

Wase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

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

VOLUME XV.

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

NUMBER 3.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.
In the Senate on the 8th the resolution providing for a joint committee to inquire into the contracts and work on the Washington aqueduct 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 Allison spoke in opposition to the substitute for the Mills bill. Senator Hiseock obtained the floor and the Senate adjourned. In 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 \$20,000 to the judicial department. 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; the bill to constitute Lincoln, Neb., a port of entry. Senator Edmunds introduced a bill to pay the widow of Chief Justice Waite \$8,750 as the balance of a year's salary. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee, which immediately reported it for passage. The tariff bill was then taken up and Senator Hiseock addressed the Senate. Adjourned. In the House by unanimous consent the bill appropriating \$500,000 to enforce the Chinese Exclusion bill passed. The bill appropriating \$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. 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 the bill to pay the widow of Chief Justice Waite \$8,750 as the balance of a year's salary was taken up and passed. Two other bills of a similar nature were passed when the tariff bill was taken up and Senator Bates addressed 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 and passed. The House adjourned until Monday. After agreeing to one or two conference reports, one being to retire General Pleasanton with the rank of Major, the House went into Committee of the Whole upon the private calendar. The point 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 Washington on the 8th.
The passage of the Deficiency bill makes final adjournment of Congress possible at any time.
SENATOR HALE'S report on the civil service was received by the President. The report severely censures President Cleveland and the administration for alleged violation of the principles of the civil service.
The President has sent to the Senate a message vetoing a bill for the relief of Joseph 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 Forty-second Congress, passing now when "favorable conditions" exist.
ARGUMENT was begun in the Supreme Court at Washington on the 11th in case 781, William G. Asher, plaintiff in error, vs. 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 Transportation 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 husband 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. Louis December 11.
The sheriff has seized the property of the New York Star upon attachments secured by George F. Perkins, paper dealer, in a suit for \$18,000.
The general railway time convention was in session at the Hoffman House, New York, on the 10th. Eighty companies were represented.
HEAVY frosts are reported in the St. Croix and Aristoek rivers in Maine, great damage being done.

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 election.
The American party in convention at Albany, N. Y., has decided to put out no State ticket this year.
MARY GIFFIN, 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 \$48,000.
TAMMANY HALL has nominated Ashbel Fitch to Congress from the Thirteenth district of New York and Sunset Cox from the Ninth district.

THE WEST.
THOMAS J. CALLMAN & Co., dealers in tailors' trimmings at 286 Madison street, New York, have made an assignment. Their liabilities are placed at \$75,000.
WORDLEY & CLEARLY, the oldest wholesale liquor firm of Chicago, have made an assignment with \$90,000 liabilities and probably ample assets. Cause, depression in business and slow collections.
The grand jury at Charleston, Ill., has indicted J. B. Banefiel, ex-mayor; H. M. O'Neil, L. D. Weaver, John Byers, William Kincaid, R. Brewer, S. H. K. Patrick, Adolph Walker and Flim Myers for the lynching of William Moore on June 25. 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, \$50,000.
JUDGE SAWYER, of the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco has issued two 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 immense audience at Indianapolis, Ind., on 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 assassin the other night.
At the intersection of the Walnut Hills cable road and the Park avenue line cable cars, Cincinnati, recently, a collision occurred between cable car 139 and Park avenue car No. 10, caused by the inability to work the track break on the cable car. There were about 129 passengers on both cars, 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 Findlay, O., which eclipses any thing in the history of the Ohio field. It is estimated to flow 9,000 barrels per day.
The Vandalla 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 steambot, 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 belonged 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 Ferry 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 Reiter. Of the new cases only twelve were white.
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 escaped 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 gaged 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.

GENERAL.

It is stated that the Italian Government has unearthed a Socialist conspiracy of wide ramifications and thorough organization.
A DISPATCH from Shanghai says: "It is alleged here that a secret treaty has been signed by Russia and Corea which decrees extensive privileges to Russian traders and residents in Corea and the establishment of an exclusively Russian port at Funel. The Grand Duke Alexander recently had a cordial interview with the King of Corea."
It 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.
SENATORS washouts caused by floods were reported from the province of New Brunswick recently. The fall rains were unprecedented.
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 railway station by King Humbert.
TWENTY thousand Yorkshire (England) colliers have given notice to their employers that they will go 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, Mex.
The Earl of Winchester and many members 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 \$25,000 so far, but need much more and appeal especially to Americans.
The *Wall Street Journal* challenges the German authorities to carry out the threat made through the *Neuchristen 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 MORDELL 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 punished for the arrest of the American Consul's protegee and that indemnity be paid.
ONE hundred persons were killed in recent disorders at Port au Prince, Hayti.

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 members 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. 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 Bock had only one contract of insurance, a 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 London, authorizing the firm to bring suit in her name against the Kansas City Times and the St. Joseph Herald in the sum of \$3,000 each for libel, basing the suit on publications made last January in summing up the celebrated divorce case with her husband. The statement that the decree had been granted on the ground of adultery is the cause of Mrs. Nave bringing suit.
NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The wheat operators in the Produce Exchange are apparently puzzled at the conflicting report of the interior wheat crop and are holding off until definite information could be received and the market yesterday was inactive. Opening at an advance of nearly two cents above the closing the previous night, the price declined an eighth early and at noon scored \$1.14 1/4, 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 dooming up the election 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 anything 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 breast, wounding her so badly that she died within a few hours. After shooting her he made her good night and left, and is still at large.
MEXICO, Mo., Oct. 12.—During her parents' absence from home, the nine-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Boyd attempted to start a fire with kerosene. 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. Daston, Miltonvale; Thomas Moore, Dwight; Hiram McPherson, Harveyville; Joseph B. Gifford, Wellington. Increase, Freeman F. Beyer, Oswego; John W. Long, Russell; Reiss and 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 naphtha engine in the steam launch Sunflower, on the Kaw river at Wyandotte the other afternoon resulted in the death of P. A. Pound, a coal merchant, J. D. McGrew, the owner of the boat, and C. M. Speckham, his son-in-law, who 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 he 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 certain 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 had lived in Leavenworth twenty-eight years. Apoplexy was the cause of his death.
At Ulisses, 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 over receivers of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway. Ferguson was recently fired 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 miles.
According to the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction Topeka has a school population of 10,994; Kansas City, Kan., 9,633; Wichita, 7,381; Leavenworth, 7,168; Atchison, 5,450. Number of teachers employed—Topeka, 90; Kansas City, 69; Leavenworth, 59; Wichita, 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 thickness 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 on the 11th: David P. Houaghanlan, of Olathe; Charles Schroder, James McNamar, Edward Johnson and Ellis Thompson, of the National Military Home; Daniel H. Young, of Leolup; William Hoxley, of Goodland; William H. Bean, of Burlington; London A. George, of Canton; Alfred Dotson, of Concordia; Robert Smith, of Jewell; Joseph W. Garrison, of Kincaid; William Wagoner, of Garnett; 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. Lawrence, 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; two volumes of quit claims, and one book containing typewritten 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'clock yesterday 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 depot.
Wardell had driven from Macon in his carriage, accompanied by a colored boy, and had stopped his horses at the street corner and crossed the railroad track to 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 taunted him. Turning, he said: "Boys, I'll beat you in the end. You can holler 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 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 against him.
The murdered man was fifty years old, the wealthiest citizen of Macon County, being worth over half a million. He was an Englishman by birth, and came to this country a penniless coal digger. He had always been a favorite with the men because of his fair treatment of them. He was a very benevolent and charitable man, whose loss will be greatly felt. At the coroner's inquest not the slightest evidence could be found which pointed to the identity of the murderer, and it is unlikely 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 Hills railroad train, owned and operated by the Homestead Mining Company at 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 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 yards 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.

COLORADO GIRL HANGED.
UNION SPRINGS, Ala., Oct. 13.—Pauline McCoy, a negro girl, aged nineteen, was hanged yesterday for the murder of Annie Jordan, a fourteen-year-old white child, last February. The execution was private, only the necessary persons being admitted.
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 her to death.
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 condemned. 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. It dropped 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 the body and took it to Chunnenger 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 equalled 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 94.2 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 average condition of the potato crop is about 87—a decline of less than 5 points. Tobacco has fully maintained the condition of last month, averaging for all kinds 83.3.
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 than the early expectation, the latter much worse. This is of course in measured bushels. The quality is much below the average, which will still further reduce the surplus, as will be shown more exactly hereafter, from testimony of inspection and millers' weights. The winter wheat averages of the lower and abating of the top bolts and foliage. Rains and winds have interfered with picking and discolored the crop 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 the plants yet killing frosts are still in the future and the length of the season therefore uncertain. The average 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: South Carolina, 75; Georgia, 70; Florida, 85; Alabama, 82; Mississippi, 81; Louisiana, 70; Texas, 75; Arkansas, 82; Tennessee, 91. The caterpillar and boll worm have been present in all except the northern tier of States and have wrought some damage. Paris green and London purple have been used less effectively than usual, 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 calling attention to the necessity of making 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 believed that the money appropriated can be properly paid out of the immigrant fund, provided for by the act of August 3, 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 \$281,338."

The Yellow Fever.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 11.—Yesterday was very cold and it rained incessantly since three a. m. Great indignation prevails 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 being pledged. It was voted to close up the relief register after October 12, and those who will not accept uncoked rations from the relief stores must go to Camp Mitchell or else to work. The official bulletin is: New cases, 63; deaths, 3.

Slipped the Pace.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 12.—At Frankfort yesterday afternoon Hon. James S. Scott, a member of the Legislature, slipped E. B. Stahlin, third vice-president of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, twice in the face, and was struck once in return by Stahlin's secretary. Mr. Scott was fined \$100. The affair grew out of trouble in the last Legislature.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD 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
She 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,
And she was older, too.
The father of that maiden,
He is old Father Time,
A parent heavy laden
With more of prose than rhyme.
No more you hear her laughter
The flowering fields among;
Her words forever after
Are rather sad 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 tend 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. They were easily spotted on the 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 work came to me.

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 unlacquered 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' niver 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,

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 West-bound 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 waiting-room 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 uttered 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 estates.—*Texas Siftings*

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 other hand, are only individual members of the army of great men who are devoted to the use of tobacco.

There is, therefore, excellent 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 workmen, 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, therefore, 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 *pfiffe* 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 into 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 Embarrassed Lady Feel at Ease.

The other day the passengers on a Cass avenue car were startled by the 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 said: "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 ten-dollar 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 was too much for her, even though all 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 good-natured, 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. I 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 and I'll throw the life saving in free."—*Merchant Traveler.*

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

GERMANIZED ENGLISH.

Funny Circulars Sent Out by German and Austrian Merchants.

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 their communications into the language of the people who are to receive them or employ some one to do it for them, and frequently some one who knows not much more of the language to be used than do they. The idioms of their own language, as well as its peculiar sequence of the words in a sentence, is carefully followed, and the result is frequently very funny. Many of these German merchants seem to prefer that peculiar style, and whenever the meaning is perfectly intelligible the idea is not a bad one, for the recipient can not fail to read the circular or other communication just because of its oddity. Sometimes, however, 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 "English as She Spoke," and which may be 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 introduce in the person of Mr. N., our general agent, who is ordered to founder a filial house in your place," is a specimen which we have lately come across. We know a manufacturer who styles himself (doubtless with pride) "Manufacturer after his own system," and we have heard of a glass factory which produced "Glassware for house-keepings drinkings and coffee-houses," and which was situated in "Low Austria." "Sonne and Parfumeries Ceresin and Paraffin for exporting, wax tapers, smoths and adorned and Christmas-beam candles." The uninitiated reader may, perhaps, inquire what beam-candles are. We are quite unable to enlighten him. But that an extensive market for this class of goods exists is clear from the fact that an opposition establishment not to be overdone offers "candles for the Christmas-even-beam and ceresin-Articles for exporting," which have the additional advantage that their quality is "very well guaranteed." It will, doubtless, interest the British, American and colonial market to learn that there is a glass-ware manufacturer whose "refocyneries" are situated in Bohemia, and are connected with a "depot chemicals pharmaceutical articles of glass." Another manufacturer supplies his productions with "instructions for use gratis and free postage," his prices ranging "from sixteen kreuzers a kilo upwards." Does any body know that "Original Hats of garume strian Cloth" are? If so, he will be pleased to hear that they are to 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 been selected, with a special view of arrangement of cesspools, 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 uncleaned, and even where fresh milk, meat or other foods are left uncovered in living rooms or bed rooms, these disease will propagate, not instantly, understand me, in a virulent, venomous form, but insidiously the impurities arising from the slowly decomposing matter will leave their effect upon all inhaling 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 examined with reference to their means of ventilation.—*Philadelphia Home.*

—The King of Italy is described as an anxious, grave man, looking more like sixty years of age than his forty-four. The Prince of Naples is not handsome and has an over-educated air.

PERMANENT PASTURES.

Various Ways of Obtaining and Retaining Rich Grass Lands.

How to obtain and retain permanent pastures and meadows is the question of paramount importance to the stock-breeder and dairymen of to-day. On rich, alluvial lands our best grasses will flourish naturally by simply leaving them alone, and by sowing a little seed in places occasionally; but on the uplands it is not natural for the grass to be retained, and the difficulty of keeping good pastures is much greater. These lands must be sown with lasting grasses, which will endure all the changes of weather and climate, and not be thinned out every winter. It is a fact that every farmer should find out for himself, that, while nearly all kinds of grasses will grow on the bottom lands of his farm, only a few of the more hardy kinds will take any kind of a hold on the uplands. Study 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 outlive 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 excelled; but it furnishes poor material for hay. Another 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 will soon make its appearance along with the red-top. It makes a fine aftermath, as it will continue to flourish late in the fall when other grasses have begun to fall.

In seeding pasture lands large sums of money are often lost, the seeding 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 nearly as thickly as the grass seed. One can not expect to raise two crops in one season off the same land. If the season is a wet one clover and timothy will do well if put in the ground with the early spring grain; but the more delicate grasses will not take hold if put in with an oat crop early in the year. In fact, those that are delicate at the start do much better when sown alone, for the grain is liable to overgrow them, and either destroy them 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 as early in the spring as possible. There will be no risk run, then of losing both labor and seed. But I think that some experimenters overdo the matter in this work as in other kinds of farm labor. Not a few have sown clover and timothy on the top of big snow banks, and report that it did finely. The seed worked its way down through the snow and became imbedded 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 out the meal is avoided, and it is not 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 separated. If the crop is put in the 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 once and briefly the advantages and disadvantages of this system.—*Farm and Home.*

—A Blue Rapids (Kan.) girl, who was greatly impressed with some contortion feats which she witnessed at a circus, attempted to perform them 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 are so intensely Russian, so characteristic of that vast Moscow of which the old capital is merely the tiny center, that in becoming sensible of them one shudders, not for a community merely, but for a whole people. The contrasts which life offers in St. Petersburg are contrasts mainly between things which it is scarcely just to compare, between a well being which is foreign and a want that is native; but in Moscow 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 semi-culture 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 the two are farther apart than the poorest 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 eyesight catches 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 protest.

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 gray 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 utterly 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, a focus of burning despair.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

FASHIONS IN MOURNING.

The Caustic of Riddlee Cleverly Applied to Ludicrous Customs.

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," and where the length of a veil 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 shows of grief" to the extent of having the bow ribbons that adorned his night-gown 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 ministrations 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 gorgeous color.—*Rev. John Snyder, in Forum.*

—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 Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS - KANSAS

GOOD-BYE.

There's a kind of chilly feelin' in the blowin' of the breeze,
And a sense of sadness stealin' through the tresses of the trees;
And it's not the sad September that's slowly drawin' nigh,
But jus' that I remember, I have come to say "Good-bye."
"Good-bye," the wind is callin'; "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—soft
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 hold o' the heart, an' made it beat "Good-bye."
I didn't think 'twas hard to say, but standin' here alone—
With the pleasant past behin' me, an' the future, 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 song;
But, brethren, when you think of me, I only ask you would
Say to 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 pleasant 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!"
—P. L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

THE PSYCHE.

A Story Illustrating the Certainty of the Unexpected.

(Written for This Paper.)



AY back in fifty odd, I was mate of the brig *Psyche* with Captain Jim Brace. We were trading among the South Sea islands. A typhoon blew us out of our course, and we made a harbor to an island in the north or thereabouts which was the regular Columbus discoverers of. Well, sir, it was the nicest to Paradise of any thing ever I expect to see this side of the one aloft. There wasn't no snake of civilization had got in, and the natives was the gentlest, lovinest 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 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 nothin' 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 happened. I believed different, though I ain't noways religious. But after the brig went smoking across the Injine ocean with the strong sou'west monsoon astern showing her long slap through Sunda Straits and up Macassar Channel, Lew begun to seem his old self again. Excepting that once in a while he'd break out about wimmin's faithfulness or something of the sort, and say they was all alike. Parson Miller had his two daughters along of him, both as good as they were pretty, but Lord, Lew was just barely polite to 'em, and that was all. "Time and *Brace Island* will change your ideas," I used to tell him some times. But he'd say, Never with the biggest kind of an N. Talk of halcyon days: The sky was blue'n a East Injy turquoise, whilst the water was like the heart of an

emerald. There was a regular even rise and fall of the seas as though the warm air had set 'em into a drowse. 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 Macassar. It was hot, to be sure, but we got used to that, easy. That is, till we took the deadeast kind of a calm after we lost sight of the North Borneo shore. Then it was uncomfortable. Lucky for us the strong set of the current drifted us steady to the north and east for two days and nights. And the evening of the second day we struck the edge of the white water, or milk sea, as some sailors call it, that at this 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 full of phosphorescence. As far as you could look it was like a snowfield only 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 girls that wrote poetry, whispered to me—for no one seemed to want to speak out loud. But I was looking through the night-glass at some thing ahead, so I didn't speak.



I 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. He 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 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 Revolutions. 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 a jiffy. Before we was fairly on the beach, a man came tearing down to us. I see by his cummerbund 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 ankles—then Lew's. He spoke fairly good pigeon English and had a story to tell when he got aboard. One that set every man's blood to tingling—if I judge by the way mine felt. He was steward of an English bark—the *Lord Cherterton* from Madras to the Ladronees. 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 missionnress. Off *Kalabar Island* they were overhauled by a native *lorcha*. About fifty Borneese 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 directly they got back to the Borneese coast to a little seaport called *Goya*. The young girl—for she was only eighteen—was treated perfectly respect'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 was nigh five miles from where the *lorcha* was becalmed. Of course he expected nothing mor'n dyin' 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 my glass. Sure enough something like six miles to the nor'ward I could just make out a black dot in the white of the sea,

which I knowed must be the Borneese pirates, dead becalmed like we was. According to Imri there wasn't no fire-arms aboard the *lorcha* excepting a pair of hos pistols the Cap'n had. For never attacking only merchant vessels the Borneese trust to superior numbers, creeses, and boarding pikes. Now, the old man had bought a lot of condemned army muskets—smooth-bore flint-locks—half a ton or so of bullets and six kegs of powder on spec. to a government sale for traffickin' purposes. These we got out of the run. Jed Thorpe's two sixteen-year-old boys each had brought his duck gun; I had a double-barrel and Lew a revolver. Our plan was, directly a breeze sprung up, to stand down towards the *lorcha* like we was a trader bound to the nor'ward—all hands excepting half a dozen or so, swinging down under the bulwarks with the guns. The chances was they'd attack' us like they did the bark. "If they don't," says Lew, who was tremendous worked up, "we'll attack 'em if there was twice as many." 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. But Lew couldn't think about any thing 'cepting the young missionary girl, and he swore he'd rescue her or perish in the attempt, like the hero of a nickel novel. Which showed that the romance wasn't all knocked out of him by being jilted. But as Lew used to say: "There's nothin' sure but the unexpected." We'd got every thing up from the hold—the muskets loaded and laid on the hatch for morning, the wimmin and children had turned in and all hands, 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 direct'ly I heard it I knew that the *lorcha*'s people had made us out in the moonlight laying 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 man between his teeth. And then it 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 ghost. There wasn't a whisper aboard 'em, though the rail was swarming with dark faces, till the *lorcha* began ranging up along side. "Now, boys!" sung out Cap'n Jim, and the yell they'd begun letting out of 'em was drowned by the bang of our muskets, though owing to the damp half a dozen of 'em missed fire. There was a dozen or so fell nigh as I know, but bless you that wasn't a patch. The deck was crowded with 'em, and I begun to see that we'd undertook a tremendous big contract. But there wasn't a man to flinch if there'd been twice as many. Muskets 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 revolver. "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 marline. "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 woth a thousand dollars to see the parson handling hisself and that iron sheerpole. I got my eye on the Cap'n—a tall



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

dark-faced man with a black beard, who kep' hisself kind of in the back ground. Twice I pulled on him, but 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 minute say. Then their leader sung out something and they massed for a grand rush. Cap'n Jim was a man weighing over two hundred and standing on the break of the quarter stripped to a short-sleeved undershirt, he loomed up like a giant. When he thundered out the warning, his two big hands was above his head holding a powder keg with a lighted two-inch blasting fuse stuffed with paper into the bung hole. Which it went, sailing through the air with sparks sailing out behind—and we did drop. "Well, sir, that keg lit square in the middle of the mob of half naked Malays and Borneese who, waving their creeses and yelling like devils, had massed to the rail to sweep our decks. I never happened to hear a keg of powder exploded all to once before or 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 'em as we loaded up and poured in another volley. Then Cap'n Jim led a regular charge which decided the fight. Now the explosion was just for'ard of the *lorcha*'s waist. It blew the rail to bits and raised ned generally with the wood-work besides the killing and maiming that though we was justified in. I don't like to remember it 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 something betwix 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 swooned in his arms, with one hand he hauled up a boat towing astern, call'ating 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 creese from deck and made a dive for the renegade. "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. 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 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 edged 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 before the pirate pitched over the taffrail with an ounce ball through his skull! Well, sir, we never could quite find out how many was killed first and last. A dozen or more escaped the sharks and swam to the reef, where they marooned 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 overboard. Then Miss Ashton was handed over to them. We transferred the *lorcha*'s plunder to the *Psyche* and burned her to the water's edge. Cap'n Jim was for hanging 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 sweet-faced 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 missionnary 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 Lew with his pretty wife on his arm—she 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 about the *Psyche*, I was sure of it." "There's nothin' 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. —Georgous 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 disgrace you forever by eating an apple right here. He remains.—Truth. Louis Globe-Democrat.

INFLUENCE OF FORESTS. Rivers Running Through Treeless Regions Said to be Destitute of Trees. Although scientists are not in perfect accord 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 in many directions. The forest acts like a great sieve, and retains the fine particles of the soil, which the influence of the air and sun, the frost and rain, and the action of the numberless roots have decomposed. In all forest countries the changes of temperature are not so severely felt as in a treeless country, or on the open plains, and it is a popular saying that the forest streams are cool in summer and warm in winter. The forests not only regulate the flow of water, but they purify it. Where the water of a stream has been polluted, as by sheep-washing, for instance, after having passed for a few miles through a shady and dense forest, the water appears as clear as it was previously. Again, it is thoroughly well established that the presence of large tracts of timber has a well-defined influence 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 floods and overflows, which occur almost annually and cause great destruction and distress, although such visitations were entirely unknown in the previous century while the forests were as yet intact. In our own country, as well, the same effects have been observed, and the destruction of forests has proceeded so rapidly in Prussia of late years that 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 Difficulties 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 difficult to place before the camera properly, and we yet have never met an instance where the parents thought justice done to the little future President or President's wife. After the babies comes the actress stage people. You would think an actress 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 starchy 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 statutory mode has gone out of fashion, and the decollete 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 to sit for us, in a complimentary way, 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 most beautiful pictures, and that is dear to an artist's heart and ambition.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"DOCTORING OLD TIME." A Striking Picture—A Revival of Old Time Simplicity. 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 corus 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 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 they 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, until they have been discarded, as remedial agents because of the difficulty of obtaining them. H. H. Warner, proprietor of Warner's safe cure and founder of the Warner observatory, Rochester, N. Y., has been pressing investigations in this direction, into the annals of old family histories, until he has secured some very valuable formulas, from which his firm is now preparing medicines, to be sold by druggists. They will, we learn, be known under the general title of "Warner's Log Cabin Remedies." Among these medicines will be a "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 believed by many that with these remedies a new era is to dawn upon suffering humanity and that the close of the nineteenth century will see these roots and herbs, 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 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 Once Profound and Popular. Prof. R. A. Proctor belonged to 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 science, no less than the greater world 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 Faraday, 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 new astronomical doctrine that was rejected at the time because the author was so young, and at 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 household. 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 truest 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 regarding Bacon: "He wrote on subjects in which every body is interested in a style which every body understands." —Boston Advertiser.

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DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

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

At Large—J. L. Grider and Joon C. Sheridan. First District—B. A. Seavor, of Doniphan county. Second District—C. E. Benton, of Allen county. Third District—E. A. Seaman, of Cherokee county. Fourth District—John E. Watrous, of Coffey county. Fifth District—W. C. Buchanan, of Franklin county. Sixth District—W. D. Covington, of Phillips county. Seventh District—B. F. Milton, of Ford county.

State Democratic Ticket.

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

FOR AUDITOR, W. H. WILLHOITE, Of Miami County. FOR TREASURER, Wm. H. WHITE, Of Morris County. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, C. F. DIFFENBACHER, Of Barton County.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, ANBERT HURST, Of Phillips County. FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE, W. P. CAMPBELL, Of Sedgewick County.

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

For Representative, J. W. STONE. For Probate Judge, W. E. TIMMONS. For 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 Treasurer, Francis Perkins; for Clerk, P. J. Heeg; for Justices of the Peace, G. W. Hays and D. W. Mercer; for Constables, Thomas Sharp and Albert Tanklton.

JAMES C. BLAINE ON LOW TARIFF. From Blaine's "Twenty Years in Congress." The tariff of 1846 was yielding abundant revenue, and the business of the country was in a flourishing condition. Money became very abundant after the year 1846; large enterprises were undertaken, speculations were prevalent, and, for a considerable period, the prosperity of the country was general and apparently genuine. After 1852 the Democrats had almost undisputed control of the Government, and had gradually become the free trade party. The principles involved in the tariff of 1846 seemed for the time to be so entirely vindicated and approved that resistance to it ceased, not only among the people, but among the protective economists, and even among the manufacturers to a large extent. So general was this acquiescence 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 1857 the duties were placed lower than they had been since 1812.

It is a condition which confronts 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 in this country, wages have been decreasing and millionaires increasing. The Democratic tariff reform bill is in the interest of the people; the Republican unbecome reform bill is in the interest of monopoly. The vote in this county for Cleveland, Martin, Overmyer and tariff reform will be beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. From present indications the Indiana delegation to the Fifty-first Congress, will consist of ten Democrats and three Republicans. Hon. Hugh McCullough, Secretary of the Treasury, under Lincoln and Arthur's administrations, has announced his purpose to vote for Cleveland and Thurman.

The Republicans of Illinois are demoralized over the fact that after a careful canvass of the State, they find they lack 30,000 votes of enough to carry the State for Harrison or Fifer; so it is all along the line.

Kansas is destined ultimately to become the greatest beef and pork packing State in the Union. It has the cattle, hogs and salt needed for 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 over the State, which goes far beyond that ever before received by a gubernatorial candidate, is the positive evidence that he will receive an unprecedented vote for governor.—Emporia Democrat.

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 the hope that Schurz would support Harrison, and his stand now has caused considerable consternation in their ranks.

The Mills bill would save the people 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 approved 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 a 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 introduces a series entitled "America's Crack Regiments." Dr. William F. Hutchinson furnishes another of his charming South American papers, describing in this issue the Orinoco river. Another very interesting contribution is a Summer drive, with pen 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, the commission merchant, Samuel Bliss, wholesale dealer in syrups; Norman P. Willard, a leading attorney; Geo. D. Ramsey, coal merchant; William L. Hoyt, wholesale grocer; William F. McLaughlin, wholesale grocer; Max Stern, proprietor of one of the largest printing establishments in the city; Geo. F. Stone, Secretary of the board of trade and H. J. Marble, a leading member of the board of trade.

The workmen of the country will not overlook the fact that they have just received from a Democratic administration the official recognition they have long asked for in the establishment of the department of labor as a branch of the executive Government of the United States. President Cleveland will supplement his wise action in approving the new 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 the new department will bring to them, and its existence will furnish to them an additional reason for voting to continue in power, an honest and labor protecting Democratic administration.

IS IT BULLDOZING? Messrs. J. S. Doolittle & Son received 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 Manufacturing 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 on them for their pay. It might be a good idea for Messrs. John B. Champ & Co. to find out from other sources than their own mercantile standing of parties whom they wish to do business with, whether they are able 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 giving

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 day sent for collection to Chase County National Bank, Cottonwood Falls, Kans. Unless arranged at ONCE we must, as instructed, use the EXTREME MEASURES, which we only employ in the collection of difficult claims, and as a FIRST step, shall be justified, without further notice, in directing suit to be brought, and entering your name upon our list of IRRESPONSIBLE PERSONS, which list is published and circulated weekly for the protection of Merchants generally in ALL THE TRADE CENTERS of Central and Western States. We conduct the most extended Protective and Collection 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 INCONVENIENCE of further proceedings, you will attend to this immediately. Respectfully, MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE AND COLLECTION AGENCY, JOHN B. CHAMP & CO.

COMMISSIONERS PROCEEDED.

The commissioners met, Monday, October 1, 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 established: The Sanford road in Bazaar township. The Gordon road in Toledo township. The Howser road in Bazaar township. The Morrison road in Bazaar township. Viewers were appointed on the following roads: Yeager road, Bazaar township. Parks road, Cedar township. Piper road, Diamond creek township. County line road with Marion county.

Peter Shipley was appointed constable 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 approved. Viewers were appointed on the Sharp road in Bazaar township. 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 55 cents, retail price \$1.25. Boys gaudy coats at one dollar each. Their ladies dress goods, hosiery, hats, boots and shoes, clothing, and, in fact, everything in their stock will be sold at cost price. Bring on your cash and get your winter goods at half price, sep20th.

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

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

Senator Grady, the eloquent young New York Irish American, who roasted Cleveland four years ago, is stamping California for him now. He is not the only man who has changed his mind since 1884.

LAND OFFICE AT TOPEKA, KANS. Oct. 10th, 1888. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the District Judge or in his absence before E. C. Ellis, Clerk of the District Court at Cottonwood Falls, Es., on Friday, Nov. 30th 1888, viz: H. E. No. 5201 of David H. Kern, Strong City, Kas., for the 1/4, and the 1/2 of 1/4, and 1/4 of 1/4 of sec 34, 1/2 1/4, sec 9 east. John Sharp, same. Charles Philbrick, of his contiguous residence upon, and culture of said land, viz: Charles Philbrick, of Konyon, Chase county, and Lars Pearson, Zacharia Campbell and Sturdy Bowles all of Strong City, Chase County, Kansas. JOHN L. PRICE, Register.

Bills Allowed by the Board of County Commissioners.

The following is the statement of the accounts allowed by the Board of County Commissioners, their regular session, held Oct. 2, 3 and 5, 1888. Mrs M Ren, damage on Hamill road 12 00 F V Afford, viewing Morrison road 2 00 E Martin, same 2 00 P B McCabe, same 2 00 A L Morrison, chairman same 1 20 J S Perford, viewing Carter road 2 00 J T Pritchard, same 2 00 W Osburne, same 2 00 Wm Norton, viewing Houser road 2 00 W P Evans, same 2 00 John Smith, same 2 00 James Martin, viewing Sanford road 2 00 E T Baker, same 2 00 J S Johnson, same chairman 2 00 J F Johnson, same 1 50 S A Sa Ford, marker same 1 50 Geo W Hill, justice fees State vs Oastler 4 00 Con Harvey, justice fees same 11 50 Don Allen, witness fees same 2 50 Raymond Lyles, same 2 50 Matt Wagoner, justice fees same 2 50 Chas Fish, same 2 50 Michael Ganser, same 2 50 John Harvey, same 2 50 Joe Woodcock, med attce on pauper 25 00

John Madden, salary as county at-Lawyer 5 15 Road 15 00 Total allowed at October session, 2713 24 Road Damages allowed at July session not reported. 75 71 Bardet Hamilton, damage on Riggs road 22 00 Level Griffith, damage on Riggs road 18 00 E B Covington 22 00 N C Hoskins, damage on Waidley-Hitchcock road 13 00 Wm Hancock, damage on Waidley-Hitchcock road 12 00 T W Morris, damage on Waidley-Hitchcock road 6 00 N A Sanford, damage on same 13 00 I R Brantley, damages on same 13 50 S M Wood, damage on Gentry road 143 20 Horatio Wood, same 65 00 John Stot on offer, same 53 00 Total allowed for road damages at July session 457 00 STATE OF KANSAS, } ss. County of Chase. Office of County Clerk, J. S. Stanley, County Clerk, within and for the County and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the bills and accounts allowed by the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid at their regular session of October, 1888, and also the road damages of their July session, 1888. In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and the seal of Chase County, Kansas, this 8th day of October, 1888. J. S. STANLEY, Co. Clerk.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION. Holding a General Election.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss. County of Chase. 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 1st Monday in November, A. D., 1888, there will be held a General Election, and the officers at that time to be chosen are: Nine Presidential Electors. One Governor. One Lieutenant-Governor. One Secretary of State. One State Auditor. One State Treasurer. One State Superintendent of Public Instruction. One Associate Justice of the State Supreme Court. One member of Congress from the 4th District. One State Senator of the 5th District. One Representative of the 6th District. One County Judge. One County Attorney. One Clerk of the District Court. One County Superintendent of Public Instruction. One Commissioner 2nd District, being the County Superintendent. One Trustee, one Treasurer, one Clerk, two Justices of the Peace and two Constables in each Township, except Diamond 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 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." "For the proposition to amend section seventeen of the bill of rights of the constitution of the State of Kansas, concerning the purchase, enjoyment and descent of property," or "Against the proposition to amend section seventeen of the bill of rights of the constitution of the State of Kansas, concerning the purchase, enjoyment and descent of property." And votes of Electors for said officers and Propositions will be received at the 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. E. A. KINNE, Sheriff.

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 a certain road, described as follows, viz: Beginning at the public road at the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of section (7) seven, township (19) nineteen, range (6) six east; and one-half mile south of the corner of the southeast quarter of section (3) thirty-one, township (19) nineteen, range (6) six east. And ending at the corner of the southeast quarter of section (17) seventeen, township (19) nineteen, range (6) six east. And thereunto set my hand and the seal of Chase County, Kansas, this 4th day of October, A. D. 1888. J. S. STANLEY, County Clerk.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH G. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW. Topeka, Kansas. (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Lyon, Rice and Barton. fe23-1f

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 Chicago counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. 7-13 ff.

THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET.

E. A. BELMAN, Prop'r. Hams, Bacon and bologna. Choice corned beef. Highest cash price paid for hides. apr12-1yr.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss. Chase County. Office of County Clerk, Oct. 1st, 1888. Notice is hereby given, that on the 1st day of Oct., 1888, a petition, signed by William Phipps, and 20 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the location and vacation of certain roads described as follows, viz: Commencing at the northwest corner of section (28) twenty-eight, thence south on section line as near as practicable to the southwest corner of said section (28) twenty-eight; thence west on the section line as near as practicable to the southwest corner of section (29) twenty-nine, township (19) nineteen, range (6) six east. One hundred and eight known as the J P Park road, that is in section (29) twenty-nine, township (19) nineteen, range (6) six east. Whereupon the said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Hugh Griffin, 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 Diamond Creek township, on Wednesday the 14th day of Nov., A. D. 1888, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing. By order of the Board of County Commissioners, J. S. STANLEY, County Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wm. H. HOLSINGER, DEALER IN-

HARDWARE, STOVES AND TIRWARE,

FARM MACHINERY & WIND MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps,

PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS,

W. H. HOLSINGER,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

Headquarter for Livery Rigs.

Livery, Feed & Sale Stable,

JAS. G. ATKINSON, MANAGER.

You must get your rig from the Red Front Stable.

For the price are so that all are able: Good teams for business or others to visit: With trappings and robes and styles: Closed carriages and narrow buggies made for lovers: Open 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. 1/26-1f

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. C. B. AVERA & Co's News Agency, where advertising notices may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY! BALD SPOTS CURED OR NO PAY! THIN HAIR DANDRUFF THIN BEARD FALLING HAIR

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

THIS preparation, without injury, removes Freckles, Liver-Moles, Pimples, Black-Heads, Sunburns and Tan. A few applications will render the most stubborn 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 drug stores or mailed for 50 cents. Prepared by G. C. BITTNER & CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the News Agency of Messrs. G. C. B. AVERA & Co., our authorized agents.

John E. Shipman, Money to Loan.

Money to Loan. In any amount, from \$500.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands, call and see him at J. W. McWilliam's Land Office in the Bank building. Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. 1/25-1f

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Three County Courant
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.
THURSDAY, OCT. 18, 1888.
W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop.

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

ADVERTISING RATES table with columns for ad type and duration.

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

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TIME TABLE

TIME TABLE A. T. & S. F. R. R. with columns for route, class, and time.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Subscribe for the COURANT. Mrs. Harry Clifford is quite sick.

Mrs. H. N. Simmons is quite sick. Wild geese were flying south, yesterday.

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

Mr. W. P. Martin went to New Mexico, last week. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Finney have moved to near Topeka.

Mrs. J. W. McWilliams went to Kansas City, last Thursday. Mr. Geo. Ferrar is freeman 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, was down to Kansas City, last week. Mr. T. W. Hardesty is having everything on his premises repainted.

Mr. Jacob Brough and family have returned from Hodgeman county. Mr. Wm. Roekwood 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, Monday, from New York, Boston and Illinois.

Mr. Jacob Hornberger is at home, this week, from his work on the railroad. Mrs. John Thorpe and children have gone to Topeka, where her mother resides.

Don't forget the Democratic pole raising at Clements, next Saturday afternoon. Miss Anna Kneeland, of Emporia, was the guest of Miss Stella Kerr, last week.

Mr. Mark Hackett has a position with the C. S. F. & C. railroad, at 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. 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. Maulle, of Strong City, attended the State Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., at Salina, last week. Preparations are being made for holding a Catholic fair at Strong City, the latter part of this month.

Died, October 3, 1888, the infant 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.

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 Chenuta, arrived, yesterday, on a visit at Mr. T. L. Upton's, on Back creek, this winter.

A letter was received in town, the other day, stating that Miss Anna Noble, formerly of this city, had recently died.

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 returned home.

Mrs. Geo. W. Jackson and sons, Riley and Willie, of Matfield Green, have gone to Sedan, on a visit at Mr. Jas. H. Jackson's.

During last month Messrs. Rettiger Bros. & Co., whose quarry is east of this city, shipped one hundred carloads of stone east.

Mr. D. Steadman, of Prosser, Chase county, Nebraska, was visiting his son-in-law, Mr. L. 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.

Messrs. L. W. Heck, Harry Clifford Chas. Harder and Heine Gottbeuett 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 5 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, October 20, for the purpose of nominating a township ticket.

Mr. Charles Aldrich has returned home, after an absence of several 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. Cuthbert and Miss Maggie Carswell, the latter of whom was formerly of this city.

Mr. Geo. W. Jackson, of Matfield Green, who has been sick with malarial fever for about seven weeks, gave the COURANT office a pleasant call, Tuesday morning.

There will be a convention of the Union Labor party of Cedar township, held at Wonsuira, 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, Monday 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 a Quarterly Meeting at the M. E. church, Saturday and Sunday next. Rev. B. Keiley will conduct 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 South Carolina. Wichita Bulletin.

There will be a regular meeting of Zeradath 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 visiting brethren are requested to be present. T. M. ZANE, W. M.

The Republicans of Cottonwood township have put up the following ticket: Trustees, 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 Shaft.

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 considered as donated to the association. Look at article 14 of rules.

Mr. B. F. Talkington, formerly of this county, but more lately of Greenwood county, has sold out in Greenwood county, and opened up a large stock of general merchandise, at Matfield Green. Mr. Talkington is a good citizen, and we are pleased to welcome him back into the county.

Hon. David Overmyer is booked for Clements, October 23, and for Strong City, October 24. The Democrats should see to it that arrangements are made for big meetings, as Mr. Overmyer is one of the ablest speakers in the State, and will undoubtedly draw a big crowd.

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. Timmons 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 tender victims. Emporia Democrat, October 8.

There will be a neekie, 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. HADEN, 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 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. A Cleveland and Thurman Democratic Club was organized 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, next Saturday night.

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 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 opinion, 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.

There will be, at Rocky Glen school house (Dist. 52), 2 1/2 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.

[The candidates of the Democratic party have an appointment for Elk, that night, and hence, can not be at 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 gentlemen were interrupted during the course of their remarks by a few of that class of beings who fear 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. Bockook, who is a Republican, he 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 Elk, Saturday evening, October 20. Every one, especially the ladies, is invited to attend.

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. STROTTS, Elmdale, Kansas. oct18-2t

DEATH OF MRS. GEORGE O. HILDEBRAND. On Wednesday morning, October 10, 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 whom to know was to love her, because her life was filled with deeds of love and 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 who needed encouragement in time, to prepare themselves for that better world, 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 Wetunks, Alabama, in 1843. On July 21, 1864, at Tullahoma, Tennessee, she was married to Mr. Hildebrand, by whom she bore two children,

JULIUS REMY, TONSORIAL ARTIST. SHOP WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY. Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

RITNER'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. SHORT-HAND INSTITUTION, AND ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL. Is the Standard Institution and the largest in the West. Full information, catalogue, terms, etc., sent free. Short-hand by mail a specialty. Send twenty-five cents for Primer and three trial lessons. Address P. RITNER, A. M., President. ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

H. F. GILLETT, SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & GILLETT, DEALER IN Shelf and Heavy Hardware, CUTLERY, TINWARE, &c., and the finest line of COOKING & HEATING STOVES. In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated WOOD MOWER. And the best make of Agricultural Implements and Machinery. STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE. Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

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 old home of Mrs. Hildebrand, in Tennessee. The fatal disease began about a month ago, and the patient suffered rank to rest in the assurance of that reward that is said to be "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 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 pin cushion, one baby's woolen hood, six articles in all, had better return them to the undersigned and save exposure. J. P. KUHLE, Gen. Sup't.

BUSINESS BRIEVITIES. 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. Giese & Krenz are buying old iron at 15 and 25 cts. per hundred pounds. Millinery and Hairdressing done at reasonable rates by Mrs. G. Oliver. Opposite Pratt's Music Hall, on Main Street. sep20tf

To make room for the largest stock of notions and fancy goods ever brought to this market, Johnston & Kirker, the Druggists, will sell for the next ten days, pocket-books, albums, fancy note paper, handbags, 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. Hiller'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 cigars by the box at reduced rates at Johnston & Kirker's Drug Store. sep13eow3t

Brown & Roberts have the only horse in the county. feb16-tf

Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantiert alle von ihm angefertigte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierrige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezialität. aug-6-tf

Boston brown bread, warn every Sunday morning, delivered at any part of the city, by the Chicago Bakery. Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine. oct11-tf

Oak stoves, twelve and fourteen dollars, at Gillett's hardware Store. oct11-tf

Vulcan, or Indiana Limi anthracite coal, at Pete Kuhl's.

PHYSICIANS. J. W. STONE, A. M. ZANE. STONE & ZANE. Physicians and Surgeons. Office in Central Drug Store. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN. nov12-tf

A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON. Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. jyl1-tf

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

CHRONIC DISEASES, with the exception of rheumatism. He will pay a forfeit of \$50 for any failure to cure 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 cast in November, 1888. D. W. MERRICK. We are authorized to announce George W. Hill as a candidate for re-election to the office of Justice of the Peace for Falls township, until the close of the polls on election day.

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

NEW DRUGS. AT THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. D. JOHNSON, OF ELMDALE, KANSAS. HAS AGAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY New and Complete Stock OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES AT HIS OLD STAND, WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. feb18-tf

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency RAILROAD AND SYNDICATE LANDS. WILL BUY OR SELL WILD LANDS OR IMPROVED FARMS - AND LOANS MONEY. - COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. sep27-1y7

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 24th 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 forever barred. And parties indebted to said estate will please to settle at an early day. ARCH MILELLE, Administrator of the estate of John McDowell, deceased. Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Sept. 17, 1888. sep19-4w

MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder, Reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed. Shop, at the home, northwest corner of Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. jae2-tf

DYE WORKS, CLEANING AND REPAIRING NEATLY DONE. C. MURPHY, Prop. FIRST DOOR NORTH OF THE STONE CHURCH, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. aug-16-tf

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS. Sept. 28th, 1888. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the District Judge, or in his absence, before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on November 9, 1888, viz: If E. S. 2234, of Herman Panzram, of Elmdale, Kansas, for the N. 1/4 of sec 26, tp 10, range 6 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Samuel Johnson, James Dixon, of Elmdale; Herman Piper, of Elk; and William Koshier, of Clements, all of Chase county, Kansas. S. M. PALMER, Register.

COURAGE AND VALOR.

Attributes That Are Applauded by Christian as Well as Heathen.

Macauley was in sympathy with us all when he spoke of the "placid courage with which Charles confronted the High Court of Justice" as having "half redeemed his fame."

There is no part of the management of fruit trees, and especially of young ones, where there has been a more common error than in the mistaken notion of the length of the roots.

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.

TREATMENT OF TREES.

Suggestions Concerning the Proper Management of Orchards.

The treatment which fruit trees should receive must accord with circumstances and with the character of the soil. Generally, young trees should be surrounded with cultivated and mellow ground, because they are more easily checked in growth than older and larger trees, which send their stronger roots deeper into the earth, and are less affected by vegetable growth on the surface.

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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 himself.

We are easily encouraged in our follies. The work we like best seldom pays well.

No shoe feels easy when we have a corn. Capability runs a poor race with infirmity.

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 see only when it is too late.

The man who marries a poor girl often has the whole family thrown in.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table with columns for Kansas City, Oct. 12, and St. Louis, Oct. 12. Lists prices for various commodities like Cattle, Hogs, Wheat, Corn, etc.

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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 Alcock's Pilonous Plasters cure lumbago.

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.

A TROUBLESOME PEST.

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

The common hen-lice is a great pest, and when chicken coops and poultry houses get infested it is a somewhat difficult matter to thoroughly cleanse them.

Removal of Superstition.

Science has delivered religion from its heaviest incubus, superstition, by putting events in connection with their natural causes.

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?

Prickly Ash Bitters

One of the most important organs of the human body is the LIVER. When it fails to properly perform its functions the entire system becomes deranged.

Best Cough Medicine

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

Common Sense Cure

FOR CATARRH, HAY FEVER, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Head, Throat and Lungs.

THE BEST TONIC

PERUVIAN STRENGTHENING ELIXIR. Though pleasant to the taste, it is not a beverage. Cures Malaria, Fever and Ague, etc.

A Claim to Human Gratitude.

Charlotte Corday, the sad-faced, tender-hearted peasant girl of Normandy, made great history by one desperate act!

It is a thrilling, sad picture, full of sorrow for her suffering country, and of unconquerable hate for her country's enemies.

Methods are quite as murderous and inescapable as men, and they number their victims by the millions.

The page of history is full of murders by authority and by mistaken ideas!

But the age is bettering. Men and methods are improving.

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SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL And Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda. Almost as Palatable as Milk.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomachs.

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IMPERIAL GRANUM THE GREAT MEDICINAL FOOD. A Saviour for Invalids and the Aged.

W. C. WILE, M. D., "THE NEW ENGLAND MEDICAL MONTHLY": "In the delicate conditions of the stomach, when everything else has been rejected I have saved many lives by giving IMPERIAL GRANUM."

Methods are quite as murderous and inescapable as men, and they number their victims by the millions.

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ELLY'S CREAM BALM. Gold in Head. CATARRH.

TUTT'S PILLS. Regulate the Bowels. Costiveness deranges the whole system and begets diseases, such as Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Fevers, Kidney Diseases, Bilious Colic, Malaria, etc.

DRINKIN 1103 Main St. Dr. Beard's Office.

FREE! By return mail. Full description of Dr. Beard's New Tailor System of Dress Cutting.

DWIGHT'S A DELICIOUS BISCUIT. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR DWIGHT'S "COW BRAND" SODA AND TAKE NO OTHER.

Bryant & Stratton Chicago Business College! SHORT-HAND INSTITUTE AND ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL.

Common Sense Cure FOR CATARRH, HAY FEVER, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Head, Throat and Lungs.

THE BEST TONIC PERUVIAN STRENGTHENING ELIXIR.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS.

NONE! STUDY. Book-keeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, shorthand, etc.

\$5 TO \$6 A DAY. Samples worth \$1.50.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

A PAIR OF HORRORS.

Appalling Accident on the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Two Crowded Excursion Trains Collided and Scores of Passengers Are Killed and Injured—Fearful Accident at Quincey, Ill.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 11.—A special train on the Lehigh Valley railroad, carrying a Wilkesbarre delegation home from Hazleton last evening, was wrecked about 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 upon its end. All the cars were crowded and the fatalities will run into awful figures.

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 persons.

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 where the tracks of the Central run. At 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 returning 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 cars 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 embankment 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 country 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 engine 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 station at Mud Run.

A Horror at Quincey, Ill.

QUINCEY, 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 Quincey.

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 imprisoned 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 temporary 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, and 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 aiding the injured.

Among those seriously wounded are J. W. Stewart, secretary and treasurer of the Comstock Castle stone works, very seriously internally; Dr. Albert G. Schmid and wife, legs of both broken; Miss Mary Mearns, legs broken; Rerd G. Reed and wife, both legs broken; Miss Georgie Berry, back injured and ankle dislocated; Mrs. Laura Herring, injured internally; Mrs. Jacob Fuhn, both legs broken; Mrs. Griswold, internally injured; Colburn and family, all seriously injured; Miss Vandenberg, 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 disfranchises 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 a State committee should be formed for the purpose of naming a State ticket next year.

THE VICTIMS.

Further Particulars of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Accident—Partial List of the Victims.

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 hundred 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 train approaching at a high rate of speed. Several of those passengers who saw the danger 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 escaped.

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 ghastly. 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 present obtainable of the number killed is fifty-five with forty wounded. The killed, as far as can be learned, are: Mary Ellen Gilron, Hyde Park; Kate Featherstone, Pleasant Valley; Andrew (or Barney) Weighan and two daughters, Pleasant Valley; Thomas Reddy, Pleasant Valley; John M. Coleman and two sons, Scranton; Owen Kilkulin, Scranton; Mike Tyrrell, Dodsstown; 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; P. Mulherrin, Pleasant Valley; Harry Burke, Bellevue; Minto Ross, Dodsstown; J. S. Whalen, Pleasant Valley; Lizzie Featherstone, Pleasant Valley; Patrick Welch, Pleasant Valley; James Kline, Providence; Mary Ann (Ellen) Durkee, Scranton; John Welch, Miner's Mills; John Rogan, Winton; Anthony Mulhearn, Oliphant; Patrick Dolan, Providence; Mike Dolan, Providence; Frank and Harry Jackson, Pleasant Valley; Secretary Kelly, Pleasant Valley; John Conboy, 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; George 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 ascertained are: William Claherty, Dodsstown; John Cane, Dodsstown; Anthony O'Hara, Bellevue; Tim Duhigg, Dodsstown; Willie Connor, Dodsstown; Thomas Troy, Oliphant; Martin Walsh, Oliphant; John McAndrew, Oliphant; John Mulherrin, Providence; Walter Connor, Taylorville; Harry Cook, engineer, Taylorville; Annie Moloney, Taylorville; Sarah Moloney, Taylorville; William Moloney, Taylorville; John McLaughlin, 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 Pandosky.

THE ENGINEER TO BLAME.

EASTON, Pa., Oct. 12.—An officer of the Lehigh Valley railroad has told the story of the wreck as follows: "Eighty-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 had a short distance beyond the station. No. 8 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 followed."

CHEROKEE GRADING LANDS.

Chief Mayes Angry With Treasurer Ross—The Cattlemen Notified to Surrender.

TAHLEQUAH, I. T., Oct. 11.—R. B. Ross, Treasurer of the Cherokee Nation, recently assumed the authority to lease timber to the Cherokee Strip Live-Stock Association 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 Association, 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 hospital.

Collision in Ohio.

CANTON, O., Oct. 12.—A northbound passenger train on the Cleveland, Lorain & 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 completely wrecked. Richard Whitman, brakeman on the passenger 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 bruised.

GENERAL LAND-OFFICE.

Stockholder's Report of His Operations the Past Year.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—S. M. Stockinger, Commissioner of the General Land-office, has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior his report for the year ended June 30, 1888. The figures showing the amounts of lands covered by new entries during the year and the gross cash receipts have already been made public. The report shows that during the year 8,698,194 acres of land were conveyed from the Government, either by patent or certificate, under specific grants. A detailed tabular statement shows the number of patents of each class issued by States and Territories, from which appears that 41,759 patents have been issued during the year, Dakota receiving the largest number, 16,654, and Kansas next, 8,714. This statement does not include mineral patents, of which 1,014 were issued. Lands were patented or certified to railroad companies to the amount of 827,161 acres in the States of Arkansas, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Lands were certified to the several States under the same grant for the amount of 96,515 acres, and under school selections to the amount of 27,150 acres and educational and internal improvements selections aggregating 1,850,000 acres were also patented.

After showing in detail the conveyance of title to the public lands, the Commissioner calls attention to the accumulation of work in his department for the year ended June 30, 1888, and unpatented 238,156 final entries and 350,913 original entries awaiting final proof. The number of original entries made during the year was 73,854 and final proof was made on 70,468. Railroad sections aggregating 4,989 acres and swamp selections to the amount of 781,850 acres and educational and internal improvements selections aggregating 1,850,000 acres were also patented.

The statement of lands 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 8,193,314 acres reserved. Surveys of 2,912,314 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 \$500,000 to carry on the work of surveying the public domain. The Commissioner recommends that the necessity for extending the public surveys. It is stated that the "survey-general" scrip has been issued on claims in Louisiana to the amount of 22,000 acres. These are claims of indemnity by companies whose original grant which is lost to the grantee or his heirs or assigns instead of issuing certificates entitling the claimant to "locate" an equivalent amount of land elsewhere.

That portion 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 indemnity limits of the Northern Pacific, the Atlantic & Pacific, the Southern Pacific, the California and Oregon, and the Santa Fe and Union Pacific, to the extent of 11,890,000 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, 31,697,816 acres were selected by railroads, and 2,000 acres 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 were not completed 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 occupied in the investigation of groups or clusters of entries illegally made in the interest of single individuals or syndicates and corporations who desire to obtain title to large bodies of land. Illustrations of this class of entries are given in the report, and 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 by the timber agents here and elsewhere. The Commissioner is of the opinion that the law has been complied with, and Congress is urged to supply some legislation on the subject. Legislation is recommended for the purpose of making the final proof in respect to the timber entries a uniform act to the officers who may take final proof on uncompleted and homestead cases.

The pending Public Lands bill, commonly known as the "Holman bill," is endorsed by the Commissioner. At twelve o'clock the general organization 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 class of services rendered.

Attending to the fact that no authority of law exists for compelling the attendance of witnesses to testify in hearings had on behalf of the Government or in contest cases, in proceedings before registers and receivers, to ascertain the validity of entries, the Commissioner is of the opinion that the law has been complied with, and Congress is urged to supply some legislation on the subject. Legislation is recommended for the purpose of making the final proof in respect to the timber entries a uniform act to the officers who may take final proof on uncompleted and homestead cases.

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TROUBLE AT CHICAGO.

Extension of the Street Car Strike—A Serious Riot—An Official Roughly Handled by the Mob.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Yesterday a half million people were reduced to the necessity of walking to whatever point they might desire to reach. This uncomfortable 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 capitalists, 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 ultimately 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 morning, 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 resulted at the corner of Garfield avenue and Larrabee 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 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 Halsted 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 Halsted 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 manner 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 a revolver from his pocket and pointed toward the mob. Constable Harris, who had been discharged by the company or cause long previous to the strike, but re-employed in the emergency, quickly followed the example of the superintendent. Just as the two cocked their weapons Police Lieutenant Shea was seen to grasp Nagle and by main strength force the pistol from him, crying "You are not to shoot, do you mean?" Harris was disarmed with 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 a general scuffle ensued, in which Nagle and his assailant were roughly handled. The latter, a Chicago & Northwestern switchman, named John Gleason had to be clubbed and then sat upon in the patrol wagon by half a dozen policemen 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 Wulf, 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 river. The women screamed and fainting 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 draws quickly as possible, but only in time to catch the descending car, which was on the brink.

The Church Accident.

READING, Pa., Oct. 10.—The number of the victims of Sunday's church accident now foots up 160. Broken arms and legs constitute 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 reported.

A Famous Building Going.

NEW BRUNSWICK, 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 check 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.

How They Are Manufactured in Different Parts of the Earth.

The Chinese generally make their paper from the bark of the bamboo, but they have some kinds made from linen rags, some from the outer case of the silk-worm's cocoon, some from the paper-tree, some from the cotton shrub and some from rice. The Japanese paper is made from the mulberry tree, and the material from which it is fashioned is of such strength that from it cordage is manufactured. These Japanese manufacture paper for a variety of domestic purposes, and from it paper cloaks, gowns, tents, umbrellas, bed-hangings, etc., are made in excellent imitations of silks, satins and other fabrics. The paper is rendered impervious to water by painting and colored varnishes, and they are admirably made to deceive.

The Cingalese write on the leaves of the talipot palm; the Brahminal MSS. are written on the leaves of the ampalma or Palma malabarica; in the Maldives the ordinary letter paper is the maquearean, the leaf of which is nine feet long and one and one-half feet broad, and the plantain, after being dried in the sun, in some parts of the East Indies answers the uses of paper. The Algerines were wont to make a paper of the fiber of the algave or the century plant, which was originally a native of Mexico. The Romans first made use of tiny rolls of the thin membranes found in some trees between the bark and the wood, the maple, plane, elm, 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 owe the invention. Dr. Prideaux is of the opinion that linen paper was 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 Escorial 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 1335.—*Boston Herald.*

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kind of education, as it proves an element of great discomfort to children in after life. Snakes are perfectly harmless (excepting the venomous species) and as timid as birds, and children should be taught so; and they should no more be allowed to be cruel to a snake than to a frog or a turtle. When young I heard the maxim, "If you kill the first snake you see, it is a sign you conquer your enemies." And also, "Break the first