good score of thing.

Now the explosion was just for ard of the lorcha's waist. It blowed the rail to bits and raised ned generally tact. In our own country, as well, the with the wood-work besides the killing hatch for morning, the wimmin and and maiming that though we was justichildren had turned in and all hands, fied in. I don't like to remember it so rapidly in Prussia of late years that took such horrid shape.

The smoke and mist kind of hid the after end of the lorcha while Lew and I was stopping to get breath.

Then all to once he ground out some thing betwixt his teeth and rushed to'ards the stern like a mad man.

Well he might! Under cover of the smoke the pirate leader had sneaked below and brought up the girl, who was laying swoonded in his arms, as with one hand he hauled up a boat towing astern, cal'lating to drop her and himself into it and get off in the confusion. Lew's revolver was empty-so was my gun! But he grabbed a Malay

"By ---, you shan't have her!" the pirate shouted, and his eyes fairly shot out fire, as, dropping the boat painter, he hugged the girl to his breast and sprung on to the taffrail,

creese from deck and made a dive for

the renegade.

If he'd gone over with the girl, that would have been the last of both. Pah! It makes me creep to think how the man between his teeth. And then it water round the two vessels was alive with the biggest kind of sharks-

crunching-"Whang!" went one of the old ship's muskets from the Psyche's quarter, and I saw the Parson jump from the rail with it smoking in his hand. But he always dodged the subject when it was

spoken of afterward. Woodson-that was the renegade's name-threw back his head, and Lew had just time to catch Miss Ashton bewith an ounce ball through his skull!

Well, sir, we never could quite find out how many was killed first and last. "Now, boys!" sung out Cap'n Jim, A dozen or more escaped the sharks difficult to place before the camera and the yell they'd begun letting out of and swam to the reef, where they ma-'em was drowned by the bang of our rooned poor Imri. But I'll never forget the look of the lorcha's deck. We didn't let the women and children out of the hold till every thing was thrown know, but bless you that wasn't a overboard. Then Miss Ashton was

We transferred the lorcha's plunder to the Psuche and burned her to the water's edge. Cap'n Jim was for hangthere'd been twice as many. Muskets | ing the remainder of the Malays on the sandspits, to the brig's yardarm, but was persuaded out of it. We left them some water, hardtack and the lorcha's boat to take their chances instead.

It was days after we'd got away before Miss Ashton, who was a sweetfaced little thing with hair like spun gold, got over the shock of what she'd been through.

But I think it was Lew himself who turned her mind away from it. Somehow she got the idea that she owed her life to him, and of course that had its weight.

I used to see them walking the deck evenings-she with her little white hand on his arm while he bent down his handsome head to hear what she was saying, and I knew what would come of it sooner or later.

It come later though, for she was no girl to be won in a month's wooing. But she was an orphan with no ties in England, and after she reached Brace island and she saw the field for missionary labor she decided to cast in her lot with the others.

Two years afterward I was master of the Psyche myself and took another party of colonist to the island, together with a quantity of agricultural implements and the like. And almost the first to meet me as I stepped ashore was to sit for us, in a complimentary way, Lew with his pretty wife on his armshe that was Miss Ashton. "Why," I told him when we were

alone together, "wasn't it you who never intending to marry after your experience with faithless womanhood? In fact after all I used to hear you say aboard the Psyche, I was sure of it." "There's nothing sure in this world but the unexpected, my boy," he said, with a twinkle of fun in his dark eye. And

I believe him. FRANK H. CONVERSE.

-Georgeous swell (at theater, with wife)-I'm going out to see a friend. Wife—You mean you are going out for a drink; but mind, if you do I'll dismost beautiful pictures, and that is dear the water was like the heart of an out a black dot in the white of the sea,

I got my eye on the Cap'n—a tall right here. He remains.—Truth.

I got my eye on the Cap'n—a tall right here. He remains.—Truth.

INFLUENCE OF FORESTS.

Rivers Running Through Treeless Regions Sald to be Destitute of Trees. Although scientists are not in perfect ccord as to the influence that forests exert upon climatic conditions, nevertheless there is sufficient agreement among them for us to know that they do

exert powerful and beneficent influences like a great sieve, and retains the fine particles of the soil, which the influence tries the changes of temperature are not so severely felt as in a treeless The forests not only regulate the flow Whish it went, sailing through the of water, but they purify it. Where luted, as by sheep-washing, for in-"Well, sir, that keg lit square in the stance, after having passed for a few middle of the mob of half naked Malays miles through a shady and dense forest, and Bornese who, waving their creeses the water appears as clear as it was Again, it is thoroughly well estab-

upon the rainfall of the districts in which they are situated. Certainly parts of France which have been denuded of their forests are subjected to disastrous em as we loaded up and poured in an- floods and overflows, which occur alother volley. Then Cap'n Jim led most annually and cause great destruca regular charge which decided the tion and distress, although such visitations were entirely unknown in the previous century while the yet inforests were as same effects have been observed, and the destruction of forests has proceeded the Government has passed a law protecting timber. It was found that the climate in many districts was changing, and the rivers and lakes were becoming shallow in consequence of the wholesale cutting away of wood. This feature of sylvan influence is often adverted upon, but there is another manner in which the presence of trees exerts an influence

that is not so generally known. Close observers have ascertained that rivers running through treeless tracts of country are nearly, if not quite, destitute of fish, and that fish will desert a stream from which the timber has been removed, although they previously swarmed therein. In the propagation of fish it is not enough to place the fry in the water, they must be provided with food, and the best means to do this is to preserve the border trees, and insure a steady supply of water and food by preserving the forests whence the supply of food is derived. If new forests are cultivated on the barren ranges, many a stream, now nearly empty during dry seasons, will be refilled with fish and food for the many. To see the conservation and cultivation of forests, beginning to receive even a modicum of the attention it deserves is a matter of rejoicing. - Timberman.

BEFORE THE CAMERA.

A Photographer Chats About the Difficul-

ties of His Business. The most difficult part of our business is the posing. People are fussy in almost every case, and we have to draw largely on our patience to satisfy their whims. Of course babies are the most properly, and we yet have never met an instance where the parents thought justice done to the little future Presi-President's wife. dent or After the babies comes the stage people. You would think an ac-

tress an easy subject for a sitting, but she is in reality the most difficult to manage. For instance, the moment she takes her position as a model she falls into one of her theatrical attitudes, and the effect in the finished picture is stiff and stagey in the extreme. To avoid this result, we often spend several hours before a natural pose is effected which will be graceful in depiction. Actresses, with the exception of the ballet and the lighter drama, desire natural and simple pictures, and take much trouble to obtain that effect. The society girl, on the other hand, is anxious to "look like an actress," and for that reason we keep a lot of stage flummery, as we call it, on hand. When the "regulars" come in they disappear in the dressing-room, and change there handsome costumes for the fluffy, light materials we

have on hand, and then, when

the dashing belles emerge in the unfinished waists and fleecy draperies, and cheap ornaments, which we also keep on hand, the other side of the picture is presented. I can tell one of these from the after effect when produced cleverly with the assistance of sun, camera and paper. Now that the statuary mode has gone out of fashion, and the decollette style is fast being abolished by the Parisian dictates, we have more of the street costume pictures, and less trouble in posing. We nearly always invite celebrities who come along of course, and many accept. Fanny Davenport was formerly the most gracious in obliging us in that line, and she is a superb subject. Lately, however, her time is so limited that she seldom poses for a photograph. Gilmore is the most difficult celebrity to induce to have his picture taken, and I believe the only time he ever would submit to have one made was in this city. About the ease of sitting men correctly? They are the least difficult to pose, as they usually drop in in their business suits, take the first position they fall into, and there's an end of it. Yes, it is easier to pose them; but, of course, women make the

"DOCTORING OLD TIME."

A Striking Picture-A Revival of Old Time

In one of Harper's issues is given a very fine illustration of Roberts' celebrated painting, known as "Doctoring Old Time." It represents a typical old-timer, with his bellows, blowing the dust from an ancient clock, with its cords and weights carefully secured. One of these clocks in this generation is appreciated only as a rare relic.

The suggestive name, "Doctoring Old Time," brings to our mind another version of the title, used for another purpose,-"Old Time Doctoring."

We learn, through a reliable source, that one of the enterprising proprietary medicine firms of the country, has been for years investigating the formulas and medical preparations used in the beginning of this century, and even before, with a view this century, and even before, with a view of ascertaining why people in our great-grandfathers' time enjoyed a health and physical vigor so seldom found in the present generation. They now think they have secured the secret or secrets. They find that the prevailing opinion that them existed, that "Nature has a remedy for every existing disorder," was true, and acting under this belief, our grandparents used the common herbs and plants. Continual trespass upon the forest domain, has made these herbs less abundant and has driven them further from civilization, un-til they have been discarded, as remedial agents because of the difficulty of obtaining

H. H. Warner, proprietor of Warner's safe cure and founder of the Warner ob-servatory, Rochester, N. Y., has been press-ing investigations in this direction, into the annals of old family histories, until he has ecured some very valuable formulas, from which his firm is now preparing medicines, to be sold by all druggists.

They will, we learn, be known under the general title of "Warner's Log Cabin rem-"sarsaparilla," for the blood and liver,
"Log Cabin hops and buchu remedy," for
the stomach, etc., "Log Cabin cough and
consumption remedy," "Log Cabin hair tonic," "Log Cabin extract," for internal and external use, and an old valuable discovery for catarrh, called "Log Cabin rose cream." Among the list is also a "Log Cabin plaster," and a "Log Cabin liver

pill." From the number of remedies, it will be seen that they do not propose to cure all diseases with one preparation. It is be-lieved by many that with these remedies a new era is to dawn upon suffering humanity and that the close of the nineteent century will see these roots and herbs, a compounded under the title of Warner's compounded under the title of Warner's Log Cabin remedies, as popular as they were at its beginning. Although they come in the form of proprietary medicines, yet they will be none the less welcome, for suffering humanity has become tired of modern doctoring and the public has great confidence in any remedies put up by the firm of which H. H. Warner is the bead. The prepring have become suspicious head. The people have become suspicious of the effects of doctoring with poisonous drugs. Few realize the injurious effects following the prescriptions of many modern physicians. These effects of poisonous drugs, already prominent, will become more pronounced in coming generations. Therefore we can cordially wish the old-fashioned new remedies the best of success.

RICHARD A. PROCTOR.

A Man Who, Like Agassiz, Was at Orce Profound and Popular.

Prof. R. A. Proctor belonged ato that small but increasing company of scientists who are at once profound and popular. There is no good reason. why the two adjectives should even seem to be incompatible. Yet there still lingers a prejudice, which formerly amounted to a conviction, to the effect that depth and dullness are synonymous terms. The world of of humanity, owes a debt of gratitude. to every man who helps to dispel so mischievous a delusion. In this regard Proctor may be classed with Farady, Tyndall, Huxley, and with our own Agassiz and Asa Gray.

We have implied that the prejudice which denies solidity in the attainments of a popular lecturer on science. has still a lingering existence. It has occasionally shown itself in newspaper and magazine references to Prof. Proctor as "superficial." Those who used such language respecting him merely exhibited their own ignorance. He who, at the age of twenty-six, published in the Cornhill Magazine an essay on "Double Stars" which propounded a totally Inew astronomical doctrine that was rejected at the time because the author was so young, and al that subsequent research has tended to confirm, and whose theories concerning the solar corona and the inner complex solar atmosphere were proved to be scientific prophecies of future discovery, was any thing but superficial. Indeed, his exact and profound investigations are as well known in every observatory as his brilliant and popular writings on astronomy are in every intelligent house-

hold. Prof. Proctor's wonderful success with the public was mainly attributable to two things, his originality and his adaptability. The man who has found out something for himself can nearly always tell it better than he can who has received it at second hand. Although the author of "Other Worlds Than Ours" said much in his fascinating books and lectures that had been said thousands of times before, it was all permeated and illuminated by a fervor born of the new truth of which he himself went forth as the first prophet and apostle.

Add to this that he knew how to adapt pure science to the commonest things and the tritest themes. He discoursed on those questions regarding the starry heavens which every bright child asks its mother. He said perhaps the only serious and sensible things ever said about the sea serpent. And he taught the whist player that the game, when studied as a science revealed the possibility of "invincible combinations." So wide was the range and so lucid the manner of Prof, Proctor's adaptations of science that it would be no exaggeration to apply to him Macaulay's famous words re-

garding Bacon: "He wrote on subjects in which every body is interested in a style which every body understands."

—Bosten Advertiser.

DEMOCRTIC TICKET.

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

Presidential Electors.

At Large- J. L. Grider and Joon C. Sher First District-B. A Seaver, of Doniphan second District-C. E. Benton, of Allen Third District-E. A. Scammon, of Cher okee county.
Fourth District-John E. Watrous, of Coffey county.
Fifth District-W. C. Buchanan, of Frank-Bixth District-W. D. Covington, of

State Democratic Ticket.

enth District-B. F. Milton, of Ford

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 Morris County. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL C. F. DIFFENBACHER, Of Barton County. SUPERINTENDENT OF LIC INSTRUCTION. ANBERT HURST. Of Phillips County. W. P. CAMPBELL,

Of Sedgwick Connty. For Congressman from the 4th Dist. DAVID OVERMYER, of Topeka. COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET

For Representative, J. W. STONE. For Probate Judge, W. E. TIMMIONS. Eor County Attorney, J. V. SANDERS. For District Court Clerk, S. E. YEOMAN. For County Superintendent, ROBERT MATTI. For County Commissioner, 2nd Dist., H. S. F. DAVIS.

TOWNSHIP TICKETS. BAZAAR PEOPLE'S TICKET. For Trustee, John Nichols; for Heeg; for Justices of the Peace. G. W. Hays and D. W. Mercer; for Constables, Thomas Sharp and Albert

JAMES C. BLAINE ON LOW TARIFF.

Talkington.

lations were prevalent, and, for a considerable period, the prosperity of the country was general and apparently genuine After 1852 the Democrats had almost undisputed the largest printing establishments in the city; Geo. F. Stone, Secretary of the board of trade and H. J. Mar-ble, a leading member of the board of control of the Government, and had 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 ap- have just received from a Democratic 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 candidates. It was not surprising, therefore, that in 1757 the duties were placed lower than they had been since 1812.

They will appreciate the advantages

tablishment of the department of the department of the department of the department of the executive executive. Senator Grady, the eloquent young New York Irish American, who roasted Cleveland four years ago, is stumping California for him now. He is not the only man who has act by such an organization of the department of labor as will render it of great and permanent service to the industrial masses of our people. They will appreciate the advantages

They will appreciate the department of the department of the department of the executive as branch of the ex since 1812.

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

PRONTS US-NOT A THEORY.—Grover Cleveland.

"A tariff on raw materials is a protection to the foreign manufacturers.

—President Grant.

During the reign of protection i this country, wages have been decreasing and millionaires increasing.

The Democratic tariff reform bill is in the interest of the people; the Republican buncombe reform bill in the interest of monopoly.

The vote in this county for Cleve land, Martin, Overmyer and tariff re form will be beyond the expectation of the most sanguine.

From present indications the Indiana delegation to the Fifty-first Congress, will consist of ten Democcur and three Republicans.

Hon. Mugh McCullough, Secrestary of the Exesenry, under Lincoln's and Arthur's administrations, has announced his purpose to vote for idea for the Wood Manufacturing Co. Cleveland and Thurman,

the Republicans of Illinois are de noralized over the fact that after a areful canvass of the State, they find they lack 30,000 votes of enough to carry the State for Harrison of Fifer: so it is all along the line.

Official Paper of Chase County. Kansas is destined ultimately to become the greatest beef and pork that purpose now, and it will shortly discover all the essentials to that industry, including the saltpetre.

The continued ovation received by Hon. John Martin in his canvass ove the State, which goes far beyond that ever before received by a gubernator ial candidate, is the positive evidence that he will recieve an unprecedent ed vote for governor.—Emporia Dem-

Carl Schurz has written a letter from Germany, in which he comes out strongly in favor of Cleveland. He may return to America in time to make several speeches for the Democratic ticket. For some time the Republicans have banked strongly on Harrison, and his stand now has caused considerable consternation in their ranks.

The Mills bill would save the peo ple over \$6,000,000 annually on tin plate, which enters into every article of tinware, and not a pound of which is manufactured in this country. While furnishing no protection to American industry, the senate tariff bill maintains the tax on tin plate that takes \$6,000,000 annually from the farmers and working people of this country.

The recent act of Congress providing for an increase of pensions on account of total or partial deafness having been agproved by the President, the commissioner of pensions gives notice to all those pensioned for partial or total deafness that no formal application will be required to secure said increase. It will only be necessary that such pensioners write letter to the commissioner, giving name, certificate number, and such cases will be settled at the earliest possible moment.

The American Magazine for October is an exceptionally brilliant number. It opens with a richly illustrated paper by Lieut. Walter S. Wilson, on the Seventh Regiment of New York, which Sharp road in Bazaar township. introduces a series entitled "America's Crack Regiments." Dr. William F. Hutchinson furnish another of his charming South American parers, describing in this issue the Orinoco river. Another very interesting contribution is a Summer drive, with pen Treasurer, Francis Perkins; for Clerk, and pencil, in the Valley of Connecticut, by John R. Chapman.

Among the prominent Republicans in Chicago who are for Cleveland, this year, are John C Lynch, From Blaine's "Twenty Years in Congress." the commission merchant, Samuel The tariff of 1846 was yielding Bliss, wholesale dealer in syrups; abundant revenue, and the business Norman P Willard, a leading attorney of the country was in a flourishing Geo. D. Ramsey, coal merchant; Wilcondition. Money became very liam L. Hoyt, wholesale grocer; Wilabundant after the year 1846; large liam F. McLaughlin, wholesale groenterprises were undertaken, specu- cer; Max Stern, proprietor of one of County National Bank, in Cottonwood the largest printing establishments Falls, on the last Monday in October,

The workingmen of the country will not overlook the fact that they proved that resistance to it ceased, administration the official recognition 27, 1888, beginning at 8 o'clock, a. not only among the people, but among they have long asked for in the es- m. IT IS A CONDITION WHICH CON- and labor protecting Democratic ad-

ceived the following letter, the other day, which they handed to us for publication, with the request that we state that they have invariably told every house with which they have dealt to draw on them for what they might owe them at any time, and the Wood Man-2,3 and 8, 1888, ufacturing Co., mentioned below, never did this, but when Messrs. Doolittle & Son got this letter they remitted to Wood Manufacturing Co. the amount claimed, because they owed it to them, although that firm had failed to draw Wm Osborne, same on them for their pay. It might be a good idea for Messrs. John B. Champ & Co. to find out from other sources

Wm Osborne, same.

Wm Osborne, same.

Wm Norton, viewing Houser road...

What P Evans, same.

John Smith, same.

James Martin, viewing Sanford & Co. to find out from other sources than their own the mercantile standing of parties whom they wish to dun before they begin again on such men as Geo W Hill, justice fees State vs. Messrs. Boolittle & Son who are able Con Harvey, sonstable fees s c,... to pay cash for all the goods they may want to buy, and do not have to buy on credit; and it might also be a good idea for the Wood Manufacturing Co. to make haste slowly hereafter in giv-

ing their accounts into the hands of the Merchant's Protective and Collection Agency. Here is their letter, written on one of their letter heads:

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 11, 1888. Messrs, Doolittle & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas:

The claim of Wood Manufacturing Co. against you for \$32.40 we have this packing State in the Union. It has the cattle, hogs and salt needed for Kans. Unless arranged AT ONCE we must, as instructed, use the EXTREME MEASURE, which we only employ in the collection of difficult claims, and as a FIRST step, shall be justified, without further notice, in directing suir to be brought, and entering your name upon our list of IRRESPONSIBLE PERsons, which list is published and cir-culated weekly for the protection of Merchants generally in ALL THE TRADE CENTERS of Central and Western States. We conduct the most ex-Agency in the west, with Associate Offices for the benefit of Merchants in Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, St. Joseph, Cincinnati, Louisville, New Orleans, Denver, etc., with whom you can not afford to imperil your standing. If you desire to retain your credit with these Merchants, as well as to avoid EXPENSE and INCONVENthe hope that Schurz would support IENCE of further proceedings, you will attend to this immediately.

COMMISSIONERS PROCEED-INCE.

The commissioners met, Monday, October1, and remained in session until the 4th, during which time the following business was disposed of: The usual number of bills were admitted and allowed.

The following roads were estab-lished: The Sanford road in Bazaar town ship.
The Gordon road in Toledo town

ship.
The Howser road in Bazaar town ship.
The Morrison road in Bazaar town

ship. Viewers were appointed on the fol Yeager road . Bazaar township. Parks road, Cedar township.

Piper road, Diamond creek town County line road with Marion county. Peter Shipley was appointed con-

stable in Cottonwood township. Pending the final settlement with the county treasurer, the board adjourned on the 4th to Monday the 8th October 8 Settlement with treasurer concluded.

Constable Shipley's bond was ap proved Viewers were appointed on the A contract was entered into with W. H. Holsinger to put a furnace into the court house, with which to

heat the jail. Adjourned.

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 shoes, at 85 cents, retail price \$1.25. Boys gauze coats at one dollar each Their ladies dress goods, hosiery, hats boots and shoes, clothing, and, in, boots and shoes, clothing, and, in, fact, everything in their stock will be sold at cost price. Bring on your cash and get your winter goods at

half price, sep20tf. FALLS TOWNSHIP BOARD Will meet in the basement of Chase to audit claims against the township all Road Overseers are hereby notied to be present.

R. E. MALONEY, Trustee. TEACHESS' EXAMINATION. There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates. neld at the school-house in Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, October J. C. DAVIS, Co. Supt.

department of labor as will render it of great and permanent service to the industrial masses of our people. They will appreciate the advantages the new department will bring to them, and its existence will furnish to them an additional reason for voting to continue in power, an konest and labor protecting Democratic administration.

IS IT BULLDOZING?

Messrs. J. S. Doolittle & Son re
Messrs. J. S. Doolittle & Son re
John L. Price, Register.

Bills Allowed by the Board of County Commissioners.

Ann Mitchell, boarding pauper.... Mrs M Ren, damage on Hamil

50 Fordal Total John Kelly, damage on Houser road.

Alex Russell, damage on Houser

John Madden, salary as county attorney
M D Lyles, overseeing poor
OS Jones, wood for pauper
J M Tattle, mase for pauper and
insane.
L M Riageway & co, mase for pau-73 71 73 71 Burdet Hamilton, damage on Riggs road
10 73 Levi Griffith, damage on Riggs road
30 75 E Covington
12 00 N C Hoskins, damage on WaldleyHitchcock road
19 50 Hitchcock road
19 50 T W Morris, damage on waldleyHitchcock road
19 50 T W Morris, damage on waldleyRitchcock road
19 50 A Sanford damages on same road
N A Sanford, damages on same road

L M Ridgeway & co, mdse for pauper
Doolittle & Son, andse for insane...
Eli Frazier, rent for pauper.
Stone & Zane, med attendance on pauper.

D C Allen, mdse for paupers.
Woolf & Crum, rent for pauper L E A Burgess, med for pauper and and boarding same.

J M Rich wood for pauper
C L Conaway, med attendance on pauper. W Y Morgan, county printing

C C Whitson, probate Judge Salary
J S Stanley, eo clerk's salary
"postage and expressage.
S C Dayls, same.
Robert hatti, viewing Gordon road,
J H Makenson, same.
C A Hancock, same
Joseph Herring, boarding pauper.
Thomas Sharp, wood for pauper.
S J Evans, santiary years. Thomas Sharp, wood for pauper.

S J Evans, sanitary work.

I L Surles, boarding pauper.

Richard Levell, watering trees in court house yard.

Brown & Roberts, mattress for initial.

jail
John Frew, county surveyors fees.
Somers & Trimble, co coal
E D Replogle, lamp for c h.
mdse for pauper.
R E Maloney, overseeing poor.
Brown & Roberts, coffin for pauper
C E Hait, Juror Greenleaf insane
case. R H Chandler, same.....

Thos Hinote, same..... Geo D Barnard & Co, books and sta Respectfully,
MERCHANTS PROTECTIVE AND COLLECTION AGENCY, JOHN B. CHAMP

Clonery.

Geo McDonaid, coal for pauper...
Samuel Dodsworth & Co, books and stationery.

Geo W Crane & Co, books and sta-Geo McDonald, coal for pauper. Samuel Dodsworth & Co, books and James Otterman, med attendance

per ...
J C Spain, boarding pauper ...
C B Hunt, work one h well ...
Johnston & Kirker, med for pau-

Johnston & Kirker, med for pauper

E A Kinne, boarding prisoners...

janitor and work on c h
yard

E A Kinne, care of insane.

Lurnkey

Jabin Johnson, sanitary work

Henry Tracy, digging grave for
pauper.

A D Raymer, boarding pauper...

C L Conaway, coroner's fee Crook
inquest. J P Gordon, constable fees same

inquest.
J P Gordon, constable fees same
case
D C Allen, juror same case.
John Spurgeon, same.
Eli Frazler, same
B P Jones, same
Marion Spurgeon, same.
G H Moore same.
Lewis Raymond, witness same.
Martin Fepner, same.
My Gimore, same
L Cochran, medisine for pa uper.
J D Hinote and Mrs Winters, sewing for Fent girls.
H Bonewell, boarding pauper
T C Raymer, work on e h yard.
E E Pomeroy, care of pauper
W W Sigler, work on e h yard.
Charles Burch, same
James Rogler, wood for pauper.
W Y Morgan, printing notices.
P C Jeffrey, mdse for pauper.
James Mailen. care of pauper.
R Hildrich, work on e h yard.
J M Tuttle, mdse for pauper.
E Hinckley, boarding Fent girls.
W E Timmons. co printing
W Y Morgan, same

E Hinckley, boarding Fent girls.
W E Timmons, co printing
W Y Morgan, same
E D Replogle, med for pauper
L C Rogler, overseeing poor...
S J Evans, work for Fent girls...
A Thompson, care of same.
A W Blunt, same.
J W Stone, Juror Fent insace case.
J L Otterman, same.
J B Shipman, same
S D Breese, same
C R J Radcliff, same.
E A Kinne, sheriff fees same.
J M Tattle, witness same
C E Hait, same.
C B Hait, same.
A W Blunt same.
A Thompson, same.

Brown
J W Griffis, sheriff fees same
E A Kinne, same
W E Timmons, witness same
L W Hillert, same

W E Timmons, witness same.

L W Hillert, same

John Harley, same

J C Davis, same

J W Griffis, same

D A Ellsworth, tame

R E Ryan, same

Lee Swope, same

Lee Swope, same

Lee Swope, same

E W Ellis, clerk fees State As Craig

E A Kinne, sheriff fees same

Bud Pierce, witness same.

Henry Adolph, same

Sam Pierce, same

N M Patton, same

Marion Kent, same

Job Johnson, same

Harley Johnson, same

Harley Johnson, same

A M Stringer, same

E Jolley, same

E Jolley, same

E W Ellis, crerk fees Strate va Tilton

E Jolley, same.
E W Ellis, clerk fees Srate vs Tilton
E A Kinne, sheriff fees same.
S T Houston, witness Blackshere
vs co board
E W Ellis, clerk fees State vs Mah-

E W Filis, clerk fees S ate vs Krider
G W Hill, justice fees same
Con Harvey, constable fees same
D Y Hamilt, mdse for pauper
C C Whitson, probate judge fees
Greenleaf insane case.
E A Kinne, sherlff fees same
Phoebe Greenleaf, witness same
Noah Penrod, same
Noah Penrod, same
James Reynolds, same
A Z Scribner, same
W P Martin, treas salary and expressage

W P Martin, treas salary and expressage
Wm Heifsnyder, moving bauper...
Dr R H Schmidt, medical attendance on pauper
James H zel, work on c h yard...
Geo Smith, meat for pauper
F B Hunt, justice fees State vs
Moore
E A Kiane, sherffl fees same
Hugh McCullough, viewing Heekendorn road
J C Talbot, viewing Heckendorn road

stephen Lybarger, v2ewing Heckendorn road Fred Raker, chaiaman on Hecken-

endorn road
Fred Baker, chaiaman on Heckendorn road.

John Heckendorn, chaiaman on Heckendorn road.

W H Nicholson, marker on Heckendorn road.

WH Nicholson, marker on Heckendorn road.

Hall & ODonnell, books for county.

W P Martin, co treas salay.

J E Harper, witness state vs Craig
J C Davis, witness State vs Brown.

V M Harris, commissioners salary.

C S Ford,
J M Tuttle,
J S Stanley, expressage.

E A Kunne, opening and closing probate count.

J V Moore, mase for co
B F Largent, mase ror pauper.

Harvey Law, witness state vs Craig
Adrian Parker, witness state vs Craig.

W H Nicholson, damage on Heckedopn road.

H Brandley, damage on Sanford road.

John Kelly, damage on Houser.

(L. S.; County Clerk.

Whereas the said road was not viewed on the day appointed or the day thereafter. It is therefore ordered by the board that the said viewers meet in conjunction with the county surveyor at the point of beginning in Diamond Creek township, on sTueday Nov. 18th, 1848, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

J. S. TANLEY,

[L. S.]

County Clerk

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, | 85 Chase County. Ss.

Chase County. Ss.

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 foresaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Reginning at the south west corner of section seventeen (17) township twenty-one (21), range six (6) east; thence nerth 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: Daylo Sauble, A. F.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz; David Sauble, A B Emerson and E W Pikkston 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 Commissioners, J. 8. STANLEY,

J. S. STANLEY, County Clerk. JOHN B. SHIPMAN

MONEYTOLOAN In any amount, from \$500.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands, call and see him at J. W. McWilliam's Land Office, in the Bank building, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, If you want money

ATTORNEYS AT LAW JOSEPH C. WATERS ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Total allowed at October session, 3713 2: Road Damages allowed at July session not

reported.

Burdet Hamilton, damage on Riggs

H Brandley, damages on same

Total allowed for road damages at

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION

OF THE TIME OF

Holding A General Election

State, District, County and Township

Officers,

One Governor.
One Licutenant-Governor.
One Licutenant-Governor.
One Steretary of State.
One Steretary of State.
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 Congression of the 24th 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 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 and three Constables.
One Road Overseer for each road district in the county

And there will also be two propositions to

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

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, at my office, at Cottonwood Falls, in said County, this 4th day of October, A. D 1888.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss.

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

Notice is hereby given, that on the 9th
day of July, 1888, a petition, signed by
Aaron Ator and 22 others. Was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the location of acertain privateroad,
described as follows, viz.

ers of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the location of acertain privateroad, described as follows, viz:

Beginning at the public road at the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section (7) seven, township (19) nineteen, range (7) thencs (4%) four and one half miles south on the county line between Chase and Morris counties, or as near said line as practicable to make good road, and ending at the public road at the southwest corner of section (31) thirty-one, township (19) nineteen, range (6) six rast.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners, appcinted the following named persons. viz: S Harrison, John Campbell and J G Johnson as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commiscement of said proposed road, in Diamond Creek township, on Monday, the 19th day of sept., A. D. 1888. and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of county commissioners.

[L.S.]

Whereas the said road was not viewed on the day appointed or the

E. A. KINNE, Sheriff.

STATE OF KANSAS, | SS.

3713 24

12 00

15 00

12 00

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

THOS. H. GRISHAM ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Office upstairs in National Bank building COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS-

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

EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Supseme Court of the State, and in the Federal courts therein.

7-13 tf.

THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET

IN CLEMEMTS.

E. A. BIELMAN, Prop'r.

Hams, Bacon and bologna of ays on band. Choice corned beef. Highest cash price paid

apr12-lyr. ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS. | 88

STATE OF KANSAS, County of Chase. Ss.

County of Chase. Ss.

The 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. STATE OF KANSAS. SS

Chase County, SS

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 reads 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 section (29) 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 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 in-

missioners 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 Dtamond Creektpon wednesday the 14th day of Nov. AD 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.]

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

"For the amendment to section one, article eight of the constitution;" or "Against the amendment to section one, article eight of the constitution." And either

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

And votes of Electors for said officers and

TIPWARE,

FARM MACHINERY & WIND

MILLS.

Wood and Iron Pumps,

PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS,

W. H. HOLSINGER,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

Headqaurtert for Livery Rigs. Livery, Feed & Sale Stable. JAS. C. ATKINSON, 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 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. a vertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising suntracts may be made tor it. IN NEW YORK.





Cinculare 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. HAIT. apr5-lyr Terms-per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; atter three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

		100 24 10 F		D 111.	Annual Street	
1 week 2 weeks 3 weeks 4 weeks 2 months	\$1.00 1.50 1.75 2.00 8.00	\$1.50 2.00 2.50 3.00 4.50	\$2.00 2.50 3.00 3.25 5.25	\$3.00 \$ 00 \$ 50 \$ 50 8 50	\$ 5.50 7.00 8.25 9.50 14.00	\$10.00 18.00 15.00 17.00 25.00 82.50
8 months 6 months year	4.00 6.50 10.00	0 100	10 11	11 00 20 00 35.00	82.50	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.

TIME TABLE.

TIME TABLE	A., 1	. 02			
BAST. AL.BX.	T. PASH	T. KX	NY.EZ	. Cui.	
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p m	p m	p m		
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C. K.	& W	. R. F		
EPICOLOGICAL CONTRACTOR AND INCIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF THE	-	U	-	tixed.

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Lost springs Burdick	11 00		
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Hilton	12 01	7 08	
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Cottonwood Falls	ercoff.		5 22
Bazar			6 00
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Bazar			6 50
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Streng City	4 00	8 20	
Hilton	. 4 18	9 00	
Diamond springs Burdick	. 4 03	9 30	
Lost springs	. 5 02	10 85	

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Subscribe for the COURANT. Mrs. Harry Clifford is quite sick. Mrs. H. N. Simmons is quite sick. Wild geese were flying south, yester

A little over two weeks until the Mr. H. D. Edmiston is visit at home,

Mr. W. P. Martin went to New Mexico, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Finney have rial fever for about seven weeks, gave moved to near Topeka.

Mrs. J. W. McWilliams went to Tuesday morning.

Kansas City, last Thursday.

There will be a Mr. Geo. Ferraer is fireman on the switch engine at Strong City.

Ex-Mayor J. K. Crawford and wife were down to Emporia, Friday. Mr. John A. Murphy, of Strong City, has gone to Kansas City.

Mr. L. P. Santy, of Clements, down to Kansas City, last week.

Mr. T. W. Hardesty is having every thing on his premises repainted.

Mr. Jacob Brough and family have returned from Hodgeman county. Mr. Wm. Rockwood has bought the meat market of Mr. J. L. Kellogg.

Mrs Geo. Cosper. of Bazaar, is visiting her parents, at Sedwick City. Don't forget the people's convention in Cottonwood township, Saturday.

Mr. Ed. Pratt and family have moved to Mrs. S. U. Kellogg's house. Mr. B. Lantry returned home, Mon-day, from New York, Boston and Illi-

Mr. Jacob Hornberger is at home, this week, from his work on the rail-

Mrs. John Thorpe and children have gone to Topeka, where her mother re-Don't forget the Democratic pole

raising at Clements, next Saturday

Miss Anna Kneeland, of Emporia. was the guest of Miss Stella Kerr,

Mr. Mark Hacket has a position visiting brethren are requested to be with the C., S. F. & C. railroad, at Present. T. M. Zane, W. M. Norborne, Mo.

N. Brown. a son

Mr. Frank Oberst returned, Monday, from Larned, where he went for medical attention.

Born, on Thursday, October 11, 1888, on South Fork, to Mr. and Mrs. Newt.

Garrison, a daughter. Born, on Sunday, October 7th, 1888, to Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Golden, at Strong City, a daughter.

Mr. C. I. Maule, of Strong City, attended the State Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., at Salina, last week.

The Rev. G. W. Safford has returned from the M. E. District conference, held at Fall River, October 9 to 11.

To accommodate his extensive fall and winter trade, Mr. E. F. Holmes has had an addition put to his store. We understand that 'Squire G. W.

Hill, of Strong City, was at the Soldiers' Home, at Leavenworth, recently. Miss Laura Lynch, of Chenute, arrived, yesterday, on a visit at Mr. T. L. Upton's, on Buck creek, this win-

A letter was received in town, the other day, stating that Miss Anna No-ble, formerly of this city, had recently

Mr, Dan McGinley, who has been on the pacific coast for a number of years, returned home, on Wednesday

of last week. Mr. Chas. Burch, who is now one of the engineers on our street railway, is building a residence in the south

part of town. Mrs. J. G. Freeborn, of Rich Hill, Mo., who was visiting her daughter, Mrs. H. P. Coe. of Elmdale, has re-

Bros, & Co., whose quarry is east of this city, shipped one hundred car-loads of stone east.

Mr. D. Steadman, of Prosser, Chase county, Nebraska, was visiting his son-in-law, Mr. I. C. Warren, of Bazaar, a few days ago.

The Democratic rally at Marion, for, October 16, was declared off. because of the speakers already having appointments elsewhere.

Messis. L. W. Heck, Harry Clifford Chas. Harder and Heinie Gottbehuett have gone on a two weeks' hunt in the south part of the State. Mr. I. M. Goshen, of Strong City, enjoyed a visit, last week, from his parents, who stopped there on their way home from Colorado.

Mrs. Al. Roberts has arrived at Strong City, from Concordia, and she and her husband will make their home

at Strong City in the future. There will be a basket social held at Bazaar, next Saturday evening, for the benefit of the pastor of the M. E. church, the Rev. A. R. McLean.

The Twin City Democratic club will meet at Cottonwood Falls, next Monday night, and every member is earnestly requested to be present,

Left at Floral Hall, one small shawl, a handkerchief and a bed sheet. Can be found at the undersigned's place of business. J, P. Kuhl, Gen. Sup't. The people of Cottonwood township

will meet in convention, at 3 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, October 20, for the purpose of nominating a township Mr. Charles Aldrich has retu and home, after an absence of se eral weeks in the south part of the State and in Arkansas, looking hale and

hearty. Married, at Grace church, Kansas City, Mo., October 10, 1888, Mr. V. G. Cuthert and Miss Maggie Carswell,

the latter of whom was formerly of Mr. Geo. W. Jackson, of Matfied Green, who has been sick with mala- party have an appointment for Elk, ber of the Catholic Church, and her

There will be a convention of the Union Labor party of Cedar township, held at Wonsivu, at 2 o'clock, p. m.,

on Saturday, October 27, instant. to nominate a township ticket. Mr. W. H. Spencer went to Kansas City, Sunday night, and returned, Mon-

day morning, bringing his wife home with him, who had been visiting at her brother's, Mr. Jas. F. Hazel. The newly elected officers of the Chase County Bible Society are: J.K. Crawford, President; Rev. W. C. Somers, Vice-Pres., J. J. Massey, Sec'y; Geo. W. Weed, Treas.

There will be Quarterly Meeting at the M. E. church, Saturday and Sun-day next. Rev. B. Keiley will con-

duct the services G. W. STAFFORD, Pastor.

Mr. Wit Adare of Strong City, and his mother-in-law, Mrs. S. F. Jones, are visiting relatives in Texas, and Mrs. Adare is keeping house for Mrs. Jones, in Kansas City, during her absence.

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls are the St. Paul and Minneapolis of Kansas, and the Mayor of one frequently says to the Mayor of the other what the Governor of North Carolina said to the Governor of of South Carolina.—Wichita Bulletin.

There will be a regular meeting of Zeradatha Lodge No. 80, A. F. & A. M., at 7:30, o'clock, p. m., on Friday, October 19; and as there is some work in the Third Degree, all members and in the Third Degree, all members and

Norborne, Mo.

Mr. O. L. Hulbert left, last Thursday, for Denver, on a two weeks' visit to his sister.

Born, on Norton creek, on Saturday, October 13, 1888, to Mr. and Mrs. John N. Brown. a son

The Republicans of Cottonwood township have put up the following ticket: Trustee, P. D. Montgomery; Treasurer, W. A. Stephenson; Clerk, W. B. Gibson; Justices of the Peace, A. B. Emerson and J. S. Wheeler, Constables, Frank Byron and John Shafe.

All persons having premiums due them from last fair, will call on J. P. Kuhl and receive the amount due them. Premiums that are not called for within thirty days from the date of this notice, will be censidered as donated to the association. Look at article 14 of rules article 14 of rules.

Mr. B. F. Talkington, formerly of this county, but more lately of Green-wood county, has sold out in Green-

child of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wherenberg, of Bazaar, aged 11 days.

Messrs. E. T. Baker and A. R. Palmer, of South Fork, shipped some cattle to Kansas City, last week.

The "appointments of Rev. Sam'l Ward," for last week, was received too late for publication last week.

Mrs. T. L. Upton left, Monday, for a visit at her old home at Farmington, W. Va., and to be present at the marriage of her son, Mr. Robert H. Upton, formerly of this county, but now of Grafton, W. Va., to Miss Cora Hull, of the same place, which event is to take place on October 25th, instant.

W. E. Timmons, of the Chase County Courant, made the Democrat a friendly call, this morning. Mr. Tim-mons has been nominated by the Democrats for Probate Judge; and he will soon be engaged in the pleasant business of issuing licenses to cupid's ten-der victims.—Emporia Democrat, Oc-

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 before supper. Every one is cordially invited to attend.

G. W HADDEN, Secretary.

A pumpkin-pie festival will be held by the Sabbath-school at Prairie Hill, on Tuesday evening, October 23, at the residence of Mr. B. H. Spencer. the residence of Mr. B. H. Spencer.

The great attraction of the evening will be the auction sale of the young ladies in attendance. A general invitation is extended to all who wish to enjoy a pleasant evening.

By order of the Committee.

By order of the Committee.

A Cleveland and Thurman Democratic Club was organizied at Matfield Green, last Saturday night, after the speaking, with the following officers: President, John W. Marshall; Vice-President, A. Tilton; Secretary, A. L. Morrison; Asst. Secretary, Jacob Miller; Treasurer, D, Lansbury. The meetings of the Club will be alternated between Bazaar and Matfield Green, the first meeting taking place at Bazaar. first meeting taking place at Bazaar, next Saturday night.

Died, on Thursday morning, October Died, on Thursday morning, October 11, 1888, of malarial fever, John Tracy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Tracy. of Strong City, aged 18 years, having been born in Chicago, Illinois, in 1870. He was a good and moral young man, full of the promises of this life, and he died in the assurance of a blessed eternity. His funeral took place from the Catholic church, in that city, Saturday morning. His sorrowing parents have the sympathy of the entire community in their bereavement.

Mr. S. T. Houston and family, of

tire community in their bereavement.

Mr. S. T. Houston and family, of Elmdale, left, yesterday evening, for Fresno, California. Mr. Houston was one of the pioneers of Chase county, and he has held some very responsible offices in the county. He is a man who is well liked by all his neighbors, of all political shades of opinions, and his wife is a most estimable lady, whose society, like that of her husband, will be missed in this county. The best wishes of this people, including those of the Courant, follow them to their new home in the Golden State.

State.

There will be, at Rocky Glen school house (Dist. 52), 2½ miles southeast of Elmdale, on Saturday night, Oct. 20, a free-for-all debate on the leading issues of the day. All are invited to attend, especially the candidates of the two old parties, and ladies. The discussion will be opened by some of the ablest speakers of the county, after which it will be opened to the house. Question: Resolved, that protection is a benefit to this country.

C. GARTH,

Chairman. Chairman.

The candidates of the Democratic rial fever for about seven weeks. gave that night, and hence, can not be at the Courant office a pleasant call, Rocky Glen.—Ed.]

Dr. J. W. Stone. Messrs. J. V. Sanders, S. E. Yeoman and W. E. Timmons addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting, at Matfield Green, last Saturday evening, on the issues of the day, from a Democratic standpoint. The first two gentle were interrupted described to their research by during the course of their remarks by a few of that class of beings who fear the rest of mankind will not know they the rest of mankind will not know they are living if they do not disturb the peace of an orderly meeting. To the credit of Dr. Bocook, who is a Republican, be it said he got the "boys" out into the hall and gave them a lecture, and no one else was interrupted in his speech after that. These gentlemen will address the people at Fill Section. will address the people, at Elk, Saturday evening, October 20. Every one, especially the ladies, is invited to at-

FOR SALE,

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, cot18-2t Elmdale, Kansas.

DEATH OF MRS. GEORGE O. HILDEBRAND. On Wednesday morning, October 10 1888, the soul of Mrs. Geo. O. Hilde 1888, the soul of Mrs. Geo. O. Hildebrand, of Strong City, Kansas, took its flight from its earthly tabernacle and entered into a blissful eternity, while all that was mortal of that kind and noble woman, faithful wife and gentle mother, was surrounded by her mother, husband, children and sister. Mrs. Hildebrand, who had lived in this city, as well as in Strong City, was a woman Hildebrand, who had lived in this city, as well as in Strong City, was a woman whom to know was to love her, because her life was filled with deeds of love at d kindness to her fellow creatures; in fact, her life was that of charity to those who needed kindness, of faith to the wavering, and hope to those whe needed encouragement in time, to prepare themselves for that better world, for existence in which she daily sent up to the Heavenly throne supworld, for existence in which she daily sent up to the Heavenly throne supplications to the Lord and Maker of Heaven and earth, in her early matins and nightly prayers. Mrs.Hildebrand was one of the gentler sex whose life is that of ministering angels, doing good on earth to men that peace and comfort may prevail and the better dispositions of man predominate. Words can not express to her husband and children the deep mourning, and heartfelt sympathy for them in which this community is thrown by the death of this Christian woman whose life is worthy of emulation by those she has left behind her. She was born in Wetunka, Alabama, in 1843. On July 21, 1864, at Tullahom, Tennnessee, she was married to Mr. Hildebrand, by whom she bore two children, sent up to the Heavenly throne sup-plications to the Lord and Maker of

RITNER'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. SHORT-HAND INSTITUTION,

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL.

Is the Standard Institution and the largest in the West. Full information, catalogue, terms, etc., sent free. Shorthand 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

Alma and Katie, the former of whom now lives at Neodesha, Kans., thus showing that this loving couple have walked the paths of life together for twenty-four years. In 1876 Mr. Hildebrand and his family came to Strong City, then Cottonwood, and they have resided here ever since, except the last three years, which they spent at the three years, which they spent at the old home of Mrs. Hildebrand, in Tensee. The fatal disease began about a month ago, and the patient sufferer sank to rest in the assurance of that reward that is said to the "well done thou good and faithful servant." As we have said before her husband and two children, her sister. Mrs. Walker, and her mother, Mrs. Marcell, were at her bedside when she died, besides other and dear friends with whom she had walked the path of life. She was an exemplary memfuneral took place from St. Anthony's

To make room for the largest stock of notions and fancy goods ever brought to this market, Johnston &

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution.

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

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elect ed to each house thereof concurring there

of life. She was an exemplary member of the Catholic Church, and her funeral took place from St. Anthony's church, in that city, at 9 o'clock, last Saturday morning, and her remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery west of that city, followed by a large number of mourning friends.

NOTICE.

The persons who took six articles entered in class G. as lots 9.29-40, and class H. lot 20, one silk pincushion, one baby's woolen hood, six articles in all, had better return them to the undersigned and save exposure.

J. P. Kuhl, Gen. Sup't.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Messrs. Henry Wiebrecht and E. F. Bauerle have started a first-class lunch counter at the old Pennsylvania, or Clay House, Strong City. Oysters in any styles, or lunches of any kind will be served on short notice, at any time, day or night. Give them a trial.

Vulcan coal, at Pete Kuhl's.

M-T kegs and barrels for sale cheap at Johnston and Kirker's Drug Store.

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SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6.

brought to this market, Johnston & Kirker, the Druggists, will sell for the next ten days, pocket-books, albums, fancy note paper, hand-bags, brushes, toilet-sets, combs, knives, books, etc., at the lowest prices known in Cottonwood Falls. sep13eow2t

Gillett has the best stoves on the market, which he will sell from two to four dollars less than any other house in the county. oct11-tf.

Cash paid for chickens and eggs, at Wm. Hillert's shoe factory. jy19-tf

Brown & Roberts have all the furniture and undertaking goods in Cottonwood Falls, and will sell them cheap.

School-books, wall-papers, stationery and eigars by the box at reduced rates at Johnston & Kirker's Drug Store.

Brown & Roberts have the only contact the state of Kansas and Territories of the state of Kansas and the citizens of the state of Kansas the it resolved by the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Be it resolved by the legislature of the State of Kansas the it resolved by the legislature of the State of Kansas the it resolved by the legislature of the State of Kansas the it resolved by the legislature of the State of Kansas the iter of Kans

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

Physicians and Surgeons.

Office in Central Drug Store. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

A. M. CONAWAY.

Z M

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo.

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

DR. R. M. WILSON.

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. OFFICE, in Newman Block, Strong City, Kansas.

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 reast in November, 1888. D. W. MEACER.

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.

FOR TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE. We are authorized to announce R. E. Malo-ney as a candidate for re-election to the of-fice of Township Trustee for Falls township, subject to the decision of the Democratic cauchy.

NEW DRUGS.



THE OLD STONE STORE DR. F. JOHNSON,

ELMDALE, KANSAS THAS 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 ATTENTIONS GIVEN TO THE

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency RAILROAD AND SYNDICATE

LANDS. WILL BUY OR SELL WILD LANDS OR IMPROVED FAR MS

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, Ss.
County of Chase. Ss.
In the Probate Court, in and for said county. In the matter of the estate of John McDowell, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of John McDowell, deceased, by the Honorable, the Probate Court of the county and State aforesaid, dated the 24, day of August, A. D. 1888. Now, all persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby notified that they must present the same to the undersigned, for allowance, within one year from date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate, and that if such claim be not exhibited within three years after the date of said letters, they shall be ferever barred. And parties indebted to said estate will please to settle at an early day.

Area Miller,
Administrator of the estate of John McDowell, deceased.

Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Sept. 17, 1888.

MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder.

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

DYE WORKS, INC NEATLY DONE.

C. MURPHY, Prop. FIRST DOOR NORTH OF

THE STONE CHURCH. COTTONWCOD FALLS KANSAS,

Notice for Publication.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Salina, Kansas, Sept. 28th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the fellowing-named settler has filed notice of his intention tomake final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the District Judge, or in his absence, before E w Ellis, Clerk of the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls. Kansas, as, on November 9, 1888, viz. H E No 29214. of Herman Panzram, of Elmdale, Kansas, for the nw 3 of sec 26, tp 19, range 6 cast.

He names the following witnesses to preve his continuous residence upon, and castivation of, said land. viz: Samuel Johnson, James Dixon, of Elmdale; Herman Piper, of Elk, and William Koehler, of Clements, ally of Chasecounty, Kansas.

S. M. Palmer, Registor.

19

FACTS FOR LABORERS.

What Five Dollars Will Buy in the United Working-men are told by the prohibitory tariff advocates that they get better wages under our high protective policy than do the workmen in Eu- istence. rope, and that the cost of living is no greater, and in fact is less as far as the necessaries of comfortable living are concerned. Perhaps the working-men have believed this, because they have had no means at hand for testing its truth. They may think differently when the facts are laid before them.

A working-man in Cleveland has five dollars to spend in necessaries for his family. Another working-man in London has an equivalent sum. Which man's money will go the farthest? An examination of the price-lists of the establishments of a similar class in London and Cleveland will answer the question. All the standard brands of Chicago meats are quoted the same in London as here. In hams, bacon and lard and all brands of flour the difference is so small that Cleveland prices and London prices are practically the same. Butter and cheese would come in the same category. If there are any extra discounts from the price list where the articles are packed in tin it will be on the side of the English purchaser, as an exporter gets a rebate on tin sent out further comment: out of the country. It is when we get to the grocery department that our high protective tariff gets in its work. The following is what the Cleveland working-man can buy with his five dollars at one of our first-class stores. The prices quoted are taken from a list issued monthly by one of our largest retail merchants, and we have not the least doubt in saying that his profits are as small as it is possible to do business on: 10 1bs brown sugar, 7c

6	Tos white sugar, 81/2
2	Ibs tea, 50 1
2	15 s coffee, 27
2	10s currants, 8
2	1bs raisins, 10
2	1bs cornstarch, 71/2
1	to laundry starch
1	1b rice
1	to lemon peel
14	to baking powder
14	to Colman's mustard
1/4	to pepper
ò	bs bar soap, 7
1	large box blueing
1	dozen boxes matches
1	box blacking
1	sack salt
	金融 医多种 医多种 医多种 医多种 医多种 医多种 医多种
	Total \$5

Now let us see what the same articles can be purchased for by the working-men in England. Taking the list of his Cleveland brother he has it duplicated with the following result:

10 lbs brown sugar, 3c
6 lbs white sugar, 4
2 fbs tea, 40
2 bs coffee, 20
2 bs currants, 71/2
2 ms raisins, 7
2 lbs corn-starch, 7
1 to laundry starch
1 1b rice
1 tb lemon peel
1/4 1b baking powder
14 th Colman's mustard
14 1b pepper
2 3-1b bars soap, 15
1/4 th blueing
1 dozen boxes matches
1 box blacking
1 sack salt

he has \$1.76 left.

The English quotations are from the price list of the following firms: Kearley & Tonge, of Aldgate, London,

Our readers must not be misled and attribute this robbery (for it can not be called by any other name) to our retail or wholesale merchants. The trusts and monopolists have got in their work before the goods reach their

It has been proven that a comparison of wages piece by piece is not to our advantage. If our artisans get more it is simply because they use up more bone and sinew and do more work. Their hard earned dollars are pilfered by trusts which Mr. Blaine asserts "are private affairs," and which Mr. Cleveland says "are sucking the life's blood of the Nation." It is easily to be seen that the latter is right. - Cleveland Plain Dealer.

HARRISON'S FORCES.

A Little List Prepared by a Well-Posted Republican Organ. Some of the most powerful forces in the Republican National convention

might be enumerated thus: "1. Jay Gould and the Wabash wrecking crew thirsting for revenge against Gresham for removing from control of the 'system' Gould's righthand man, General G. M. Dodge, formerly of Iowa, who was on the ground early and was deep in the secrets of every anti-Gresham caucus. Little seen by the public, no man exercised a more potent influence on the result than Gould's most efficient and capable lieutenant. Gouldism as arrayed against Gresham represents \$200,000,000 capital.

"2. The Central Pacific Stanford-Crocker-Huntington ring, with its able, plausible attorney, Creed Haymond, at the head of the California delegation. This firm has in its possession \$150,000,000 of railroad plunder which a President of the Gresham stamp might compel it to disgorge. Naturally, it fought hard to prevent

the romination of any such man. "3. The Union Pacific Credit Mobilier crowd, represented by Lawyer Thurston, who is shrewd, brainy and tries in Europe.

nervy, and a packed delegation gross- Does protection benefit workingly misrepresenting the granger State of Nebraska. This ring has \$150,000,- Y. Commercial-Advertiser.

000 worth of railroad Credit Mobilier and other boodle to protect. It is deeply in debt to the Government, draws dividends on debts which it never intends to pay during the lifetime of any human being now in ex-

"4. Chauncey M. Depew, the railroad attorney and official head of the great Vanderbilt railroad syndicate. with its \$43,000,000,000 of capital and its doctrine of 'the public be d-d.'

"5. The great Wisconsin railroads were represented by Senator John C. Spooner, the well-trained railroad atdelegation and put its votes where they would do the 'most good.'

"These were the leading representatives of corporate railroad monopoly, but with two or three exceptions there was hardly a delegation without a sprinkling of railroad attorneys or lobbyists. The land grant rings were also represented." - Chicago Tribune vital current of health-giving honesty (Rep.).

A Hopeless Complication.

The Republican position on Trusts has been hopelessly complicated by General Harrison's letter. He is radically opposed to Mr. Blaine, yet use. In the political atmosphere of Mr. Blaine is supported by two of the most loyal Republican papers in the country. We make the exhibit with-

BLAINE'S FIRST GENERAL HARRISON'S

BLAINE'S FIRST
SPEECH.

They (Trusts) are largely private affairs, with which neither President Cleveland capital, organized in nor any private editizen has any particular right to interfere.

BLAINE'S SECOND SPEECH.

Trusts have no place in the National campaign. They are State issues. If there be evils connected with these Trusts, the State must regulate them.

BOSTON JOURNAL, SEPT. 3.

Mr. Blaine's views upon this question are not only in harmony with the Republican platform, but with sound common sense; and they are stated so clearly that it will not be easy even for his most maligaant assailants to distort them.

PHILADELPHIA PIRESS, SEPT. 3.

Mr. Blaine, in his second speech upon Trusts last week, returned to the ringing and aggressive defense against the attacks made upon him which his career has made familiar, and whose success has made him agreat party

whose success has made him agreat party leader.

Patrick Ford's Record

Pat Ford continues to make no allusion in his Irish World to the official documentary evidence that he was a deserter from the Union army during him. To the persons receiving these This man treats us, said the Senators, copies he makes a moving appeal for as if we were the Common Council of every thing the American working- war records of Massachusetts, furman obtained for his five dollars, and nished by the Adjutant-General of that

I ask those new The name of Patrick friends to do me the Ford, of Boston, aged favor and themselves 25, occupation, printer, the justice to read con- is found upon the mussiderately what ap-ter-out roll of Co. A., kearley & Tonge, of Aldgate, London, and Edward Pink & Sons of the same city. Samuel Hanson, Son & Barter also quotes granulated Boston sugar at 17s 9d per 112 lbs., which is less than 4c per lb. American currency. These price lists are in our possession and we invite our labor union societies, if they have any doubts on the subject, to appoint proper committees and inspect them to verify these statements. Our readers must not be misled and

care nothing. I view it is entire question from the point of view of a citizen of the Republic. We are menaced by a great National calamity, and it behooves all patriotic men, sinking for the time being minor is. time being minor issues, to band themselves for the salvation of their country and their fellow-men.

The Republican Platform.

"We would effect all needed reduction of the National revenue by repealing the taxes upon tobacco * * * and and the tax upon spirits used in the arts. * * If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for

the wants of the Government, we favor the entire repeal of internal taxes. WHAT THE REPEAL OF TAXES ON TOBACCO AND SPIRITS, OR REPEAL OF THE INTERNAL

REVENUE MEANS.	
	On each \$1 worth.
	Tax on sugar 80 8
	Tax on rice 1 1
	Tax on salt 0 5
	Tax on fish 0 2
	Tax on potatoes 0 4
	Tax on women's
	common dress
	goods 0 6
	Tax on common
in photographic tests	woolen cloth 0 9
REE WHISKY.	Tax on woolen hos-
CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	tery 0 6
REE TOBACCO.	Tax on flannels 0 7
DO THE RESIDENCE OF STREET	Tax on common
REE BEER.	woolen shawls 08
	Tax on cotton hos-
报名可 为 的第三人称形式	iery 0 4
	Tax on ingrain car-
	pets 0 4
	Tax on plain earth-
	enware 0 5
	Tax on common
	window glass 0 6
Speciality with the	Tax on larger win-
	_ dow glass 1 0
	Tax on tinware 0 4
	Tax on books 0 2

Protection and Wages.

China has had the highest kind of protection for two hundred years. The wages paid to common laborers in that country is twenty cents a day, while skilled mechanics get thirty cents. Does the protective system procure high wages to working-men?

England is more nearly a free trade country than any other in Europe. Wages are much higher in England than in any of the "protected" coun-

men or make their wages higher?-N.

A MERITED TRIBUTE. Extracts from Post-Master-General Dick-

"I have been asked to speak of the President. I can say but very little of what is in my mind and heart of this subject. In the first place, he has been, all the time since March 4, 1885, truly Presiden. of the United States. No usurpation of executive functions, no trenching upon executive privileges, no pruning of the powers of the people's Chief Magistrate, no encroachment upon the official rights of the chosen of sixty million of torney who manipulated the Wisconsin free men have been tolerated or permitted. Several early attempts of the kind were resented with a power and a virile force still respectfully borne in mind by the upper House of Congress. His rugged,

masterful personality since he took his seat, his robust patriotism, like the heart of a great system, has sent a pulsating through all the arteries of the public service. A public office is a public trust has not, as used by him, been merely a smooth catchword of the stump and canvass. He has made it a rule of conduct, practical, of every-day the capital the President was for a long time a phenomenon, a puzzle to those accustomed to its conditions. The politicians of the country, accustomed

ago. I made the following statement, to which I have steadily adhered:

"The laboring classes constitute the main part of our population. They should be pro-tected in their efforts peaceably to assert their rights when endangered by aggregated capital, and all statutes on this subject should recog-nize the cure of the State for honest toil, and be framed with a view of improving the condition of the working-man."

A proper regard for the welfare of the working-man being inseparably connected with the integrity of our institutions, none of our citizens are more interested than they in guarding against any corrupting influences which seek to pervert the beneficent purposes of our Government, and none should be more watchful of the artful machinations of those who allure them to self-inflicted injury.

PRETTY TOUGH NUTS.

Ask Your Protectionist Friend to Crack a Few of Them for You. Ask your protectionist friend when he talks about the blessings of a protective tariff why 1,000,000 men have been out of work under it?

Why Pennsylvania miners lost 128 days' work in 1884 and 111 days' work

Why they only got \$20 a month and pay out of that \$2.50 for tools, sharpening powder and oil?

Why some Pennsylvania laborers work for 50 cents a day?

Why he talks about child labor in to perverted statesmanship, perverted England, when slate pickers, 7 and 10

"COMING OUT" FOR HARRISON.



PROTECTED MONOPOLIST-Chuck in your votes there, and don't forget that you're "working for-Kane!"

methods, perverted policies, those who years old, are working under the rod were trained for a generation to consider publicmen and politics as game the war. He appears to be receiving and gamesters, did not at first make aid from the National Republican Com- out this President of ours. The Senmittee, for he says over his signature ate attempted to crowd him. The that he is sending gratituously copies | chariot of the American House of Lords of his paper "to names suggested" to drove against him and was ditched. help in electing Harrison. We place Buffalo. In the midst of this confusion This President, who seems to you unscrutable in his ways and strange in his methods, so rare in this life of yours, is simply an honest man, an honest man with a of cloth to the English two and onegreat brain, intrepid heart and tireless half? vigor, indomitable perseverance, absolute fearlessness and conscious power, who stands for the right with the firmness of the rock of ages itself. Known and appreciated of all men, he is hated and reviled with a bitterness of partisan malignity by the hosts of error, and he is still loved for the enemies he has made and is making. In private life he is a plain American citizen, of simple manners and of singular gentleness and kindness of heart. He has an embracing sympathy for dis-

> from a pelting storm to the shelter of his carriage a ragged, frightened child from the street. "Standing out against the horizon of the history of the age one of the noblest figures in the life of the Republic will be that of Grover Cleveland. It will be written of him that he was an unselfish American statesman, and that he served the people.'

> tress which can feel for the suffering

DIGNITY OF LABOR.

An Extract from President Cleveland's First Letter of Acceptance.

A true American sentiment recognizes the dignity of labor and the fact that honor lies in honest toil. Contented labor is an element of National prosperity. Ability to work constitutes the capital and the wage of labor the income of a vast number of our population, and this interest should be jealously protected. Our workingmen are not asking unreasonable indulgence, but as intelligent and manly citizens they seek the same consideration which those demand who have other interests at stake.

They should receive their full share of the care and attention of those who make and execute the laws, to the end that the wants and needs of the employers and employed shall alike be subserved and the prosperity of the country, the common heritage of both, be advanced.

As related to this subject, while we of those who come to acknowledge allegiance to our Government and add to our citizen population, yet as a means of protection to our workingmen a different rule should prevail concerning those who, if they come or are brought to our land, do not intend to become Americans, but will injuriously compete with those justly entitled to our field of labor.

In accepting the nomination to the

in Pennsylvania? Why Pennsylvania operatives pay

\$5 a month for company houses, when English operatives get a cottage for \$30 a year?

How protection protects workingmen when Italians and Hungarians come in duty free?

Why cotton operatives in Massachusetts work sixty hours and in other operatives work only fifty-six?

Why the poorer American spinners get \$7.07 and the poorer English spinners \$7.20 a week, though the American makes two and three-fourths yards

Why wages under the high protective tariffs of Italy and Germany are about one-half what they are in freetrade England? Why the condition of the miner has

for some years been growing worse in Pennsylvania and better in Great Britain?

Why "in the very occupations which we so tax ourselves to 'protect' the English workman has, as a rule, the advantage?" Why working-men earn higher day

wages in unprotected than in protected industries? Why "the importation of woolen

of a people, or, as I know, can take and worsted cloths is increasing at a fearful rate, while our own weavers are thrown out of employment?"

What good is a tariff to workingmen, when American factories pay only \$7.50 wages for a piece of ingrain carpet on which the duty would be

What is the use of a tariff, when Lynn shoe factories, paying nearly double wages, can produce for 35 cents' labor, a pair of shoes costing 50 cents to make in England?

Why wool averaged 28 cents in high tariff times and 32 cents in low tariff years, though blankets were much higher under the tariff?

Why we sold only \$776,000 of woolen goods to countries where England sold over \$115,000,000 in 1885?

Why, with navigation laws and protective tariffs, only 17 instead of 90 per cent. (as of old) of our commerce is carried by American ships?

Why blankets are taxed 77 per cent. and thread lace only 30? Why necessities bear heavy duties and luxuries light?

Why savings bank deposits increase 14 per cent. a year, 1845-60, under low tariff, and only 8 per cent. a year, 1860-85, under high tariff? Why, when the Republican Tariff

commission recommended at least 20 per cent. reduction, the "Conference bill" raised the average of duties, so should not discourage the immigration that they were 46 instead of 43 per cent. in 1885?-Kansas City Times.

-To warn the working-men o this country to vote against free wool because it will reduce wages is a good deal like begging them not to eat roast beef for fear it will give them the gout. -N. Y. Herald.

-Brother Blaine is not in so much demand as a campaign orator as he was. His speeches require too much office of Governor, nearly two years explaining. - Mobile Register.

A NOTABLE CONVERT. Ex-Solicitor of the Treasury Jordan Re-

Edward Jordan, the friend of Abranam Lincoln and Solicitor of the

Treasury under Secretary Chase, denounces the Republican party of today as a humbug and has left it to vote for Grover Cleveland. The greatest blow that has been

dealt the Republican cause since the campaign opened in this vicinity is that which Edward Jordan, one of the oldest and most honored of the early founder of the 'Grand Old Party,' aimed at its fraudulent professions,

Every Republican statesman in the country knows Edward Jordan, Solicitor of the Treasury under Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson.

Every public man of standing in the National Government and the House of Representatives for the last twentyeight years knows Edward Jordan, who was made Solicitor of the Treasury by Secretary Chase and who put before the public understandingly was summoned from Portsmouth, in the Southern part of the State of Ohio, in the form of affidavits. It is not necto take the important office at a time when the country was rocked to its very center by the conflict between the

North and South. Mr. Jordan is at present practicing his profession in this city, at No. 160 Broadway, and was found there by a Herald reporter. He is a fine looking old gentleman, with a face and head strongly resembling those of the late Charles O'Conor when he was about

sixty years old. When called on by the writer Mr. Jordan was engaged in consultation with some professional friend, but although very busy the moment the question was put to him about his proposal to vote for Mr. Cleveland his face lit up and he became interested at once.

"Is it true, Mr. Jordan, that you, who have been so prominent a Republican, have left the party?" said the reporter,

"It is, sir," replied he in courteous the Republican party, so called, because it has abandoned its principles founders.

they deemed to be impregnable and Globe. which I knew was ruinous to the country. Of course I could not return to the Democratic party at once, beelection of Mr. Cleveland I observed with pleasure that his Administration | Acceptance. was gradually bringing it back to first like the great and useful Democracy

of my younger days. tariff was sent to Congress and I saw tective and useless. - Boston Globe. So the English working-man gets side by side with a transcript from the behind, below, around, anywhere ty-nine hours a week while English at once that he had forced the Democratic party into its proper position as President of the United States. I saw at a glace from his message and cal revolution."-Providence Journal. letters that the Democratic party was once more the conservator of the the Republicans and Democrats had changed places.

"Then I left the Republican party and cast my lot with the Democracy led by Grover Cleveland.

"The word 'protection' as used and plunder. The platform of the Democrats means protection.

"The absurdity of the outery against the Mills bill appears to be a species of insanity. It certainly is nonsense. The Republicans themselves must be aware of this, for they above all others fully comprehend that the Mills bill is a good measure and will be attended by beneficial consequences, not to labor alone, not to capital alone, but to both.

"At first the wily and designing find it easy to appeal to classes and to individual manufacturers who have grown up and come into existence under the policy and class and special protection of the Republican party. These classes and individuals can be shown that they will suffer little at first by reason of the Mills bill and other proposed Democratic measures suggested by the St. Louis platform. But let meask: What are the Mills bill and the planks of the platform for? Are they not for the improvement of the country at large and not for classes: neither for labor alone nor capital alone? Both must and will reap the benefits to accrue from the proposed policy and the legislation under the Administration of Grover Cleveland.

"The greatest good for the greatest ber and for the entire nation is the worket of the present Democratic Ad-Inistration. This is genuine protectron, by which and under which the many and not the few will be served. On the other hand, the protection of the Republicans is designed and intended to take care of and enrich the few at the expense of the many; therefore it is plunder!

"The Republicans now are not in sympathy with the Republican party of Abraham Lincoln's time.

"The Republican party is the party of class or sectional ideas; the Democratic party is the party of and for the people. Therefore I am a Democrat!"—N. Y. Herald.

country is that reposed in Grover Cleveland __ Puch

TOO MUCH DIFFERENCE.

Ben Harrison's Idea of the Value of a Switchman's Services.

Whether a man is a railroad attorney or a railroad switchman makes a good deal of difference in the Harrisonian view of it. Doubtless it makes a difference in any view of it. The services of a man learned in the law who has spent much time and money in training his mental faculties and filling himself with legal lore, are worth more per diem or per week than the services of the man who has fitted himself only for the profession of a switchman. Nobody will dispute protestations and doctrines in this this proposition. But Mr. Harrison pushes this difference beyond the utmost verge of reason, justice and common sense when he says that a dollar a day, or six dollars for nearly a week, is enough for the railroad switchmen, but that a thousand dollars for "nearly a week" is not too large a compensation for the railroad attorney.

In order that the difference between these two Harrrisonian ideas may be and with legal precision they are given essary here to give the full text of the affidavits. The following extracts will

suffice:

suffice:

ENOUGH FOR THE SWITCHMEN.

State of Indiana, Marion County, 88.: John G. C. & M. Rw. Co. et.
Schwartz being duly al: Benjamin Harrison how a Presidential candidate, 83y that ope dollar a day that ope dollar a day was enough for any working-man, and that he himself costd live on that amount.

JOHN G. SCHWARTZ.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of September, 1888

JOSEPH T. FANNING.
Notary.

The Globe frankly admits that the

The Globe frankly admits that the services of the railroad attorney "for nearly one whole week" fairly entitled him to receive a higher compensation than the services of a switchmen for a though positive accent, "I have left like period would have entitled him to receive. But Mr. Harrison's opinion that seven dollars for a whole week is and has repudiated the faith of its a reasonable compensation for the services of the common railroad "I was an active member of the Re- laborer while the uncommon railroad publican party for many years and only ceased to be one when I found week are reasonably worth one thouthat the speculative and certain sand dollars, is one which the Globe manufacturing classes were entrench- finds it extremely difficult to accept. ing themselves in a tariff ring which The difference is too great. - Chicago

DEMOCRATIC NOTES.

-True to the undeviating course cause it was no better apparently than the Republican party; but after the neglect the interests of labor and our working-men. - Cleveland's Letter of

- Here is the "meat" of the whole principles and making it something tariff question: If the tariff raises the prices of goods made in this country it comes out of the consumer. If it does "At last his great message on the not raise prices, then it is non-pro-

-The interesting fact has heretofore been overlooked that the Maine as the real protector of the American Republicans not only lost heavily in people. Then I knew that Grover Mr. Blaine's own county, but in his Cleveland was the right man to elect own city and his own ward. This, perhaps, was what he meant by a "politi-

-- The surplus revenue now remaining in the Treasury not only furrights of the nation at large and not nishes conclusive proof of unjust taxaof any part or class thereof, and that tion, but its existence constitutes a separate and independent menace to the prosperity of the people. The vast accumulation of idle funds represents that much money drawn from the circulating medium of the country which is needed in the channels of applied by the Republicans means trade and business .- Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

---Patrick Ford, the leader of the so-called Irish-American Republican movement, was a deserter from the Union army, and General Hovey, the Republican candidate for the Governorship of Indiana, deserted the front to advance his interests in the rear. If it were not for war records perhaps the old soldiers might be led to believe that all the men who saved the Union are in the Republican party .-St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

--- During the last three years of Republican rule there was Disbursed for pensions.......\$183,399,216 31 Three years of Democratic rule.. \$17,399,557 30

These figures are taken from the books in the Commissioner of Pensions' office and are authentic. They show that under three years of Democratic Administration \$34,000,000 more was paid to the Union veterans than under the last three years of Republican rule. - Cleveland Plain Dealer.

-Talk about it as they may and sound its praises as they may, the advocates of a high protective tariff can not get away from the fact that such tariff is a tax put upon one man for the benefit of another. More accurately, it is a tax levied upon a great many people for the benefit of a few. That is the everlasting truth that is at the bottom of all tariff discussion, and every intelligent man should face it fairly and ask himself why he should pay any such tax as that .- Cleveland Plain Dealer.

-Henry R. Hinckley, a cutlery manufacturer at Northampton, Mass., has been asked for some "fat." though an old-time Republican, he replied that he believed the party was wrong on the tariff question and that he would not give it a cent to save it from perdition. Mr. Hinckley stands with Mr. Sargent and the many other manufacturers who believe that lower duties would help their business. -About the biggest trust in this About the only protected industries that are likely to come down with "fat" are the trusts .- Chicago Herald COURAGE AND VALOR.

Macaulay was in sympathy with us

all when he spoke of the "placid cour-

Attributes That Are Applauded by Chris-tian as Well as Heathen.

High Court of Justice" as having "half valor in the evil doer; nay, even when less courage which scorns consequences and defies death. An appeal to the deepest feelings of our nature assures us that courage is one of the noblest qualities which man can possess; that it is, indeed, as the Roman, too, believed, the root and reality of all virtue. I regard courage as the mental correlative and equivalent of perfect health. And my experience has taught me that body, and makes of the invalid or the whole life was one great struggle be-Ill-health marked him as her own from earliest infancy, but the fiery spirit that was within him course, many degrees of courage, end- cided increase in growth. less varieties in its manifestations, but that this virtue in man follows the same natural laws as obtain in the case lowever, there is found another element of the higher value. The man proud of a brave father, or, still more, of a long list of brave progenitors, even if fate has been so cruel as to give him thin blood and a timid disis commonly ealled "the honor of his name." The struggle within him may possibly strain every nerve, but his pride will conquer his weak spirit, and in the hour of trial-aye, even of appalling danger-will enable him to play the part of the hero, and to play it well. To understand courage one must have thoroughly studied cowardice in all its phases, and they are infinite. It is the most subtle of mental diseases, the existence of which may never be known to any but the man whose heart it gnaws at. When the day arrives on which all hearts shall open, we shall, I am sure, be astonished to find that many of those who have passed muster in our ranks as brave men will plead in extenuation of sins committed the astounding fact that they were cowards by nature. Hence arises the question as to which is more worthy of respect, the man who so conquers his ignoble spirit and in so doing serves the state effectively, or he who, born needed. Whatever may be the answer, ! respect the former, but you are, whether you like it or not, drawn irresistibly to the latter. There is nothing so fascinating in man as reckless courage. The philosopher, with his feet in hot water or in the enjoyment of an easy-chair over a comfortable fireside, may strive to persuade others and himself that the man who triumphs over his fears and is thus enabled to act, when in the face of tanger, the part of a brave man, is the more to be commended. His logic may be good, his reasoning unanswerable, but in that crowd of men which constitutes an army in the field, prejudice will be against the man who has to conquer himself, and with one accord the daring, fearless young fellow will be the leader whom all will applaud and prefer to follow .- Lord Wolseley, in Fortnightly Review.

Removal of Superstition.

Science has delivered religion from its heaviest incubus, superstition, by putting events in connection with their natural causes. A flaming sky was shown to be not an angry portent, but a display of electricity. Thus in many ways science relieved the world of an incubus of fear and misery that wellnigh outweighed the joy of existence. The church for centuries utilized for its own purposes the dread phenomena of nature, turning their terrors into instruments of torture through the ignorance and credulity of the people. It parts with flower of sulphur and scatmay have been sincere enough, but it was the sincerity of a common and universal ignorance. Science has nearly put an end to all that, and thus has rendered a service to religion as well as to humanity, for it is fatal to the church to cling to superstition which the intelligence of the world has discarded .- Rev. Dr. Munger, in Forum.

Depth of Man's Love.

Emma (who has over \$20,000 a year of her own)-Do you think, Fanny, that he loves me for myself alone?

Fanny (who has had experience)with it; and that is a very passionate sort of love-for a man.-Life.

-A Kentucky negro, who found a kettle containing \$400 in silver, bought \$50 worth of canned peas as a starter politician, but he knows how to take toward taking cold comfort.

TREATMENT OF TREES. Suggestions Concerning the Proper Man-

agement of Orchards. The treatment which fruit trees should receive must accord with cirage with which Charles confronted the cumstances and with the character of the soil. Generally, young trees should redeemed his fame." We reverence be surrounded with cultivated and mellow ground, because they are more it manifestly inspires wrong actions, easily checked in growth than older we find it impossible, in spite of the and larger trees, which send their condemnation of our higher reason, to stronger roots deeper into the earth, withhold our respect from that daunt- and are less affected by vegetable growth on the surface. A common error is in giving them a circumscribed circle of cultivation about the foot of the stem, instead of broadcast culture. Repeated examination has proved that both old and young trees have roots extending from them to a distance quite equal to the entire height of the trees, and therefore their roots occupy a space whose diameter is twice as great as the high courage is generally accompanied height of the trees, and to receive the by bodily soundness. Of course, in- benefit of cultivation, the surface renstances do continually occur where the dered mellow should be correspondinghigh soul sustains and rules the weak ly broad. The common mistake is seen of a dug circle at the foot of a tree weakling or the hypochrondriac a hero. twelve feet high, not more than five Few men ever possessed a higher order feet in diameter, when it should be at of courage, both moral and physical, least twice twelve, or twenty-tour feet than King William III., and yet his in diameter, in order to benefit the whole of the roots. In one case only tween a strong will and a sickly body. twenty-five feet are cultivated; in the other, 576—the former being less than a twentieth part of the requirement. Experiment has proved that the narrow enabled him to triumph over the pain circle has produced no sensible benefit and suffering to which his bodily ail- in the increased growth of the tree, ments condemned him. There are, of while broadcast culture has given a de-There is no part of the management

my own experience leads me to believe of fruit trees, and especially of young ones, where there has been a more common error than in the mistaken notion of horses and dogs. The better bred of the length of the roots. The question all three are the greater will be their whether grass should be permitted to innate pluck. In the well-born man, grow in an orchard must be the length SHEEP-Fair to choice...... 3 25 @ 4 40 of the annual shoots. Young trees, before they begin to bear, should send out their annual growth at least a foot or two in length; and after they bear, the growth should be several inches, or from six inches to a foot. If the growth position, we feel bound to sustain what is feeble, or only an inch or two when standing in grass, the trees are obviously too feeble; and if young they should receive at once broadcast culture; or if old, either this or a top-dressing of manure. Unconditional rules, however, can not be laid down while soils vary so much in different localities. The length of the annual growth must be the guide, and the treatment vary according to their pointings, and the manure or fertilizer applied which is found to be effective, often vary much with locality. As a general rule, which may be liable to exception with very rich soil, the only case in which grass may be permitted to occupy orchards. and especially of young trees, is where the grass is kept constantly cropped short with sheep, with more or less topdressing with manure; or where the grass is cut equally short with the lawnmower, and yearly top-dressing is given. The owner will be able to judge if this treatment is admissible by the rule already given-the length of the annual shoots. In some localities, superphoswith all the instincts or natural virtues | phates have proved of much advantage, which go to make up the brave man, while in others, with unlike soils, they shines as the hero whenever heroism is have not paid the expense. Wood-ashes are more or less beneficial, in some inthere can be little doubt as to which is stances greatly increasing the growth the more lovable character. You may of the fruit as well as of the trees; but in some cases they have failed to produce any sensible effect. Nitrogenous fertilizers are often beneficial, but the peach-growers in some parts of New-Jersey have found them positively detrimental. These facts all indicate the necessity for each cultivator using his own judgment and of deciding some of the questions connected with fruit-growing from his own personal observation.

-N. Y. Tribune. A TROUBLESOME PEST.

Directions for Killing Hen-Lice in Coope and Poultry Houses.

The common hen-louse is a great pest, and when chicken coops and poultry houses get infested it is a somewhat difficult matter to thoroughly cleanse them. The lice hide away in the cracks of the wood work, and it is not easy to reach them even with liquid, although, by using a large syringe, poisons may be forced into their hiding places. If the poultry house can be shut up tight, fumigating with sulphur thrown upon a pan of hot coals is probably the best means of dislodging the pests. Where fumigation is not practical, then all the wood work should be washed with carbolic acid and water, and as much of the solution as possible forced into the cracks and joints of the framework and boards used in the structure. After using the carbolic acid and water, whitewash the inside of the house, and before the wash is thoroughly dry dust all ter it liberally over the floor as well. Some poultrymen recommend using kerosene oil, applying it to the roosts and other parts; but the sulphur will answer fully as well, and it is not as inflammable, and therefore less dangerous, if a person has occasion to visit the poultry house with a lamp at night. The coops in which young chicks are kept should be as thoroughly cleansed as the house, and in a similar way. To prevent lice infesting sitting hens and their broods as they come out, a tablespoonful of sulphur should be thrown into each nest when the eggs are first given to the hen. The natural warmth Yes, indeed! Of course he can not of the body of the hen will be sufficient marry your money without you, and I to cause the sulphur to give off its really think he would as soon love you fumes and destroy lice and other parasites which may exist in or be brought to the nest from the chicken house .-

> -The dentist may not be much of a the stump.—Exchange.

N. Y. Sun.

CONDENSED WISDOM. Bits of Every-Day Philosophy Served in an Appetizing Way.

No two eyes can see every thing. The sensible man is satisfied to live. The dun often gets tired out him-

We are easily encouraged in our follies.

The work we like best seldom pays well.

No shoe feels easy when we have a

Capability runs a poor race with in-It is only the unlucky who dream of

misfortune. The man in search of a bargain often gets stuck Some men can steal a door-mat from

under the watch-dog. It is as good to be blind as to se

only when it is too late. The man who marries a poor girl often has the whole family thrown in.

			-0	-
THE GENERAL	MAR	KE	15.	
KANS	ASCIT	rv. C	Det.	12
CATTLE-Shipping steers	8 4	00 6	3 5	125
Range steers	2	10 6	b 2	80
Native cows			2 2	40
HOGS-Good to choice hea	vy. 5	(X) (0 5	85
WHEAT-No.t red	1	(X) (to 1	04
No. 2 soft	1	05 (0 1	06
CORN-No. 2		32 (1)	4	83
OATS-No. 2		21 6	2	21
RYE-No.2		47 6	4	48
FLOUR-Patents, per sach	2	45 6	3 9	60
HAY-Baled	6	N) (0 6	50
BUTTER -Choice creamer	7.	18 6	4	20
CHEESE-Full cream		9 0	D	91/2
EGGS-Choice		1646	0	17
BACON-Ham		12 (0	18
Shoulders		9 4	0	91/
Sides		10 (0	101/2
LARD		914	0	9%
POTATOES		40 (0	6)
ST. LOU	IS.			
CATTLE-Shipping steers		00 (@ !	5 60
Butchers' steers				4 40
HOGS-Packing				6 (0

CORN-No.2 89 @ OATS-No.2 RYE-No. 2.
BUTTER-Creamery.... .. 15 25 @ 15 50

WHEAT-No.2 red 1 1040 OATS-No. 2 23/4 2 WHEAT-No. 2 red..... OATS-Western mixed....

Proof Better Than Assertion.

With such proof as the following letter from W. H. Dean, of No. 278 Seventh street, New York, it is not necessary to make the bare assertion that Allcock's Porous PLASTERS cure lumbago. Mr. Dean says:
Some ten days ago I was taken with a
very violent pain in the small of my back.

It was so severe that I could hardly breathe; every movement caused great agony. I finally found out it was lumbago. Being entirely helpless, a friend sent to a druggist and get two Allcock's Porous PLASTERS; these were well warmed and applied to my back, one above the other. In half an hour, to my great delight and surprise, I found the pain began to abate. In two hours I was able to walk out and attend to my business, the pain being almost gone. Next day I was all right but continued wearing the plasters for a week.

Dates are duty free, so that a woman past thirty can tell the date of her birth or not, just as she pleases.

Start at the Starting Point, Start at the Starting Point,
Dyspepsia, in a case of nervousness which
is not obviously due to a mental cause or
deep-seated organic malady. Ordinary nervousness can not be overcome by sedatives.
They may placate, but can not cure it.
Stimulate digestion with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters and relief soon follows. Use
this benign remedy also in malarial disease,
biliousness, constipation, rheumatusm, kidney complaint.

It was a woman who saw the first snake, but since then the men have attended to that sort of thing.—Merchant Traveler.

MRS. SANDS—Oh, I know! It is easy to say "don't let them read trash," but how do you know just what books to put into the hands of your girls! You certainly have no more time than I, yet you always seem to know exactly the right thing to do. FRIEND—Well, Sarah, in this instance, I get my information from Demorest's Monthly Magazine. They are now publishing some capital articles on the subject of "Reading for Girls;" and now that you speak of it, I will let you into a little secret. You always say that I am so well up on the matters of the day, and I really think I am; yet the fact is I only get time to read my magazine; but when I have finished it, I know pretty much what is going on, in Demorest's they do seem to cover the ground on all subjects that each member of my family is interested in. Why! John is as anxious each month for it to arrive as is as anxious each month for it to arrive as

QUITE a paradox that in a land of the free so many Americans should covet bonds.—Nantucket Inquirer.

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. ters is misleading; it is purely a medicine and can not be used as a beverage.

The most effective sort of joint discussion is the kind that is conducted largely with the elbow joint.

THE Public Awards the Palm to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute. WHEN a stock fails to pay a dividend, the holder loses his interest.—Yonker

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CONCERT, like any other seat, should be Is afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it.25c.

Morro for a surgeon-probe bono pub-A BOOK on the Liver, its diseases and treatment free. Ad. Dr. Sanford, 231 B'way, N.Y. A Claim to Human Gratitude.

Charlotte Corday, the sad-faced, tender-hearted peasant girl of Normany, made great history by one desperate act! Sickened by the saturnalia of the French revolution, and moved to desperation as Robespierre and Marat were leading the flower of France to the guillotine, she termined that she would put an end to

Marat's bloody reign.

Marat had demanded two hundred thousand victims for the guillotine! He proposed to kill off the enemies of the Revolution to make it perpetual!

Horrible thought! No wonder it fired the blood of this patri-

otic peasant maid! Gaining access to his closely-guarded quarters by a subterfuge, she found him in his bath, even then inexorable and giving written directions for further slaughter! He asked her the names of the inimical deputies who had taken refuge in Caen. She told him, and he wrote them down. "That is well! Before a week is over they shall all be brought to the guiliotine."
At these words, Charlotte drew from her bosom the knife, and plunged it with su-pernatural force up to the hilt in the heart of

"Come to me, my dear friend, come to me," cried Marat, and expired under the

In the Corcoran gallery at Washington is a famous painting of Charlotte, represented as behind the prison bars the day before her execution.

It is a thrilling, sad picture, full of sorrow for her suffering country, and of unconquer able hate for her country's enemies. What a lesson in this tragic story! Two hundred, nay, five hundred thousand peo ple would Marat have sacrificed to his un-

holy passion of power! Methods are quite as murderous and inexorable as men, and they number their

rictims by the millions The page of history is full of murders by authority and by mistaken ideas! In the practice of medicine alone how many hundreds of millions have been allowed to die and as many more killed by unjustifiable bigotry and by bungling!

But the age is bettering. Men and methods are improving. A few years ago it was worth one's professional life to advise or permit the use of a proprietary medicine. To-day there are not two physicians in any town in this country who do not regularly prescribe some form of proprietary rem-

edy! H. H. Warner, famed all over the world as the discoverer of Warner's safe cure, began hunting up the old remedies of the Log Cabin days; after long and patient research he succeeded in securing some of the most valuable, among family records, and called them Warner's Log Cabin remedies -the simple preparations of roots, leaves, balsams and herbs which were the successful standbys of our grandmothers. These simple, old-fashioned sarsaparilla, hops and buchu, cough and consumption and other remedies have struck a popular chord and are in extraordinary demand all over the land. They are not the untried and imaginary remedies of some dabster chemist intent on making money, but the long-sought principles of the healing art which for generations kept our ancestors in perfect health, put forth for the good of humanity by one who is known all over the world as a philanthropist—a lover of his fellow man,—whose name is a guaran-tee of the highest standard of excellence. The preparations are of decided and known influence over disease, and as in the hands of our grandmothers they raised up the sick, cured the lame, and bound up the wounds of death, so in their new form but olden power as Log Cabin remedies, they are sure to prove the "healing of the na-

Corday did the world an incalculable serv ice in ridding France of the bigoted and murderous Marat, just as this man is doing humanity a service by re-introducing to the world the simpler and better methods of our ancestors.

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life. The pioneers were strong, rugged, healthy. Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption remedy is a reproduction of one of the best of the old time roots and herbs remedies, which kept them well. Everybody praises 'Tippecanoe' as a stomach tonic.

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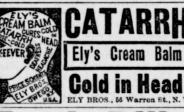
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IMPERIAL GRANUM is highly recommended by our best physicians, and many families here bear testimony to its rehability for the purposes for which it is prescribed. John Carle & Sons New York, are the agents for this country. It is Sold by all Druggists.—Mobile, Ala., Register.

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A PAIR OF HORRORS.

Appalling Accident on the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Two Crov ded Excursion Trains Collide and Scores of Passengers Are Killed and Injured-Fearful Accident at Quincy, Ill.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 11.—A special train on the Lehigh Valley railroad, carrying a Wilkesbarre delegation home from Hazleton from the Father Mathew celebration last evening, was wrecked above Penn Haven and it was reported that several cars were completely wrecked and some forty or more persons killed.

The rumor of the terrible accident was soon confirmed. The fifth division of the Father Mathew excursion returning from Hazleton was wrecked and the cars piled up in a shapeless mass, one being stood apon its end. All the cars were crowded and the fatalities will run into awful fig-ures. All the physicians from White Haven and nearby points are at the wreck, as also all Lehigh Valley officials from this city. The number killed is variously reported from twenty-five to eighty per-

The only information received here up to midnight was from passengers on the Central railroad trains, who reported a horrible condition of affairs, the groans of the wounded being heard across the river the depot here hundreds of people gathered on the platform, many weeping for the safety of their friends supposed to be on

the wrecked train.

The accident on the Lehigh Valley road at Mud Run near Penn Haven is beyond all question the most awful disaster that ever happened in this portion of the State. Though no details can be learned there is no doubt that the number of killed will reach nearly eighty and the injured nearly double that number.

The trains were excursion trains return ing from the celebration at Hazleton of the annual parade of the Catholic temperance societies of the Scranton diocese Thousands of people went to Hazleton from the towns of Luzerne and Lackawanna Counties. Seven trains, with the fars filled to the doors, passed through White Haven yesterday morning, taking the old route by Penn Haven. On the return the first train left Hazleton about five p. m., the others following as rapidly as was deemed best. The first three sections came through without accident, the disaster happening to the fourth and fifth sections. For some reason not explained the fourth section was standing on the track five miles below when the following section swept around the curve and crashed into it. The cars were smashed and broken and hurled off the track. The road lies close beside the Lehigh river, a steep em-bankment sixty feet high running down to the water. Several of the cars rolled down this and others were crushed against the cutting on the other side.

VIA HAZLETON. HAZLETON, Pa., Oct. 11.—The big excursion trains loaded with human freight from the upper end of the county and Scranton left here at six o'clock in three sections. Near Mud Run, a small station on the other side of White Haven, the second section ran into the first section. The engine of the first section was disabled and before a signal could be thrown out the second section with its large number of passengers ran into it. The engineer jumped off just as they struck. The fireman was seriously injured. About sixty people were killed and as many wounded. Twenty-five bodies have been taken from the wreck. News is hard to get as there is no telegraph sta-tion at Mud Run.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 11.—Five hundred people were injured, half of them seriously, last night by the collapse of the amphitheater erected to assist in the annual

celebration of Quincy.

A grand stand with a seating capacity of 5,000 had been provided for those wishing to witness the pyrotechnic display and it was crowded when at eight o'clock, just as the first rocket was fired, the supports at the west end gave way and the entire structure, 600 feet long, wavered and fell to the ground, carrying with it a mass of

living freight. The night was very dark and through all arose the groans and cries of the im-prisoned multitude. Those who had presence of mind at once set about extricating those who were secured by the debris, and stretchers were procured as quickly as possible and the wounded conveyed from the scene to adjacent houses, which were

changed into impromptu hospitals.

As far as could be learned there were not less than 500 injured and half of that number received serious wounds. The only fatal injury reported was that of Albert Wells, an attorney of this city, and a candidate for the Legislature. No hope is entertained of his recovery.

The excitement was so great all night that the streets remained crowded. Newspaper offices were besieged by anxious people who sought the names of friends or relatives who might have been injured. There is no doubt that a number of those

injured will die.
With the descent of the platform the electric lights, which were to light the grounds, but which were extinguished to aid the display, were incapacitated for service and the darkness of the scene added to its terrors. As the lights of the pyrotechnics lighted up the horrible place the able-bodied sought their friends, while the more humane began the work of aid-

Among those seriously [wounded are J. W. Stewart, secretary and treasurer of the Comstock Castle stove works, very seriously internally; Dr. Albert G. Schmid and wife, legs of both broken; Miss Mary Man legs broken; Ferd G. Reed and wife, both legs broken; Miss Georgie Berry, back injured and ankle dislocated; Mrs. Laura Herring, injured internally; Mrs. Jacob Foth, both legs broken; Mrs. Griswold, internally injured; Colburn and family, all seriously injured; Miss Van-denboon, both legs broken; C. M. Devey, superintendent St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern railroad, badly injured.

The American Party.
ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The State convention of the American party was held at the Academy of Music yesterday. The platform advocates the abolition of trusts; opposes Catholic parochial public schools; provides that no foreigner should vote before residing in this country twenty-one years and dis-franchises any one detected in selling his vote. Considerable discussion ensued as to the advisability of placing a State ticket in the field, but it was decided that it would be unwise to do so this year. It was the sense of the convention that is State committee should be formed for the purpose of naming a State ticket next

THE VICTIMS.

further Particulars of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Accident-Partial List of the

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 11 .- Many persons, after waiting during the long weary hours from ten o'clock last night took the southbound train which passed here at 3:30 this morning and went to the scene of the railroad disaster. It was there learned that the third section of the excursion train had stood on the track a few hunfred yards from Mud Run waiting for sections ahead to get out of the way. A flagman, some say, had been sent back with a lantern to guard the train from the rear. Suddenly the passengers on the rear platform saw a rain approaching at a high rate of speed. Several of these passengers who saw the langer jumped and escaped. In an instant the flash of a headlight illuminated the interior of the ill-fated car; there was a frightful crash and the engine plunged her full length into the crowded mass of

humanity.

The shock drove the rear car through the next one for two-thirds of its length, and the second car was forced into the third. Not a single person escaped from the rear car. The second was crowded with maimed and bleeding bodies and the third car had but few passengers who es-

The shattered engine was pouring forth streams of scalding steam and water, which hid the fullest measure of the horrible scene, while its hissing sound drowned the shrieks and groans of those imprisoned in the wreck. Ghastly white faces peered into the windows to be greeted by faces far more gnastly. Some of the dead pinioned in their seats, erect as in life, staring open-eyed as if aware of the horrible suddenness of their death.

The most reliable estimates at presen obtainable of the number killed is fifty-five with forty wounded. The killed as far as can be learned, are: Mary Ellen Girten, Hyde Park; Kate Featherstone, Pleasant Valley; Andrew (or Barney Meighan and two daughters, Pleasan Valley; Thomas Reddy, Pleasant Valley; John M. Coleman and two sons, Scranton John M. Coleman and two sons, Scranton; Owen Kilkulin, Scranton; Mike Tyrrell, Dodgetown; Allie Reilly, Bellevue; Mrs. Melvin, Hyde Park; Mrs. Callahan, Hyde Park; Mary Connor, Hyde Park; M. Gibson, Hyde Park; Willie Noon, Hyde Park; Richard Powell, Hyde Park; F. Mulherrin, Pleasant Valley; Harry Burke, Bellevue; Minte Roan, Dodgetown; J. S. Whalen, Pleasant Valley; Lizzie Featherstone, Pleasant Valley; James Patrick Welch. Pleasant Valley: James Patrick Welch, Pleasant Valley; James Kline, Providence; Mary Ann (Ellen) Durkee, Scranton; John Welch, Miner's Mills; John Rogan, Winton; Anthony Mulligan, Oliphant; Patrick Dolan, Providence; Mike Dolan, Providence; Frank and Harry Jackson, Pleasant Valley; Secretary Kelly, Pleasant Valley; John Conaboy, Minooka; Ratchford A. Hoy, Minooka; Mrs. T. B. Brehony, Pleasant Valley; John McKeehan, Pleasant Valley; Willie Kelly, Pleasant Valley; Ben O'Brien, Pleasant Valley; Mrs. Andrews and two sons, Pleasant Valley; Oscar Gibbons, Pleasant Valley; Mary Ann Cannon, Hyde Park; Michael Moffit, Bellevue; Kate Kennedy, Hyde Park; Annie Hart, Hyde Park; F. Mulherrin, Minooka

The injured as far as could be ascer-The injured as far as could be ascertained are: William Cloherty, Dodgetown; John Cane, Dodgetown; Anthony O'Hara, Bellevue; Tim Dubigg, Dodgetown; Willie Connor, Dodgetown; Thomas Troy, Oliphant; Martin Walsh, Oliphant; John McAndrew, Oliphant; John Mulherrin, Providence; Walter Connor, Taylorville; Harry Cook, engineer, Taylorville; Annie Moloney. engineer, Taylorville; Annie Moloney, Taylorville; Sarah Moloney, Taylorville; William Moloney, Taylorville; John Mc-Laughlin, Taylorville; A. Lyndon, Jr., Taylorville; A. Lyndon, Sr., Taylorville; P. Murray, Taylorville; Thomas Clark, Old Forge; James Hannon, Old Forge; Joseph Staple, Pleasant Valley; Ignat properly acquire public domain.

THE ENGINEER TO BLAME. Easton, Pa., Oct., 12.—An official of the Lehigh Valley railroad has told the story of the wreck as follows: "Righty-seven carloads of people attended the parade. There were eight sections of the train with orders to run ten miles apart. The danger signal was displayed at Mud Run and the rear brakeman was sent back as an additional protection. Section No. 7 laid a short distance beyond the station. No. came thundering along and the brakeman gave the engineer the signal to stop. He failed to heed it and dashed by the signal. The train plunged on, disregarding the signal at the station, and disaster

CHEROKEE GRAZING LANDS

Chief Mayes Angry With Treasurer Ross— The Cattlemen Notified to Surrender. TAHLEOUAH, I. T., Oct. 11.—R. B. Ross, Treasurer of the Cherokee Nation, recently assumed the authority to lease the strip to the Cherokee Strip Live-Stock Associa tion for three months from October 1, in direct conflict with the views of Chief Mayes. The lease money was paid on the basis of \$175,000 a year. Ed Hewins, president of the Cherokee Live-Stock Asso ciation, was here in conference with the Chief a few days ago and it was then thought by the Chief that an arrangement would be made whereby the Strip men could stay until the Council in November This was satisfactory in part to the Chief, but the three months' lease did not please. him and he issued a proclamation demanding a surrender of all improvements, etc., by the cattlemen, notwithstanding the agreement had with Treasurer Ross, and notifying them that if they failed they would be driven from the country.

Engines Collide.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 11.—A little after three o'clock this morning a wild engine of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis railroad collided with a west bound freight train of the same road in the yards nearly opposite the waterworks. Both engines were badly smashed and splintered. William Cuff, the engineer of the wild engine, was thrown out of his cab and received a number of scalp wounds and is internally injured. William Grant, the fireman was scalded and lacerated, and up to noon to-day was unconscious. Both men were taken to the Wabash hos-

Collision in Ohio. CANTON, O., Oct. 12.—A northbound pas-senger train on the Cleveland, Loraine & Wheeling road and a freight train collided near Massillon, O., about eight o'clock yesterday morning and both engines, two passenger coaches and several freight cars were completelly wrecked. Richard Whitman, brakeman on the passen-ger train was jammed against a stove and fatally injured; Warren Richards, a passenger, was badly cut and injured internally and will probably die; George B. Clyde, a freight brakeman, had both legs broken and sustained a serious cut on the head, and another passenger whose name was not learned, was badly

GENERAL LAND-OFFICE.

tockslager's Report of His Operations the Past Year.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8'—S. M. Stockslager, Commissioner of the General Land-omice, has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior his report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888. The figures showing the amounts of lands covered by new entries during the year and the gross oash receipts have already been made public. The report shows that during the year 8,605,194 acres of land were conveyed from the 8,605,194 acres of land were conveyed from the Government, either by patent or certification, under specific grants. A detailed tabular statement shows the number of patents of each class issued by States and Territories, from which it appears that 47,150 patents have been issued during the year, Dakota receiving the largest number, 16,684, and Kansas next 8,744. This statement does not include mineral patents, of which 1,034 were issued. Lands were patented or certified to railroad companies to patented or certified to railroad companies to the amount of \$27,162 acres in the States of Ar-kansas, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, Lands were certified to the several States under the same grant to the amount of 96,515 acres, and under school selections 99,205 acres.

ander school selections 99,205 acres.

After showing in detail the conveyance of title to the public lands, the Commissioner calls attention to the accumulation of work in his office undisposed of. July 1 there were pending and unpatented 238,156 final entries and 350,9.3 original entries awaiting final proof. The number of original entries made during the year was ber of original entries made during the year was 73.854 and final proof was made on 70,468. Railroad sections aggregated 25,429,866 acres, swamp selections to the amount of 781,850 acres and educational and internal improvements selections aggregating 1,850,000 acres were also

The statement of lands restored to the pubthe statement of radis restored to the public domain during this administration is brought down to the close of the fiscal year and shows a total of 83,158,990 acres restored and 65,020,538 acres recommended for restoration. Surveys of 2,912,312 acres were accepted after a careful examination in the field by the agents of the Land-office. It is stated that it is impossible to obtain bids for the survey of lands at established rates, and an increase is urged. Urgent recommendation is also made for an appropriation of \$300,000 to carry on the work of surveying the public domain. The Commissioner discusses, at some length, the necessity for extending the public surveys. It is stated that the "surveyor-general" scrip has been issued on claims in Louisiana to the amount of 22,080 acres. These are claims of indemnity by reason of failure in ob-taining title to the full amount of the original grants. An amendment to the act of 1858, which provides for the issuing of this script, is recommended so as to provide for the payment of \$1.25 in money for each acre of the original grant which is lost to the grantee or his heirs or assigns instead of issuing certificates en-titling the claimant to "locate" an equivalent

amount of land elsewhere.

That part of the report devoted to railroads is largely taken up in showing the condition of the work of adjustment under the act of March 3, 1887. The decision of Secretary Vilas in the Guilford Miller case is referred to and it is stated that there are 2,000 similar cases pend-ing in the Land-office and that the land in the ing in the Land-office and that the land in the indemnity limits of the Northern Pacific, the Atlantic & Pacific, the Southern Pacific, the California & Oregon and the Oregon & California roads, to the extent of 17,830,000 acres, are affected by the decision. Of the 25,429,866 acres of land covered by selections pending at the close of the fiscal year, 21,660,846 acres were selected by railroad companies whose roads were not completed in the time required by their respective grants. The forfeiture of all lands co-terminous with those parts of the respective roads which were uncompleted at the expiration of the time limited for their construction is recommended.

The time of the agents employed to investigate fraudulent entries has been principally

gate fraudulent entries has been principally occupied in the investigation of groups or clusters of entries illegally made in the interest of single individuals or syndicates and cor-porations who desire to obtain title to large bodies of land. Illustrations of this class of work in various States and Territories are set out at length. These entries are said to be most of them of several years' standing, and it is asserted that this class of frauds has been largely checked. The timber agents have investigated depredations on all the public timber in all the States and Territories in which timber is growing on the public lands. That part of the report is followed and supplemented by of the report is followed and supplemented by reports from fifty-seven of the local offices in all parts of the West, called for by the Commissioner June 6. These are almost unanimous in representing a decrease in the attempts to im-

of witnesses to testify in hearings had on behalf of the Goverdment or in contest cases, in pro-ceedings before registers and receivers, to ascertain whether entries are legal or whether the law has been complied with, and Congress is urged to supply some legislation on the sub-ject. Legislation is recommended for the purpose of making the practice uniform as to the officers who may take final proof in pre-emption. and homestead cases.

The pending Public Lands bill, commonly

known as "the Holman bill," is indorsed by the Commissioner, who also recommends the reorganization of the bureau by act of Congress, so as to provide for all the necessary divisions by law and so as to provide compensation for the officials of the bureau commensurate with the

SWORN IN.

Chief Justice Fuller Takes the Oath of Office in the Presence of a Distinguished Assembly.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 .- Chief Justice Fuller took his oath of office and assumed the active duties of his position to-day. The Chief Justice arrived at the Capitol at 11:30 and proceeded to the private office of the court, where he took the oath of allegiance in the presence of the Associate Justices, the oath being administered by the senior member of the court, Associate Justice Miller. At twelve o'clock the gavel of the crier fell and at the announcement, "The honorable Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States," the seated portion of the assemblage arose and remained standing in respectful silence. The Associate Justices in their robes of silk, headed by the marshal, entered in procession as usual. The Chief Justice also wearing his robes of office, was escorted to a place at the clerk's desk. The Associate Justices bowed to the assemblage and took their seats. They were only six in number, Justices Gray and Matthews being absent.

After a moment of silence Justice Miller said: "Gentlemen of the bar: I have the pleasure to inform you that since the last meeting of this court and adjournment, a Chief Justice, Hon, Melville W. Fuller. has received his commission. He is here and ready to take the oath of office. The clerk will read the commission."

Clerk McKinney read the commission, after which Judge Fuller arose, and, holding the Bible in one hand, took the oath of office and was escorted to his seat. The Court then adjourned to call on the Pres-

A Desperate Character Killed.

NASHVILLE, Ark., Oct. 9.—Dr. Chisolm and John Kirkland had a difficulty about some work which Kirkland had done for Chisolm on Saturday, and that night Kirkland waylaid the doctor and fired on him, but without effect. A posse attempted to arrest Kirkland, but he defended himself and escaped. He was captured last night and turned over to the consta-ble, who started with him to the jail a few hundred yards away, but was met by several masked men with Win-chesters who took charge of the prisoner and told the constable to ride on. then riddled Kirkland with bullets, killing him instantly. Kirkland was known as a

TROUBLE AT CHICAGO.

Extension of the Street Car Strike -A Serious Riot-An Official Roughly Handled

by the Mob.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Yesterday a hall million people were reduced to the neces-sity of walking to whatever point they might desire to reach. This uncomforta-ble and unprecedented state of affairs was the result of the strike of the street car conductors and drivers of all of the lines on the North and West divisions-all controlled by a syndicate of Philadelphia capitalitists, the president of which is Charles T. Yerkes, late of Philadelphia. The North division strike was inaugurated for the advance in wages and a rearrangement of hours, and the West division was begun out of fear that Yerkes would ulti-mately reduce wages. Five hundred men are engaged in the former and 1,200 in the

latter.

The crowds which gathered along the lines where cars were being run on the North Side Monday contented themselves with hooting and flinging opprobrious epithets at the new men. It was renewed with increased violence yesterday morn-ing, and in the afternoon it developed into the placing of obstructions on the tracks and collisions with the police.

At Garfield avenue and Larrabee street the first obstruction was placed by a number of boys, a large plank being laid across the car tracks and fastened securely by iron spikes. The strikers themselves took no part in the work, but did not interfere with the lads. When six Garfield avenue cars came from down town they were stopped by the obstacle. The police got out a patrol wagon, but did not offer to remove the obstruction. The strikers immediately surrounded the vehicles and commenced their appeals, and under these influences three of the drivers left the cars and went over to the strikers. They were borne on the shoulders of the crowd to a saloon, where their pockets were filled with cigars.

The success of this action led others to follow the boys' example and a riot re-sulted at the corner of Garfield avenue and Orchard street. The streets were jammed with a howling mob and the tracks were covered with obstructions. Some employes of the road and officers removed the debris, but as fast as it was taken away it was replaced. The mob became so great that the sergeant in command of the men ordered a charge. The officers, irritated somewhat, responded with a will, made a rush and used their clubs freely. Men and boys were hit, and hit hard, too, and women were not spared, one named Wide. who was particularly demonstrative against the new men, being badly wounded by a severe blow. Three men were caught spiking the rails at Halstead street and were locked up.

A disturbance more serious than on the

North Side marked the ending of the trip on the West Side cars last evening. A dense mob obstructed the police laden cars on Halstead street, but nothing serious happened until the cars were approaching the western terminus on the return when the crowd surged around the cars in such a compact mass that it was impossible for the horses to move. A platoon of police with clubs forced a way for the leading car, but the one following was brought to a stop, a wooden wedge having been suddenly inserted in the Western avenue switch by one of the mob. Superintendent Nagle was the driver of the car, and seemed to be the object of special dislike from the strikers and their sympathizers. In a moment after the car stopped the vicinity was a pandemonium. Stones were hurled at the car and the air rang with yells and curses. A flying brick caught the superintendent in the stomach, and uttering an oath he drew arevolver from his pocket and turned toward the crowd. Conductor Harris, who had been discharged by the company or cause long previous to the strike, but reemployed in the emergency, quickly fol-lowed the example of the superintendent. Just as the two cocked their weapons Police Lieutenant Shea was seen to grasp

as little ceremony.

Nagle left the car, and when off his guard for a moment received a stunning blow in the jaw from a heavy built man who was under the influence of liquor, and general scrimmage ensued, in which Nagle and his assailant were roughly handled. The latter, a Chicago & North western switchman, named John Gleason had to be clubbed and then sat upon in the patrol wagon by half a dozen police-men before he could be subdued. Others were scarcely less determined, and but for the fact that all appeared to be unarmed the fray would scarcely have been finished

without the sacrifice of a number of lives. One of the local papers has a report that a meeting of Anarchists was held in the afternoon to lay plans for taking advantage of the general turmoil of the strike. The idea of "terrorizing the capitalists" by a resort to dynamite is said to have been discussed. Fourteen persons are reported as being present at the meeting. One Johann Wulff, claiming to have been sent from New York by a committee of which Justus Schwab is chairman, is represented as having been the leading spirit

The story is not generally credited. One of the cars on the North Side came near going into the river yesterday with its load of passengers, most of whom were women. There is a steep down grade leading to the State street bridge, and just as the car started down this incline the bridge began to turn to let a vessel through. The driver became panic-stricken and forgot to use his brake and the car moved with accelerating speed toward the open draw. The women screamed and fainted and some of them fell off the car. The bridge tender, at the risk of having the structure run into by the approaching vessel, closed the drawas quickly as possible, but only in time to catch the descending car, which was on the brink.

READING, Pa., Oct. 10.—The number of the victims of Sunday's church accident now foots up 160. Broken arms and legs onstitute the great majority of injuries. Very many of the victims are in destitute circumstances and the priests of both the leading Catholic churches have made an appeal for public aid. No deaths are yet

A Famous Bullding Going. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 9.-Workmen have begun demolishing the famous old United States Court building, which was one of the structures turned over by the French at the transfer of Louisiana in 1803. In this building Judge Dumaine O. Hall sat when he issued the bench warrant for the arrest of General Jackson for contempt of court in refusing to obey a writ of habeas corpus, and here the victorious General was brought by the United States marshal, fined \$1,000, filled out his cheek and passed it over to the clerk, and was discharged. The building was small and not suited for the growing city, and in 1825 President John Quincy Adams ordered its sale at auction.

PAPER MATERIALS.

variety of domestic purposes, and from it paper cloaks, gowns, tents, umadmirably made to deceive.

Mexico. The Romans first made use of tiny rolls of the thin membranes beech, lime and mulberry trees being the principal ones made use of.

It is not known when paper was first made from linen rags nor to whom we the opinion that linen paper was them .- Forest and Stream. brought from the east, because many of the oriental manuscripts are written upon it. Mabilon is of the opinion that the invention belongs to the twelfth century. One of the earliest specimens of paper from linen rags yet discovered is a document, with the seal preserved, bearing date A. D. 1239, signed by Adolphus, count of Schaumburg. Casiri, however, asserts that there are in the Escurial a number of manuscripts, both upon cotton and linen paper, which were written prior to the thirteenth century. The invention was early introduced into England, for there are some acts in existence of John Cranden, prior to Ely, made on linen paper, which bear date in the fourteenth year of the reign of King Edward II., A. D. 1320, and in the Cottonian library are said to be several writings on this kind of paper as early as the year 1835. - Boston Her-

WON'T ALWAYS DO.

A Negro Table Showing That Persecution

A conversation at the gin-house had turned upon the disposition of some men to persecute people who happened to fall under their advantage, when marked:

danius. One time dar wuz er ole bull- thousand pieces. fraug hoppin' 'long through de woods. He wuz er happy fraug, an' tuck de now?" cried an old servant of the worl' putty much ez he found it. All household, coming round the corner says de fraug, 'whut you doin', nohow?

"'I want you ter tote me erwhile,' at Ligny and Waterloo.

says the hawk. "'Oh, you oughtenter want me ter

kain't do nuthin' but hop on de ment. ground.' "'Yas, I knows all dat, Mr. Fraug,

de same. De question ain't whut you air able ter do. De question is whut I wants you ter do. Hop on, now, ur I'll bury my claws in you.' "'Oh, please doan do dat, Mr. Hawk."

"Den de hawk he stuck his claws down under de fraug's skin, an' de fraug he 'plained might'ly, but, huh, he ain't keern er tall fur de skin on de nohow.

fraug.

furder an' laughed. De fraug he kep' shuck him off, winked at hisse'f an' hopped off in de woods. Oh, no," do to pussycute er pusson jes' caze it 'pear like he ain't got no way o' 'fendin' hisse'f."-Arkansas Traveler.

WHY KILL SNAKES?

Most of Them Are Harmless and Not as Annoying as a Fly.

The utter horror produced in almost every one at the sight of a snake I conceive to be the result of education. From my earliest recollection, when going into a bush pasture for the cows or for berries, my good mother would caution me to look out for snakes," or "don't let the snakes catch you," and during those early years I heard awful stories about snakes, twenty-five cents for that card of butwhich created a fear of them from which I have suffered much, and I for ten cents." "Yes, ma'am, but just suppose that has been the experience think of the elegant climate you get of the average New England boy. throwed in with every card of but-Now I earnestly protest against that tons."—Santa Barbara (Cal.) Press.

kind of education, as it proves an ele-How They Are Manufactured in Different ment of great discomfort to children in after life. Snakes are perfectly The Chinese generally make their harmless (excepting the venomous paper from the bark of the bamboo, species) and as timid as birds, and but they have some kinds made from | children should be taught so; and they linen rags, some from the outer case of should no more be allowed to be cruel the silk-worm's cocoon, some from the to a snake than to a frog or a turtle. paper-tree, some from the cotton When young I heard the maxim. "If shrub and some from rice. The Jap- you kill the first snake you see, it is a anese paper is made from the mulberry | sign you conquer your enemies." And tree, and the material from which it is also. "Break the first brake and kill the fashioned is of such strength that from first snake, and it will insure good luck it cordage is manufactured. These for the year." Unnecessary cruelty to Japanese manufacture paper for a any thing that has life should be cen-

brellas, bed-hangings, etc., are made see a man turn aside to pursue an inin excellent imitations of silks, satins nocent little snake, as harmless as a and other fabrics. The paper is ren- fly and not half so annoying, as dered impervious to water by painting though some dire calamity was to be and colored varnishes, and they are averted by his success in destroying it. Although I must confess to having The Cingalese write on the leaves of done the same thing and practised the talipot palm; the Brahminal MSS. | much cruelty toward them, it was are written on the leaves of the am- simply the result of education; and pina or Palma malabrania; in the now, since I have thoroughly made Maldives the ordinary letter paper is their acquaintance, I feel disposed in the macquarean, the leaf of which is some small measure to atone for my nine feet long and one and one-half past indiscretions. In youth I was feet broad, and the plantam, after be- taught to regard toads with disgust, ing dried in the sun, in some parts of no less than the snake, but not with the East Indies answers the uses the same peculiar dread. I was told of paper. The Algerines were that to handle them would cause my wont to make a paper of the hands to be covered with warts, etc. fiber of the algave or the century I have since known people who were plant, which was originally a native of fond of playing with them, and I now call to mind a lady of culture and refinement who would catch a toad and found in some trees between the bark pet it, tell it what pretty eyes it had, and the wood, the maple, plane, elm, call it one of God's beautiful, beautiful creatures, and lay it against her face as a child would a pet bird. Toads and snakes are equally harmless, but neither of them has any attraction owe the invention. Dr. Prideaux is of for me; still I can be merciful toward

OVERTHROWING A GIANT.

An Anecdote of the Boyhood Days of Germany's Great Chancellor.

In the winter of 1824 a boy was playing in the garden of an old country house in Northeastern Germany. On the pedestal of a statue broken by the French soldiers when they swept over Prussia and Poland eighteen years before he had piled the snow into the rude likeness of an enormous man, which he was pelting lustily with stones and snowballs.

Though not yet ten years old, he was unusually tall for his age, and very strong and active. His features were plain, and even heavy, but there was a nameless something in the expression of his firm lips and large bright eyes in which a close observer would have seen the promise of great things to come.

Shot after shot hit the great white figure, but though the giant tottered, he did not fall. Then a sudden and startling change came over the boy's face. His teeth clinched, his eyes flashed fire, and his whole face seemed to harden as the unconquerable spirit that was one day to shake all Europe boiled up within him. Seizing a heavy Jasper Nickelson, an old negro, re- stone, he hurled it with all his might at the monster, which trembled, "Pussycution is sometimes sorter lurched forward, and broke into a

"Hello, Otto, what art thou doing Nagle and by main strength force the pistol from him, crying, "You — fool, what do you mean?" Harris was disarmed with lit on de fraug's back. 'Look yere,' lamusement on his weather-beaten visage, scarred by the French sabers which he had faced by Blucher's side

"I am Germany overthrowing France," replied the lad, with a glow do dat, caze you ken fly 'way up in de of stern triumph on his boyish face a'r, 'way up erbove de trees, while I | which quite transfigured it for the mo-

"Good!" cried the veteran, as a flush of excitement overspread his but you has ter tote me erwhile, jest ruddy face. "Mayhap I shall yet live to see thee do it in earnest some day.' And so he did; for, not many years later, little Otto had become Prince Bismarck .- David Ker, in Harper's Young People.

Danger in Water Filters.

The old charcoal and gravel filters which once had the entire confidence fraug's back ain't got no feelin' in it of families and physicians as entirely efficacious in purifying drinking water, "'Oh, please, good Mr. Hawk, doan have been recently found to be not stick yo' claws in no furder!' cried de only of dubious character, but even in some cases to aggravate the danger "Den de hawk he stuck his claws in which they were expected to allay. The investigation of the Rhode Island er jumpin' erlong, winkin' at hisse'f Medical Society seems to show conever once in erwhile. But airter while clusively that the meshes and intershe come ter er big pond. 'Hol' on!' tices of the filtering matter become says de hawk. 'Hol' on, I tell you! clogged with the deleterious organisms I's stuck my crooked claws so fur of the water, and that these increase down under yo' tough skin dat I kain't in number when the filter is not in use, git 'em out. Oh, hol' on, Mr. Fraug; standing in the warm air of the kitchoh, sweet Mr. Fraug, hol' on!' But en. In one examination by this sode fraug winked at hisse'f, an', 'chug,' | ciety unfiltered water containing thirtyhe jumped in de water. He stayed six colonies of organic growth inunder de water till de ole hawk wuz creased to ten thousand after filtration. dun drowned, an' den he come out, The danger of the filter seems to lie in the impossibility of cleansing it. A simple way of purifying the water is the old negro added, "it won't allus to boil it freely for ten minutes. Then pour it into a broad earthen dish in the open air, where it can cool away from any chance of contamination. The water thus prepared may be kept in a stone jar in a cool cellar for four or five hours at a time, and when cooled with pure ice is a good substitute for spring water where spring water can not be obtained, and it is probably as harmless as this gift of bounteous nature can be rendered in the restrictive environments of a large city .- N. Y. Tribune.

-"Look here!" she exclaimed.
"This is terrible. You charge me tons, and back East I could get them