VOLUME XV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1888.

NUMBER 1.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 24th Mr. Berry, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported the bill allowing persons who had abandoned a homestead entry during the requisite six months to make another entry. Passed. Among the bills introduced was one by Senator Paragraphy of the cause remedy and proposed by the cause remedy are son was shall discover the cause, remedy and treatment of yellow fever. Senator Plumb ad-dressed the Senate in favor of the bill restoring dressed the Senate in favor of the bill restoring to the United States lands granted to the Northern Pacific railroad. The Deficiency bill was then considered until adjournment... After transacting business of minor importance in the House the conference report on the Sundry Civil bill was taken up and agreed to, except the library section, and a further conference asked. Mr. Holman reported and asked for immediate consideration of the bill extending the laws of the United States over the public land laws of the United States over the public land strip but the friends of the Oklahoma bill an-tagonized it, and pending the discussion the

THE Senate on the 25th considered in secret session a resolution offered by Senator Stewart calling on the President for informa-tion received since the 7th as to the action of the Chinese Government on the recent treaty. In legislative session Senator Sherman's resolu-tion for an inquiry into the relations between the United States and Canada and Great Britain was taken up and Senators Morgan and Dolph proceeded to discuss it. The Senate passed a large number of private bills, among them 114 pension bills, one of the latter being a mating a pension of \$3,500 to the widow of

neral Sheridan In the House the resolu tion was adopted providing for an international commission to determine all questions concern-ing the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. The bill to regulate the course at the Naval Academy was taken up, amended and passed. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 26th the bill reported by Senator Hoar on February 6 last to provide for inquests under National authority was taken up and Senator George spoke in opposition to the bill, and it went over without action. Senator Daniel addressed the Senator action. Schaffer Daniel addressed the Sen-ate on the resolution to refer the Presi-dent's message, and after appointing a committee of conference on the Deficiency bill the Senate adjourned....In the House immediately after the journal was read Mr. Forney (Ala.) presented the conference re-port on the Sundry Civil bill. Laid over for a day. The bill reported from the Committee on Public Lands forfeiting certain lands granted to the Northern Pacific road passed. The Senate amendments to the General Deficiency bill were non-concurred in. The Senate joint resolution appropriating \$100,000 to prevent the spread of yellow fever and cholera was reported and passed. Adjourned.

THE Senate on the 27th non-concurred in THE Senate on the 27th non-concurred in the House amendments to the bill appropriation \$100,000 to aid yellow fever sufferers and asked for a name. Senator Call offered a resolution looking to such legislation as will grevent the introduction and spread of infectious diseases, and read a letter from Mayor Hewitt in relation to the subject. The conference report on the Sundry Civil bill was agreed to. The resolution offered by Senator Chandler to inquire into the Louisiana election caused a lively debate, and finally a personal caused a lively debate, and finally a personal tilt between Senators Coke and Spooner. Ad-journed until Monday....The House adopted the conference report on the Sundry Civil bill, and adjourned without completing any other

THE Senate was not in session on the 28th....The House ordered a conference on the joint resolution in aid of yellow fever sufferers. vestigated the charges against Representative Stahlnecker, of New York, in connection with the library building was presented. The committee unanimously reported the charges no sustained and fully exenerated Mr. Stahlnecker. A lot of private bills passed, and at the evening session thirty-one pension bills passed and the House adjourned until Monday.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE Senate has confirmed the nomination of Captain W. S. Schley to be chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting of the Navy Department with the relative ink of Commodore.

THE Acting Secretary of War has ored United States troops to be sent to o Grande City for the protection of life d property there, the place being treatened by Mexicans incensed at the recent fracas between Editor Garcia and Customs Officer Sebree.

THE President has proclaimed as a military reservation the tract of land in California, near San Pedro Bay, now a public reservation by cession from Mexico. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND gave a special

reception recently to Buffalo Bill and his Wild West troupe, including the Indians. THE President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: John H Oberly, of Illinois, to be Commissioner of Affairs, vice John C. Atkins, resigned: Samuel H. Albro, of New York, to superintendent of Indian schools;

Vancourt C. Yantis, of Missouri, to be assayer in charge of the United States assay office at St. Louis. MRS. ERNESTINE BECKER, a counter in the Treasury Department at Washington has been dismissed, \$944 being found short

THE investigation into the charges against Congressman Stahlnecker, of New York, preferred by Judge Kelley, ended on the 27th and resulted in his exonera-tion. He was charged with seeking to induce the architect of the library building to obtain stone from quarries in which he

was interested. THE Senate Committee on Commerce has commenced an inquiry into the operations of the French copper syndicate in this

THE Harrison and Morton campaign ball arrived at Washington on the 28th and was rolled up Pennsylvania avenue to the Republican League club house where a large crowd listened to speeches. The ball will next go to West Virginia.

THE Pennsylvania Board of Pardons has granted a pardon to Milton Weston, the Chicago millionaire who is serving five years' sentence in the Western penitentiary for contributory murder in causing the death of a man named Haymaker during a fight between employes of the two in Western Pennsylvania about four years

MISS MARYCAMPBELL SCHOFFELD, daughter of General Schofield, was married to

JOHN POGGY, an elephant trainer in Fore-paugh's circus, was killed at Dubois, Pa., recently by the elephant Tip. The beast had been teased by a parcel of boys who had fed it with apples containing pepper and tobaccountil it had become infuriated WILLIAM R. FOSTER, JR., brother of the

president of the League of Republican Clubs, is charged at New York with embezzlements amounting to \$168,000. His whereabouts was unknown on the 27th, although Pinkerton detectives were put on his track. His method of swindling was similar to that employed by Bedell-forged

certificates of mortgage.

A DISPATCH from Bradford, Pa., of the 28th said the first snow storm of the season had visited that valley. At Lafayette Corners, the highest point in McKean County, a "howling" snowstorm was in

THE large commission house of Williams, Black & Co., New York, has failed. Lia-

bilities not stated.

JOHN K. LEMON, an aged and respected citizen of Allegheny, Pa., was swindled out of \$10,000 recently by two bunco men, who made good their escape.

THERE was a marked change reported at Boston on the 28th for the better in the condition of John L. Sullivan. Dr. Rush said he was entirely out of danger.

It was reported at Pittsburgh that a

steel rail combination, comprising the chief mills in all the world, has been formed to advance prices.

THE WEST.
THE National Anti-Horse-Thief Association met in annual convention at Mexico, Mo., on the 26th. Many delegates were present. Ottumwa, Iowa, was selected as the next place of meeting.

By a collision at a crossing near Galena,

Ill., the other day, a workman was killed and several seriously injured.

THE steamer Menominee sank in the riv-

er near Winona, Minn., the other night. No one was lost.

FIRE broke out in one of the sheds of the West Side Driving Park at Chicago during the racing on the 27th. Seven or eight thousand dollars' worth of buildings were destroyed. There was nearly a serious panic in the grand stand, and several ladies fainted.

It is rumored in Minneapolis, Minn. sporting circles that the man who struck the deadly blow that killed Fulljames in the fight at Grand Forks was an Eastern pugilist traveling under the alias of Bar-

A DEADLY riot took place over the counting of the returns of the Republican pri-mary at San Francisco on the 27th. In the shooting that took place David Donohue was killed and A. Christensen mortally wounded. Two others were shot but not

fatally.
THE Hutchinson corner on cash wheat in Chicago was a complete surprise on the shorts. It was developed on the 27th, when settlements were made at \$1.25. The wheat pit was intensely excited, predictions being made that the cereal would reach \$2 before the collapse occurred. The Archbishop's pallium has been con-

ferred on Bishop Ireland, of St. Paul. THE new white lead trust, recently formed at St. Louis, is said to be closely proved so expensive to the paint and oil

A BRITISH coal laden ship from New South Wales was reported ashore off Point Fermin, Cal.

FREIGHT traffic on the Illinois Central railroad from Centralia to Cairo was recently tied up, owing to a strike of the switchmen in the yards.

The set speeches in Indiana by Judge Thurman will be four and the programme of his trip through that State is as follows: Shelbyville, October 15; Peru, October 16: Fort Wayne, October 18; Brazil, October 20. FIRE in Romeo, Wis., the other night destroyed the sawmill and much other property owned by William Van Hosear, causng \$125,000 loss.

THE Chicago Knights of Labor Socialist troubles have broken out again owing to the election of George Schilling, a Socialist, as a delegate to the coming National con-

vention of the order. THE Kansas City Base-Ball Club (Cowboys) has been elected a permanent member of the American Association

GOVERNOR GUY, of the Chickasaw Nafrom the seat of government. Trouble was expected when the adherents of the latter neard of the forcible dispossession.

BEN B. GRANT, of Newark, O., a yellow fever refugee from the South, died of black vomit at Louisville, Ky., on the 28th -the first death from the plague reported in that city.

THE SOUTH.

MAX Helb, wholesale grocer and liquor dealer, Little Rock, Ark., has assigned with \$40,000 assets and \$30,000 liabilities.

PLANT CITY, Fla., is reported free of fever and people have been admitted to the place for the first time in sixty days. ENCOURAGING reports were received from Jacksonville, Fla., on the 25th. Only ive deaths from yellow fever had occurred that day and most of the new cases were

THE monument to the Confederate dead buried at Staunton, Va., was unvailed on the 25th in the presence of 5,000 persons. By the caving in of a huge bank of earth at Little Rock, Ark., the other day one nan was killed and two others seriously

injured. THE court house at Hot Springs, Ark., vas destroyed by fire recently. It was thought the fire was incendiary and the intention was to destroy the records of

Garland County, which failed.

ONE hundred and three cases of yellow fever and seven deaths were reported at Jacksonville on the 26th. The suspicious case at Memphis which caused so much alarm turned out to be merely a chill which followed a drunken spree.

FIRE at Louisville, Ky., on the 28th destroyed the Ohio Falls oak leather factory. Loss, \$125,000.

THE jury in the Tom Bean estate case at Bonham, Tex., reversed the decision of the county court placing the property in the hands of Howard. The latter filed a motion of appeal. No more than one or two of the jurymen placed any confidence in the romantic story of J. W. Saunders, who claimed that Bean was his brother who Hith cavalry, U. S. A., at New York re-had changed his name from Saunders to have an opportunity to prove that they cently.

Bean to escape detection from murder.

Two white convicts were killed while attempting to escape at Dallas, Tex., recently. Two others got away and one was recaptured.

GOVERNOR JACKSON, of Maryland, has respited Henry J. Spencer, sentenced to be hanged at Cumberland, Md., to Octo-

THE yellow fever bulletin from Jacksonville on the 28th showed a marked decrease in the number of cases. There were eighty-five new cases and five deaths. The weather was cold, with indications of frost.

GENERAL.

It is reported that an extensive conspiracy between ticket agents and conductors has been discovered by which the Union Pacific has been greatly defrauded. It is claimed that one conductor held up as many as sixteen tickets on a single trip, which were returned to a confederate ticket agent for resale.

In a shipment of wool from Canada to Philadelphia which was seized recently were found several fine English blankets on which a heavy duty is exacted.

THE Spanish Government has ordered the construction of six cruisers and four torpedo boats.

CAPTAIN ANGUS HOLMES, of the schooner Eddie Pierce, laden with \$20,000 worth of sardines from Eastport, Me., for New York, was drowned during the recent gale off Cape Cod and the vessel was aban-

THERE was another cut all around in east bound passenger rates on the 27th, and the figures were: St. Louis to New York via Vandalia, \$14.50; Bee Line, \$13; Wabash, \$12; Ohio & Mississippi, \$11. Fire in a hotel at Cronstadt, Russia, the other day caused the deaths of fourteen

ADVICES have been received from Samoa that the partisans of King Malletoa have had an engagement with the army of King Tamasese and that the latter's forces were totally defeated. King Tamasese's army was under command of the German

officer Branders. EIGHTY cases of dynamite exploded on a wharf at Carthagena, Spain, recently, doing great damage. Nobody was killed. TWENTY-FIVE thousand British miners have decided to strike October 29 unless a general advance of 10 per cent. in wages should be made.

MICHAEL DAVITT'S Irish Woolen Company has declared a dividend of seven per

Business failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended September 27 num-bered for the United States, 186; Canada, 34; total, 220; compared with 228 the pre-vious week and 197 the corresponding week of last year. THE St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas rail-

oad has been sold to Russell Sage. THE race for the sculling championship between Peter Kemp and Hanlan was rowed on the Paramatta river at Sidney, N. S. W., on the 28th and was won by Kemp easily by ten lengths.

Two Austrian officers who ascended the Mangart mountain in the Tyrol without guides fell over a precipice during a fog and one was killed.

in the extreme British Northwest, state that the Crees, Beavers and Chippewa Indians are starving to death because of the scarcity of small game. Cannibalism was reported in one instance.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Sept. 28.—The later advices from Samoa state that Malletoa's partisans have pursued Tamasese's followers from neutral territory to Vailito, and battle is imminent. Still later advices state Malletoa's followers occupied Apia and proclaimed Wataaria King. A battle was fought on the 12th inst., lasting several hours. The captain of the steamer Vindex was shot while trying to reach the British Consulate. Otherwise no foreigners were molested. The neutral ground referred to was occupied by Germans. German and American men-of-war remained neutral.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28 .- The large furniture warehouse of Wilkinson & Co., at Nos. 15 and 17 Lake street, took fire at 9:15 o'clock this morning. The flames spread with great rapidity and the twenty-five employes in the building had great difficulty in escaping. All of the employes on the upper floor managed to make good their cape through a trap door to the roof and thence to the ground, except the foreman. William Koch, and a boy named Pete. Both these were burned to death. Wilkinson & Co. lose \$60,000 on stock; insurance, \$40,000. The loss on the building was about \$25,000.

New York, Sept. 28.—Rev. Charles Howard Malcom, D. D., corresponding secretary of the American Church Building Fund Commission, a society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, with its headquarters in New York, has just received the sum of 57,000 from Willard E. Winner, of Kansas City, completing the sum of \$50,000 given by Mr. Winner to the commission for the creation of a special fund to be known as the Bishop Robertson memorial fund.

IOLA, Kan., Sept. 28.—Owing to the failure of the Santa Fe to give the promised rate of one cent per mile, McCook post, G. A. R., will not attend the reunic Topeka in a body, as intended. This post, have joined them from neighboring towns. yould have made up a delegation of about 300, very few of whom will now attend.

CAMERON, Mo., Sept 29.—The two-year-old son of Prof. Louis Weber, while in the country with his parents a few days ago, was attacked by a ferocious hog, and was so badly lacerated before he could be rescued that he died from the effects yester-of Topeka and the Santa Fe and Union day morning. Prof. Weber is the teacher Pacific railroads was held in that city reof modern and ancient languages at the

Cameron Collegiate Institute.

Akron, Col., Sept. 28.—At Abbott, a little town east of here, William Douglass shot and instantly killed John Rourden to-day because of undue intimacy with Mrs. Douglass. Douglass fied, but no pursuit will be made. Both were well-to-do

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The collector of customs at New York has been authorized

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Two professional burglars and cracksmen and a forger escaped from the city hall station in Wyandotte the other afternoon by tearing a hole through a sixteen inch stone wall.

SECRETARY MOHLER, of the State Board of Agriculture, has made arrangements for the use of the agricultural exhibits at the late State fair to be shown at the State house while the National Grange and the Farmers' Congress are in session. The displays of Bourbon, Allen, Shawnee, Douglas and Brown Counties have been ecured and will remain in Agricultural hall until removed to the State house The two meetings open on November 14: one will be held in Representative Hall and the other in the Senate Chamber.

WILLIAM WOOD, a Topeka colored man, recently lost three children by diphtheria. The State fair, recently held at Topeka, was a great success. It was believed the receipts were ample to pay all demands and leave a surplus.

A CHICAGO drummer lately traveling through the State is authority for the statement that an eagle recently carried off and killed a two-months-old babe in Seward County, and that the father succeeded in capturing the rapacious bird and

will sell it to a dime museum.
FRANK STALMERS recently purchased and drank a glass of "ginger ale" at a Topeka stand and soon after was attacked with dizzinsss, spasms and black vomit, and

subsequently died in great agony.

About sixty delegates met in the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, U. A. C., at Leavenworth the other day for the purpose of making Kansas a separate district, and a branch of the synod comprising Ohio, Missouri and other States. The church has grown very strong in Kansas and in every State where the number of churches and membership permits a separate district is formed which gives adhesion to the synod comprising the States

PATENTS were granted on the 25th to Charles W. Boetiner, of Little River, for a floor clamp, and Martha Stevens

Ochiltree, for a sham pillow.

Mrs. A. A. Townsend died at Wamego the other day from an overdose of Mor-

THE Shawnee County court house building, at Topeka, has been declared unsafe.
Anticles of incorporation of the Colorado, Caldwell & Arkansas Railway Company were recently filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The route to be traversed by the proposed road begins at a point at or near the town of Bucklin, in Ford County, running thence in a southeasterly direction through the countles of Ford, Kiowa, Comanche, Barber and Harper, to a point near the city of Anthony, and thence through the counties of Harper and Sumner to a point near the city of Caldwell; thence through the counties of Sumner and Cowley to a point near Arkan-sas City. The estimated length of the line is 200 miles; the capital stock, \$2,000,000. Ar a meeting of the board of directors of

the National Soldiers' Home recently held in New York, Major T. J. Anderson, of Topeka, was unanimously chosen Commissary of Subsistence of the Western branch,

located at Leavenworth. THE State Treasurer has prepared the following statement of the bonded indebtedness of Kansas for the forthcoming annual report: The permanent school fund has invested in State, county, municipal and school bonds the sum of \$4,780,858.60; the State Agricultural College has \$475, 223.06 invested in bonds of the same kind; be sinking fund \$12,000; State University fund \$118,415.68; State Normal School fund 97,304. The State Agricultural College also holds as assets \$23,476.55 in notes and accounts. The total State debt is \$815,000 and of this amount all but \$256,000, or \$550,000 is held as an investment by these various funds, the permanent school fund holding the greater part of it.

THE Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northmile from all stations on its line on Friday of each week to persons wishing to visit the Kansas City Exposition.

MANY G. A. R. posts declined to visit the railroads refused to give a rate of one

THE annual meeting of the Friends in Kansas will be held in Lawrence beginning October 12.

MICHAEL BRASSEL, brother of James Brassel, a farmer living about eight miles south of Eudora, was recently kicked by a hourse and died next day in great agony. WITHIN the next month Hutchinson expects to have twelve salt blocks in operation, with an output of 7,000 barrels daily. The market for Hutchinson salt has developed faster than was hoped by the most sanguine, and the quality of the salt has patronage." stood the strongest test that could be given it.

JOHN N. REYNOLDS, the Atchison editor now serving a term in the State penitentiary at Leavenworth for improper use of the mails, has issued an address from the prison announcing himself a candidate for he State Senate from Atchison County. His term expires next February. The President recently refused to pardon him. WILL WILLIAMS, colored, nineteen years of age, was beheaded at Armour's packing,

house Kansas City, Kan., at seven o'clock the other night. Williams was engaged in oiling the shaftings in the fertilizing department when his clothes caught in the belting and he was carried around the shafting. His head struck a beam and was completely severed from the body, while the latter was horribly bruised and mangled. A RATE conference between the millers

cently, the object being to agree upon a mutually satisfactory freight tariff on wheat and flour in car-load lots both East and West, but especially upon flour shipments to the seaboard and Eastern markets. All of the millers were represented. ABOUT six o'clock the other evening the

Topeka took fire and were totally deoyed. The building was an imm structure, with a seating capacity of 7,000. It cost \$8,000, and was insured for \$2.900. ALLAN WHITEACRE, assistant bookkeep-er in the Hutchinson National Bank, has en held for trial on the charge of embezzling \$2,200.

"OLD HUTCH."

The Chicago Bull Said to Have Made \$2,500,000 Out of His Wheat Deal.

Grain From St. Louis Fails to Arrive in Time to Prevent a Further Squeeze.

Other Corners Formed-Bliss Gets Angry and Denounces Hutchinson as a Thief -Bank Clerk Defaults.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—It is estimated by excellent authority that Hutchinson has made \$2,500,000 out of the September squeeze in wheat. The price of September jumped up another 25 cents yesterday, and unless a lot of it can be rushed in from St. Louis "Old Hutch" will put it up to \$2. There is plenty of wheat in St. Louis to fill the shortage but the sustice is the site. the shortage, but the question is, "can it be brought here in time to be inspected, unloaded and receipts issued before the end of the month?" Freight trains on the Alton will be put on passenger train time and the inspection department will hurry things up, and so will the other departments through which the grain will have to pass. Inspector Price received notice that 100 cars would start from St. Louis Thursday. If they started it early in the evening they should have it here yes-terday morning and inspected. The little sample bags did not make their appearance on change, and it is safe to say they did not arrive. In the meantime wheat had got up to \$1.50. Early in the morning "Old Hutch" re-

marked that the price would depend on how much wheat they sent him from St. Louis. If it was 100,000 bushels, he would make it \$1.50; if 500,000, \$2. Ludlow, who bought 10,000 of Linn at \$1.30, took by mistake another at the same price and had Linn scratch the second trade off, and a moment later Linn resold the wheat to another firm at \$1.40. Lazinski, who had sold 5,000 bushels to "Hutch" about Monday at \$1.05, took it back Thursday at

The galleries of the board were crowded with people anxious to get a glimpse of "Old Hutch," and many of them brought their lunch. In the lower corridor a crowd stared at the old man as he took his periodical strolls across to the club to have his usual observation through his field glass. At noon he offered to sell wheat at \$1.50, and Broker Seymour, in the cash crowd, was authorized to pay \$1.49 for car lots. One of the shorts, a member of a prominent shipping firm, held him to the scratch by bidding a little below him for the grain. Abe Poole came up and bought 30,000 at \$1.50.

The price of September continued at \$1.50 up to the close, and the last 50,000 bought from Hutchinson brought that

price.
Starting in at from 98% to 98% cents— Thursday night's closing mark—December quite a while, reached \$1.00% and fell back to \$1.00. Just before the close December wheat, which had stood near 99% cents for an hour, suddenly went down under selling by Hutchinson and a general raid by the crowd. It was said that the old man had outside men buying it on the break, which took it down to 98% cents.

The other corners on 'change are in Ocober pork and ribs, October and November lard and September barley. Armour is credited with owning nearly all the pork and ribs and says that he can not get enough ribs to supply his regular cash

One of the most sensational features of the day was after the close of the board, when Mr. Bliss, of one of the substantial firms of the city, notified the Corn Exwestern has made a rate of one cent a change Bank that he would withdraw his patronage and deposit. Charles L. Hutchinson, the president of the bank, who is also president of the Board of Trade and is a son of "Old Hutch," immediately sent reunion at Topeka in a body because the for Mr. Bliss and asked what was the matter. "You have traded with us for a good many years, Mr. Bliss," said he, "and your father before you dealt with us. I am at a loss to know why you should so suddenly withdraw your patronage without an apparent cause.

"Any man who runs a corner on the market," replied Mr. Bliss, blazing up, "and squeezes the life blood out of the trade is no better than a thief. Your father, who owns 51 per cent. of the stock of this bank, built just such a corner, and, as I said, I do not consider my money safe in the hands of a thief; therefore I withdraw my

Mr. Bliss went on angrily at some length.

but denied that he was a loser by the corner. Last evening he said, when asked about the matter, that he had no desire to create any bad blood and would have said nothing to Hutchinson had not the bank president asked an ex-planation. "I am not the only one," added he, who has withdrawn from the bank because of the old man's unprincipled actions. I know of at least three who have pulled out within the past week." He declined to state what his patronage amounted to, but a confidential friend said the cash deposits of Bliss & Co. amounted to \$60,000. No statement concerning the incident could be had from President Hutchinson, save the information that the Corn Exchange Bank could get along comfortably without the patronage of Mr. Bliss, the deposits of the institution being \$1,000,000 in excess of the total a year ago. Shortly after the board closed vesterday

rumor gained currency on the streets that one of the employes of the American National Bank of this city had left the city suddenly with a large amount of funds. The fugitive was alleged to have been using money freely on 'change in making good his shortages of cash September wheat. The sudden rise in the market. amphitheater of the State fair grounds at it was asserted, had cost him not only every cent of his own, but also a considerable amount belonging to the bank. The officers of the bank declined at first to either affirm or deny the reports. The troubles of the bank in connection with the wheat corner last year attempted by Harper, the wrecker of the Fidelity, were recalled and formed the subject of much ging with a buggy whip.

FOSTER'S FOIBLES.

Heavy Embezzlement by William R. Fos-ter, Legal Counsel of the New York Pro-

duce Exchange.
New York, Sept. 28.—The following statement over the signature of Alexander E. Orr, president of the Produce Exchange, was posted on the floor of the Exchange

yesterday afternoon:
To the members of the gratuity fund, Gentlemen: Yesterday afternoon it came to the knowledge of the trustees of the gratuity fund that Counsel William R. Foster, Jr., was that Counsel William R. Foster, Jr., was suspected of having committed similar frauds to those practiced by Bedell in the office of Shipman, Barlow, Larocaue and Choate. An investigation proved this to be the case. The register has pronounced thirteen mortgages, aggregating \$168,000, as baving fraudulent certificates of registration. The investigation is still going on and the members of the exchange will be advised of further developments. Last evening Pinkerton's detective agency was employed to arrest William R. Foster, Jr., but as yet no report has been received from them.

port has been received from then ALEXANDER E. ORR.
This statement was not a complete surprise to the members of the exchange. Foster, who had offices in the building, and who had long been legal counsel for the exchange, had not been seen since last Tuesday evening, when he went away saying he would be back the next morning. He enjoyed the implicit confidence of his associates, and just how he became first suspected of going wrong is not yet known, but it became bruited about on the floor that he had absconded with a sum of money that did not belong to him. The amount varies according to the imagination of the gossipers, some saying \$100,-000, others \$500,000, but the exact amount was not known until the bulletin was is-

sued yesterday afternoon.

Foster is the brother of James P. Foster, president of the National League of Re-publican Clubs, and the latter was formerly a junior member of the firm. The system which had been employed to per-petrate the frauds is understood to have been similar to and even more intricate than that of Swindler Bedell. The notary whose signature purports to be attached to the fraudulent mortgages is an attache of Foster & Wentworth's office and he denies having written it. A similarity has been discovered between the writing of Foster and the clerk. Foster is a man of about forty years of age and unmarried.

He lived expensively but not beyond the

income which he received. His father is wealthy and lives on Staten Island. Wentworth, Foster's partner, says the latter was the last man he would have suspected of doing such a deed. He was temperate and was never known to speculate.

A GREAT WHEAT CORNER.

Hutchinson, the Chicago Operator, Sendsthe Price of Wheat Skyward.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—The remarkable course pursued by September wheat today is the outcome of a corner in that option by B. P. Hutchinson, who has been buying all of the September wheat offered lately. As only three days remained for the shorts to settle their trades in, they went into the pit this morning and began to bid against each other, with the result that the price mounted rapidy. When it reached \$1.25 Hutchinson sent the shorts word that he had a little wheat to sell. They flocked to his house, where he disposed of 325,000 bush els at \$1.25 in a very short time. Then, af ter telling those of the shorts who wer) still waiting that wheat would go to \$2 within a week, Hutchinson went away to his club, leaving instructions with his brokers to sell the shorts all the wheat they wanted at \$1.24. There is a suspicion that Hutchinson also has most of the cember wheat, and in consequence that

option went up to \$1. The excitement after the adjournment was even greater than that which prevailed during the session of the board. Rumors about what "Old Hutch" would do were too numerous to trace to any authority. and the price was run up with wonderful rapidity away above the day's closing price on the board by the curbstone deal ers. The advance was marked by almost a street bedlam. The price reached \$1.30 for September before the sidewalk trading ceased and one deal is reported at \$1.314. Several of those caught for heavy losses were threatening vengeance on Hutchinson, but were reminded that he was pretty thoroughly protected from legal proceed-He had announced to a squad of sports that this was not a corner; that it was against Illinois laws to corner grain or provisions; that he had carefully ied the statute and been very particular not to violate it; that in fact he had bought genuine stuff and if the other gentlem had been selling something they could not deliver that was there lookout. This condition though was a genuine revelation to the curbstone dealers and greatly stimutheir desire to cover.

A WOMAN'S PLAN.

A Wichita Woman Summarily Solves the

Wichita, Kan., Sept. 28.—Mrs. Mary Elmer found yesterday morning that her husband failed to come home as on many previous occasions, and surmising that he was at a prominent joint and gambling den where he was wont to stay when drunk, though she had told the keeper often not to sell him drink, she armed herself with a good axe and started for the place. The door was not unlocked for business, and with one heavy stroke with the axe she broke it down. The barkeeper was on the inside getting things ready for business, and seeing the woman, he ran to the next room and locked the door behind him. She broke that door down and he slipped into a third room, she closely following him reminding him of her instructions. He locked the third door, and while she was breaking it down slipped down a back stairway and got out of danger. In the third room was her husband in a drunken stupor. This infuriated the woman and she went back over the rooms with the axe, smashing every thing breakable, taking in mirrors and giving special attention to the paraphernalia of the bar After breaking every thing Mrs. Elmer gave her husband a few blows in the face, waking him up, and marched him home,

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS - KANSAS

FIRST BREAK IN THE DREAM.

My wife she looked so charming In her dainty new traveling gown, That I said some tender sayings (Which I think I'll not jot down)

About our bridal journey. Her smile was bridal sweet; And for the space of two dear hours

But human nature's human And as we traveled far, I thought I'd like to sample My new brand of cigar

I pulled down my new satchel-How white and scared she grew; "The key is in your trunk, dear, Gone yesterday. . . Checked through. -Aristine Anderson, in Time.

RALPH'S COUSIN.

Her Scheme That Won for Him a Coquettish Village Belle.

The sun was just sinking behind huge banks of rose-colored clouds one soft July evening, as Ralph Thornton stepped into his pony phaeton to drive to the depot, a mile out of town, to meet his cousin Kate.

Now Ralph and Kate were sworn chums. Ever since they were children they had been almost as near and dear to each other as brother and sister. However there was no romantic sentiment in their affection, only a deep loyalty; and the secrets of the one were soon invariably in the possession of the other.

The little village of R- was quite a pretty place. Neat residences, with large gardens attached, lined the quiet one of which Ralph was seen rolling, on his way to the train.

"And now," said Kate Elverson, with a merry twinkle in her eye, after they were out of the depot and safely ensconsed in the phaeton on their way to the village, "is there any thing new?"

"Yes, the whole village is new to you," answered Ralph, with mock severity in his tone; "if you will please recollect, this is the first time I have been able to get the fates and our vacations sufficiently in accord to allow you to visit us. I have always had to come prancing down to the city whenever I wished to get a glimpse of your blooming countenance, but now that I have vou here," he added, with a relenting tone, "you shall not go back until-"Until I get ready," she interrupted, "and I assure you that my absence will be a pleasure when I get ready to go, for I intend to make a long visit and want you to show me all the places of interest within a radius of forty

"Oh, what a terrible bondage," he groaned; "pray bring your visit to as speedy a close as possible, for I fear I shall be completely worn out and have the cowed aspect of a slave before you

leave." By this time they had reached the

claimed, "it seems almost like Eden to see the shade-trees and cool white houses after being shut so long amid the baked and parched bricks of a city; and what fine-looking young people,' she said, glancing at the groups of boys and girls sitting on verandas, and hanging on gates in the good, old-fashioned way, "I say, Ralph, have you had any more love affairs since you became enamored with the curly-headed country lass? How you raved over her!" she said, laughing merrily, "until you got acquainted and found that the whole of her knowledge consisted of 'taters,'

'keows,' and 'craps.'" "Now stop making fun of my youthful affections," he protested, "for that was before-ahem," straightening up and looking very pompous, "that was before I began studying for the medical profession."

"And since that," she continued, imitating his tone and manner. "I have become so very, very learned that in the future no woman can ever aspire to my affections. But now, really, Ralph, are you in love?" she asked, looking straight into his face with her clear, beautiful eyes.

"Oh, that's right," he exclaimed, indignantly, "begin to worm my secrets from me before you have seen me ten minutes; but I know you will not rest until you know all about it, so I promise

to tell you before long." "Before long is altogether too indefinite. Will you tell me to-night?"

"Yes, if you wish." So after a late tea had been partaken of, and the young couple were sitting on the broad piazza of Mr. Thornton's handsome residence, Kate reminded her companion of his promise; "and now," she added, "I am all ready to hear an account of the second great conquest

of the heart of Ralph Thornton, M. D." "See, you are making ready to laugh at me even before I begin, but a burden told loses half its weight, and I know I can trust you," giving her a grateful glance, "so here goes. About a year ago Captain Forest bought a large house on the corner and moved here with his family, which consists of but his wife and one daughter, Belle."

"Grows interesting," murmured Kate, "of course she is beautiful and accomplished?"

"Decidedly so, and as I was often thrown in the way of the Captain I naturally saw his daughter quite often, and eventually got in the habit of calling around evenings to see the Captain's pretty daughter, more than the Captain | she might call you to account."

"As a matter of course. Well?" "Our acquaintance progressed finely for a time, but she soon evidently considered me as her bounden slave, would accept my invitations when it pleased her imperial majesty and refuse them without the least compunction when she desired to; and, most aggravating of all, when she wished to go with another fellow she would do so and seem surprised and indignant when I protested.

"Last week she went to a picnic with Ned Mann, whom I especially dislike, and when I showed my disapprobation, told me she would go with whom and when she pleased, and if I did not like it I knew what I could do."

"And you let her know that her actions pained you?"

"She could certainly see it."

"What geese you men are at making love," laughed pretty Miss Elverson; "if you could know what fun we girls make of the clumsy efforts of the sterner sex in seeking to gain the affections of the ladies you would be surprised; but it takes a woman to outwit roic achievements in the past, her a woman and I promise you, if you will accede to my plan, that before I go back to the city I will have the fair Belle at your feet."

"I have a great deal of confidence in your ability, but I fear this will be a hopeless case.'

"Oh dear," she cried, laughing and leaning back into her chair, "if you are not more persevering after you get your diploma and begin flourishing a scalpel and pill-box you will not have much success as an M. D."

"Love-sickness," he said, smiling, "I am afraid can be reached by neither scalpel nor pill-box, but now what is your plan to snare the "fair but unapproachable !

"Simply this," leaning forward and looking earnestly in his face, "you must play the ardent lover to me while I am here and, unless my woman's streets of the little country town, down intuition be entirely astray, before I go home your proud beauty will be entirely subdued.'

Ralph got up and paced the veranda restlessly for a few moments; then pausing before her he exclaimed: "It is a wager; and if you succeed I will give you a wedding present next winter of which you will have no reason to be ashamed." (Kate was to be married in the winter to a young city lawyer.)

"And I promise you I will succeed," she said, rising and giving him her hand, and for a full minute they stood in the bright moonlight, looking into each other's eyes and feeling the full strength of deep and loyal fellowship.

Belle Forrest was certainly a pretty girl. A little above the average height, she had large expressive eyes, a clear complexion and wavy chestnut hair that would escape its fastenings and fall in ringlets around her well rounded shoulders. Her every movement was grace itself, and being the only child of rich and indulgent parents, she soon came to believe the world and all it contained was made for her especial benefit.

When Belle first became acquainted with Ralph Thornton, she felt a sincere admiration for the handsome face and manly form of the young medical student, and when she saw that he continually sought her company, her admiration gradually grew into liking for the dregs of humiliation were yet to be way, but so far the snake managed to edge of the village.

"What a pretty place!" she ex- young man, but she would not admit even to her own heart that she felt any thing more than a common regard for him. In a spirit of coquetry she got into the habit of going out with other young men and occasionally refusing his invitations for the purpose of enjoy-

ing the pain her manner caused him. She seemed to consider that he had no alternative but to take with thankfulness the smiles she wished to bestow on him and be content therewith. When, therefore, she saw him riding out with his handsome cousin, one evening, a pang of jealousy shot through her heart; then drawing herself up proudly she walked up the wide walk to the door without deigning another as he saw her action, but Kate with her quicker perception observed the hidden look behind her studied pose and felt

assured of success. After this Ralph and Kate took long rides to visit scenic or historic places, of course, that would bring them before the jealous eyes of Belle Forrest. Despite her attempts to the contrary, Belle's face grew a shade paler and her eyes took a lingering, wistful look as she saw the evident affection between the two cousins.

She now saw the shabby way she had treated Ralph and would gladly have apologized had her pride not held her

At last the visit of Kate Elverson came to an end. As the train rolled out of the depot her parting injunction to Ralph was: "Don't give in, and mark my word you will conquer."

The train rounded a curve and was lost to sight.

"Ralph." The tone was very low, and as Ralph Thornton halted in his hurried walk past the Forrest residence, the cheeks of the village belle were very red and one tiny foot was stirring the gravel on the walk in an irresolute manner. "Ralph, have you forgotten all your

old friends?" "One seldom forgets a friend," he answered, coming back to where she

"Do you suppose you will forget all the time. "I am sorry I used you so mean." she continued, then said. spitefully: "but you had better go on, for if your new acquaintance should hear of your stopping to chat with me

"I don't think she would have any don Spectator.

particular objections," he answered. smiling, "for she is my cousin and is to marry a young lawyer from the city next winter.

"Oh, I'm so glad," she exclaimed joyfully.

We will pass over the remainder of the evening, but the next letter from Ralph to Kate had the following postscript:

"I had almost forgotten to tell you, but there is to be quite a brilliant wedding in our little village soon. The bride is Captain Forrest's daughter, perhaps you have heard me mention her name, and the groom is a young medical student by the name of Ralph Thornton."-Albany Evening Journal.

THE SATSUMA SWINDLE.

A Deception Which Has Its Victims All

Over the Globe. The word Satsuma is nearly as familiar to us as the word Japan, and this word has become familiarized to us not because of Satsuma's brilliant and hegrand part in the war of restoration. or her lamentable and tragic rebellion within recent years, but solely for a peculiar type of pottery or faience, known as Satsuma, which was simply inimitable. Its delicious ivory-colored glaze marvelously crazed, its delicate and artistic decoration in vitrifiable enamels and gold, and the refinement which characterized each good piece; filled the collector's mind with wonder and delight. What was called Satsuma enriched the collections of the amateur museums of art paraded colossal Satsuma vases in pairs, gorgeous with glitter and gold; costly books, with triumphs of the chromo-lithographs's skill, depicted what was supposed to be different periods of this Satsuma ware. Aside from the undeniable beauty of many of these specimens, their value was heightened by their supposed antiquity; it was "old Satsuma" always. years, however, elapsed before the miserable suspicion entered the minds of the more thoughtful among collectors that the "Satsuma" which was continually arriving by the ship-load could not all be the genuine old pieces that the dealers invariably represented them to be. Even as late as 1887 there was a public sale in London of "old Satsuma" from a private collection, and the ware was represented as having been made by royal command for one of the popes just after Xavier's expedition to Japan in 1560! It was about this time that the whole business was exposed as a gigantic swindle, and then became more widely known the fact that but little, comparatively speaking, of the genuine old Satsuma was in existence even in Japan. and furthermore, that genuine "old Satsuma" was represented by small pieces, such as bowls, incense boxes, and the like, and that the molest makers of these gems do not deem it of importance to stamp or mark their names in any way. With what dismay we beheld our huge flower vases in pairs! Stamps and marks which in other pottery were so eagerly sought after were now found to be actual defacements in our precious pieces. Alas! our old Satsuma was not old. The around his victim, in every conceivable drained, when we learned that in most cases our "old Satsuma" was not even head and made a desperate drive. The Satsuma, and that all the domiciles in the Empire of Japan might be ransacked in vain to find the remotest parallel to the specimens with which the unscrupulous dealers were victimizing

HOW TO COURT SLEEP. An English Writer Presents a Rather Novel Cure for Insomnia.

Morse, in Harper's Magazine.

their innocent purchasers .- Prof. E. S.

It is now, I believe, generally accepted that our conscious, day-light thinking processes are carried on in the sinister half of our brain-i. e., in the lobe which controls the action of the right glance. Ralph felt his face pale a little arm and leg. Pondering on the use of the dexter half of the brain-possibly in all unconscious cerebration, and whatsoever may be genuine of the mysteries of planchette and spirit rapping, I came to the conclusion (shared, no doubt, by many other better qualified inquirers) and pleasant strolls in the moonlight, that we dream with this lobe, and that always taking the route unintentionally | the fantastic, unmoral, spirit-like character of dreams is in some way traceable to that fact.

The practical inference then struck me. To bring back sleep when lost we must quiet the conscious, thinking, sinister side of our brains, and bring into activity only the dream side, the dexter lobe. To do this the only plan I could devise was to compel myself to put aside every waking thought, even soothing and pleasant ones, and every effort of day-light memory, such as counting numbers or the repetition of easy-flowing verses, the latter having been my not wholly unsuccessful practice for many years. Instead of all this I saw I must think of a dream, the more recent the better, and go over and over the scene it presented. Armed with this idea, the next time I found myself awaken ing, at two or three o'clock in the morning, instead of merely trying to banish painful thought and repeating, as was my habit, that recommendable soporific, "Paradise and the Peri." I reverted at once to the dream from which I had awakened and tried to go on with it. In a moment I was asleep! And from that time the experiment, often repeated, has scarcely ever failed. your new friend as easily as you did Not seldom the result is sudden as the Her cheeks were getting redder fall of a curtain and seems like a charm.

A friend to whom I have confided my little discovery tells me that, without any preliminary theorizing about the lobes of the brain, she had hit upon the found it wonderfully efficacious .- Lon-

EAGLE AND RATTLESNAKE. A Forty-Five Minutes' Fight to the Finish

On a beautiful September morning I

was cantering along on my pony, cross-

ing a mountain divide, drinking in the

fresh air, admiring the snow-capped mountains, the lofty pines, the waters of the creek alive with trout, and, far in the distance, the head-waters of the Missouri winding their serpentine way through the valley. On every side the beauty of the scene was augumented by herds of deer and antelope, which dotted the land in the distance, but the stillness was suddenly broken by the shrill scream of an eagle. High up in the heavens I saw him prepare to descend, and down, down he came, with the swiftness of a shooting star, until he had nearly reached the earth, when he spread his powerful pinions and eased himself down until he had nearly reached terra firma, when, with a sudden swoop, he lighted upon a great prairie rattler, about five feet long, and a battle commenced such as I had never before witnessed. I rode slowly up to the combatants, as near as I could without disturbing them, and eagerly watched the progress of the fight. The bird was one of the largest bald eagles, and the snake was a monster of its kind, being three inches in diameter. The eagle, with its crest thrown back. ran up to the snake and gave it a blow over the head with its wings that completely stunned it, just as it was in the act of striking at him with all its force. Quick as thought the eagle then caught it in its talons, soared about ten feet in the air, gave it a furious shaking, and let it fall to the earth, where it lay coiled in a warlike attitude, rattling and hissing in great wrath. The eagle made a second attack in the same manner as before, but the snake watched its chance this time, and when the eagle was close enough thrust its head between his head and wing, and, with a desperate effort, wound itself around the eagle's body, and it looked for a moment as though the powerful bird must die. But, with a violent flap of his wings, he broke the deadly embrace, caught the snake, gave it a number of jerks, and threw it down again. The blood was oozing from several places in the rattler's body, which seemed to make the eagle more excited than The antagonists now remained some

feet apart, and seemed to be resting,

while the rattler kept up a deep buzzing, perhaps to intimidate the bird. The eagle next tried another plan. wheeling around his enemy in a circle; but the serpent was acquainted with this dodge, and kept full in his face. Thus foiled, the eagle began to whip the rattler with the tips of his wings, his head well thrown back, but the snake dodged the blows. The eagle then made a feint, jumped to one side and struck it a fearful blow, caught it by the middle and shook it until the snake was about to entwine itself around his body, when he again threw it to the ground. Both showed signs of great fatigue, but neither seemed inclined to give way. The eagle ran around and hold him off, until he threw back his snake struck with all its force as the eagle came in contact with its head, and, while trying to coil around his body, was caught and carried up into the air, where it was almost jerked in twain, and when it reached the ground again its entrails were hanging out, and it writhed and twisted in great pain. The proud bird stood looking on with the victorious air of a pugilist who has won a world renowned battle, his head erect and his wings resting on the ground. For the first time he cast his large eyes upon me, showing neither surprise nor anger at my presence; he seemed to understand that I would not molest him, for he turned to the snake and gave it another good shaking to make sure of its death. I was tempted to take him home as a trophy of the battle, but his unshaken confidence in me unnerved my arm. When the agonies of death were over and his enemy had ceased writhing he stretched his wings, seized his prey where the skin was not broken, and with a steady flight bore it to a mountain crag, the highest one in the neighboring mountain. As he slowly winged his way the huge serpent could be seen hanging from his powerful claws. The fight lasted threequarters of an hour, and had the eagle een less careful of his eyes and head he could have torn the snake to atoms in a moment; but he seemed to realize the danger of the poisonous nature of the snake, and gained his victory by the exercise of his strategic instinct .-American Field.

A Convenient Husband.

Husband-Wife, you are everlastingly reading books. Wife-Yes, I find them very interest

'It's a pity I ain't a book; then you might take some interest in me. "I wouldn't object if you were the

right kind of a book." "What sort of a book do you think a husband ought to be?" "An almanac, so I get a new one

every year."- Texas Siftings. -Montana miners are described by a

writer in Harper's as 'rough-looking. Philadelphia Record. pale, worn and haggard. Many of them have lived the greater part of their lives in the horrible chambers that. lined as they are with precious metals, have still no charm for their inmates. Life in the mines is modern slavery. same plan to produce sleep and had The looks of the men prove this; the wan faces of the children bear painful evidence of the fact."

STICKLER'S CLOSE CALL. He Joked About Finding a Bear and Found

One in Earnest.

A Philadelphian named Stickler spends several weeks each year in the Catskill mountains. He had an exciting adventure the other day. Stickler left his retreat, which nestles among tall pines in a picturesque valley, early in the morning. He took with him a doublebarreled gun, and a small Scotch terrier dog followed at his heels. Following mountain paths he soon came in sight of the Hotel Kaaterskill, where he stopped a short time and chatted with friends, who bantered him about shooting a bear. Stickler took the jest good naturedly, and remarked that he would return with a bear. Bidding his friends good-by, he sallied forth on what he anticipated would be an enjoyable day's sport. Stickler soon came to the brow of the hill which overlooks a deep valley south of the The hunter descended the mountain

side into the valley, which he crossed, and then he tramped on for a mile or two. Stickler kept a sharp lookout for game. His little dog kept several yards ahead of him. Suddenly he heard it bark, and it ran back to him. It acted as if it were badly frightened. Advancing cautiously, Stickler saw something that filled him with pleasure and his pulse quickened with excitement. Between four tall trees, which of powdered borax, half an ounce of formed a space of about twenty feet, were two cub bears at play. Their antics amused him and it was some time before he awakened to his senses that what he had started out for was right before him. Raising his gun, he took aim at the largest of the cubs and fired. The little animal was badly wounded. and it set up a crying that could be heard a long distance. The plaintive sounds were heard by the old mother bear, which had been feeding on berries. It went tearing through the bushes to its young, licked the wounds in bread-crumbs and fry in hot fat. of its offspring, and looked around for the hunter. The old bear caught sight of Stickler, and with growls that sent cold shivers running up and down his spinal column, it made for him.

Between the place where Stickler was standing and the spot where the cubs were there was stretched a huge trunk of a tree which had been denuded of its branches. The log rested in such a position that a small animal could crawl under. This proved a fortunate circumstance for Stickler, for his life was saved by it. Bruin was rapidly a gill of milk, an ounce of powdered approaching, and the hunter raised the gun to his shoulder and took careful aim, as it was the only charge he had. In the excitement that followed the shooting of the cub he had forgotten to reload the other barrel. The charge hit the bear near the shoulder and inflicted a terrible but not fatal wound. This only served to enrage the shaggy brute still more, and it reached the log and had its fore paws on top of it when the little terrier, which had stood trembling with fear behind its master, darted under the log and caught the beast by one of its hind legs. The bear turned its attention to the dog, which slipped

back under the log. Grasping his weapon by the barrel he advanced and struck the brute on the head. Bruin did not seem to mind the blow, and it again mounted the log and the little dog again repeated | its performance. Stickler began to reload one barrel of his gun, but so nervhalf his powder on the ground. He managed however, to get a charge in just as the bear was on top of the log for the third time. He fired and the terrier at the same instant went for the bear's hind quarters. This time Bruin did not turn back, and Stickler, realizing it was life or death with him, again rushed foward to club the animal. had the weapon elevated when the bear raised its fore paws and struck him a terrible blow in the breast, and he fell unconscious to the ground. When he opened his eyes he saw the bear lying by his side. It was dead. It had struck the hunter in its last death

struggle. Stickler found that the last shot had entered the bear's mouth, which, he remembered, as it came across the log, was wide open. The brute's tongue was cut off at the roots and was filled with shot.-Kingston (N. Y.) Free-

-Somebody has published the statement in Philadelphia that if one wished to have good luck in the daily transactions of life all that was necessary was to watch the first humpback man or woman who chanced to pass down the street and touch him or her upon the hump. At first this idea was confined to the theatrical profession, the members of which are notoriously superstitious. Lately, however, the craze has spread. Women, as well as men, have taken up the idea, and the life of a conservative humpback in Philadelphia is far from desirable.

-She (before marriage)-There seems to be a lull in the theatrical attractions just now. He(tenderly)-There is nothing going on that you would care to see. She (a few years later)-Let's go to the theater to-night. He (glancing over the paper.-There is nothing going on that I would care to see .-

-Fishermen seeking sea bass off the coast of Monterey, Cal., came upon a gigantic sunfish, and succeeded in capturing it after enveloping it in about 100 fathoms of net. It weighed 4,000 nounds, and efforts were made to preserve and send it to San Francisco, but they failed.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Gum camphor scattered about mi haunts will drive them away. -To make mucilage, take equal pa

of gum tragacanth and gum arabic, w sufficient water to dissolve.

-Fruit Bread Pudding .- One cupf of bread crumbs, one pint of milk, thre eggs beaten stiff, one tablespoonful melted butter, one teaspoonful grated nutmeg, and one cupful of rais ins .- Good Housekeeping.

-Cholera infantum is caused by th initiation of teething in connection with heat, foul air and over or in proper feeding. Be careful about diet have doors and windows open, and have your babies sleep in large, well-ventilat

-A great deal more soap than necessary for cleanliness is allowed to dissolve in dish-water, to the injury silver, china and the hands; and pie find their way into the soap-drain th should be saved for the boiling suds the weekly wash.

-Banana Cream.-Mash four r bananas in a bowl and beat them w the egg beater till they are light. Whi a pint of cream till it is stiff, add it the bananas with the grated rind of a lemon and a little of the juice and su gar to sweeten. Serve very cold.

-A good wash to prevent the hair from falling out is made with one ounce powdered camphor, one quart of boiling water. When cool, pour into a bottle for use and clean the head with it, applying with a flannel or sponge once a week.

-To make oyster croquettes, scale and chop fine the oysters, adding a: equal amount of mashed potatoes. T one pound of the mixture add a lun of butter the size of an egg, a teaspoor ful of salt, half a teaspoonful of peppe. and a quarter of a teacup of cream. Mold in small cakes, dip in egg, then

-Weak carbolic acid sponged on the skin and hair, or on the clothing, is a protection against the bites of gnate and other insects. The safest plan is to keep a saturated solution of the acid. The solution can not contain more than six or seven per cent., and it may be added to water until the latter smells strongly. This may be readily and safely applied with a sponge. Horses and cattle could, perhaps, be protected in the same way .- London Lancet.

-Ginger Cream.-Make a custard of sugar, and the beaten yelks of three eggs. Stir in a double boiler until thick. Let it cool. Then add one gill of the syrup from a jar of preserved ginger, and cut up two ounces of the ginger; add three-quarters of an ounce, full weight, of gelatine melted in as little water as possible. Last of all add half a pint of cream whipped solid. Mix gently and till well blended, pour into a mold and set on ice.-Harper's Bazar.

Fish Chowder.—Cut the fish in pieces over an inch thick and two inches square, place eight good-sized slices of salt pork in the bottom of an iron pot and fry till crisp, remove the pork, The new turn of affairs encouraged leaving the fat, chop fine, put in the pot a layer of fish, a layer of split crackers and some of the chopped pork with black and red pepper and chopped onions, then another layer of fish, another of crackers and seasoning, and so on. Cover with water and stew slowly till the fish is perfectly done, remove from the pot, put in a dish and keep ous and excited was he that he spilled hot, thicken the gravy with rolled crackers or flour, boil it up once and pour over the chowder.

DITCHES AND DITCHING.

Some Good Advice for People Who Are About to Buy a Farm.

If we knew, when we made a ditch, that the job was ended, there would be more encouragement to do this nece sary work; but the ditch is no more completed than is a telegraph line, or a canal or railroad. It must be kept ir mind, looked after and repaired. The man who builds ditches and makes no map or other record of their whereabouts or sets no permanent stakes at their outlets, buries money where he nor any one of his heirs, executors or assignees will see it again. Every year our man goes the rounds of the outlets of all drains. I have just been called from my office to go and see the mare's nest that he has discovered. It is this: he has found certain drains clogged at the outlets. They are under cultivated soil, except that the twelve feet next the outlets are covered with swale grass. The ditches are clogged wherever they are covered with sods of swale grass. Here the tiles are filled with roots and mud.

"What shall I do?" asks John. I cover these tiles, the grass will clog them again."

"Well, have the ditch open so far as the grass grows for the present." Another ditch was found clogged where no grass was growing near.
"What is the cause?" "It was not covered deep enough and the water roze in the tiles and broke them. Clear it

out and cover more deeply." "See here, John; we may as well leave the ditch by those willows and elms open. The roots of those rees are sure to clog the tiles. There is no cause for fear for the tiles in the crchard, for the roots of fruit trees and vines abhor wet feet and will never steal into drain tiles out of curicsity Do not forget that the three tiles next to the outlet should be glazed and hardburned; for if they are not the frosts of winter will cause them to crumbla."

While I do not regret having spe money in ditching, I advise people at to buy farms to buy those that dr require such expensive improvem -Cor. Rural New Yorker.

Thase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

SCATONWOOD FALLS . KANSAS

A CHINESE STORY.

Two young, near-sighted fellows, Chang and Ching. Over their chopsticks idly chattering, Fell to disputing which could see the best; At last, they planned to put it to the test. Said Chang: "A marble tablet, so I hear, Is placed upon the Bo-hee temple near, With an inscription on it. Let us go

And read it (since you vaunt your opties so), Standing together at a certain place In front, where we the letters just may trace; Then he who quickest reads the inscriptio there,
The paim for keenest eyes henceforth shall

"Agreed," said Ching, "but let us try it soon: Suppose we say to-morrow afternoon."
"Nay, not so soon," said Chang; "I'm bound to

To-morrow a day's ride from Hoang-Ho And shan't be ready till the following day: At ten a. m., on Thursday, let us say."

So 'twas arranged; but Ching was wide-awake: Time by the forelock he resolved to take; And to the temple went at once, and read Upon the tables: "To the illustrous dead, The chief of mandarins, the great Goh-bang." Scarce had he gone when stealthily came

Chang,
Who read the same; but, peering closer, he
Spied in a corner, what Ching had failed to see,
The words: "This tablet is erected here By those to whom the great Goh-Bang was

So on the appointed day—both innocent As babes, of course—these honest fellows went, And took their distant station; and Ching said: "I can read, plainly, "To the illustrious dead, The chief of mandarins, the great Goh-Bang."
"And is that all that you can spell?" said Chang.
"I see what you have read, but furthermore,

In smaller letters, toward the temple door, Quite plain: 'This tablet is erected here se to whom the great Goh-Bang wa

"My sharp-eyed friend, they are not there, said Ching.
"They are," said Chang, "if I see any thing;
And clear as daylight." "Patent eyes, indeed You have!" cried Ching. "Do you think I can't

"Not at this distance as I can." Chang said, "If what you say you saw is all you read

In fine, they quarreled, and their wrath in Till Chang said: "Let, us leave it to the priest; Lo! here he comes to meet us." "It is well," Said honest Ching, "no falsehood will he tell." The good man heard their artless story through,

And said: "I think, dear sirs, there must be Blessed with such wondrous eyes as those you

There is no tablet with inscription there! There was one, it is true; 'twas moved away, And you plain tablet placed there yesterday. —W. J. Bahmer, in St. Nicholas.

MONSTROSITIES. .

Marvelous Productions of Nature and Art.

Largest of Every Thing-An Interesting and Instructive Compendium of Facts Gleaned From All Quarters.

Modera

The highest mountain range is the Himalayas, the mean elevation being estimated at 18,000 feet.

The loftiest mountain is Mount Ever est, or Guarisauker, of the Himalaya feet above the sea level.

The largest theater is the new opera

five miles southwest of Pueblo, Mex. It is 17.784 feet above the sea level, and has a crater three miles in circumference and one thousand feet deep.

The largest island in the worldwhich is also regarded as a continentmiles in length from east to west, and south. Its area is 2,294,287 square

The largest span of wire in the world is used for a telegraph in India over the river Kistuah, between Bezorah hundred feet high.

The largest ship in the world is the Great Eastern. She is 680 feet long, launched January 31, 1857.

The largest university is Oxford, in England, in the city of the same name, fifty-five miles from London. It consists of twenty-one colleges and five halls. Oxford was a seat of learning as fessor. University College claims to peats the report of a pistol sixty times. have been founded by Alfred.

The largest body of fresh water on the globe is Lake Superior-400 miles long, 160 miles at its greatest breadth and having an area of 32,000 square miles. Its mean depth is said to be 200 and its greatest depth 900 fathoms. Its of the sea.

The most extensive park is Deer Park, in the environs of Copenhagen in Denmark. The inclosure contains 4,200

acres, and is divided by a small river. The largest pleasure ground in the rate of twenty-six miles an hour. United States, and one of the largest in phia, which contains 2,745 acres.

The largest cavern is Mammoth Cave. in Edmondson County, Kentucky. It 175,000 manuscripts, 300,000 maps Cave City, and about twenty-eight miles from Bowling Green. The cave con- ings exceeds 1,300,000, contained sists of a succession of irregular cham-bers, some of which are large, situated number about 100,000. The building on different levels. Some of these are which contains these treasures is situ-

are found in its waters.

The longest tunnel in the world is that of St. Gothard, on the line of railroad between Lucerne and Milan. The summit of the tunnel is 990 feet below beneath the peak of Kastelhorn of the to the crown of the arched roof. It is a mile longer than the Mount Cenis Tunnel.

The biggest trees in the world are the grove in Tulare County, according to ing point. the measurement made by members of the State Geological Survey, was shown is probably the Jisrel Hagar, which to be 276 feet high, 106 feet in circum-2,000 to 2,500 years.

The largest inland sea is the Caspian, greatest length is 760 miles, its greatest

The largest empire in the world is that of Great Britain, comprising 8,567,bracing under its rule nearly a sixth part of the population of the world. In territorial extent the United States ranks third, containing 3,581,243 square miles, including Alaska. In population 8,352,940 square miles.

The highest monolith is the obelisk at Karuak, in Egypt. Karuak is on the east bank of the Nile, near Luxer, and occupies a part of the site of ancient Thebes. The obelisk is ascribed to Hatasu, sister of Pharaoh Thothmes III., who reigned about 1600 B. C. Its Its dimensions are as follows: Length whole length is 120 feet, and it weighs of interior, 613 feet; breadth of nave 400 tons. Its height without pedestal is 108 feet 10 inches. The height of the obelisk in Central Park, New York City, without pedestal, is 68 feet 11 inches, its weight about 169 tons.

The largest bell is the great bell of Its circumference at the bottom is thick, and its weight has been computed to be 443,772 pounds. It has never been hung, and was probably cast on the spot where it now stands. A piece of the bell is broken off. The fracture is supposed to have been occasioned by water having been thrown upon it when heated by the building

erected over it being on fire. The greatest wall in the world is the range, having an elevation of 29,002 Chinese Wall, built by the first Emperor of Tain dynasty, about 221 B. C., as The largest city in the world is Lon- a protection against Tartars. It tradon. Its population numbers 4,021,875 verses the northern boundary of China three miles long and three-quarters of a souls. New York, with a population of and is carried over the highest hills, 1,550,000, comes fifth in the list of great through the deepest valleys, across rivers and every other natural obstacle. Its length is 1,250 miles. Inhouse in Paris. It covers nearly three cluding a parapet of five feet, the total acres of ground. Its cubic mass, 4,- height of the wall is twenty feet; thick-287,000 feet. It cost 63,000,000 francs. ness at the base, twenty-five feet, and The loftiest active volcano is Popo- at the top fifteen feet. Towers or catapetl (smoking mountain), thirty- bastions occur at intervals of about one

hundred yards. The largest statue in the world is Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty. This colossal statue was given by the people of the Republic of France to the people of the Republic of the United States as is Australia. It is twenty-five hundred a monument of ancient friendship and as an expression of sympathy of France in measures 1,920 miles from north to the Centennial of American independence. It has been placed upon Bedloe's Island, in the harbor of New York, and in the face of the great cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. The Government has promised and Sectauagrum. It is more than six to maintain it in perpetuity as a lightthousand feet long, and is stretched be- house and beacon. The statute is one tween two hills, each of which is twelve hundred and fifty feet in height, and cost \$250,000.

Among the most remarkable natural echoes are that of Eagle's Nest on the 83 feet broad and 60 feet deep, being banks of Killarney, in Ireland, which 22,927 tons builder's, 18,915 gross and repeats a bugle call until it seems to be 13,344 net register. She was built at sounded from a hundred instruments. Millwall, on the Thames, and was and that on the banks of the Naba, between Bingen and Coblentz, which repeats a sound seventeen times. The most remarkable artificial echo known is that in the castle of Simonetta, about two miles from Milan. It is occasioned by the existence of two paralearly as the time of Edward the Con- lel walls of considerable length. It re-

The most remarkable whirlpool is the maelstrom off the northwest coast of Norway and southwest coast of Moskenasol, the most southerly of the Lafoden Isles. It was once supposed to be unfathomable, but the depth has been shown not to exceed twenty fathoms. surface is about 635 feet above the level | The whirlpool is navigable under ordinary circumstances, but when the wind is northwest it often attains great fury and becomes extremely dangerous. Under strong gales the maelstrom has been shown by official statistics to run at the

The largest library is the Bibliothe world, is Fairmount Park, Philadel- thique National in Paris, founded by Louis XIV. It contains 1,400,-000 volumes, 300,000 pamphlets, is near Green River, six miles from and charts and 150,000 coins and medals. The collection of engrav-

largest library in New York in respect to separate works is the Astor; about 195,000 volumes are on its shelves.

The largest desert is that of Sahara a vast region of Northern Africa, exthe surface at Andermatt and 6,600 feet | tending from the Atlantic ocean on the west to the valley of the Nile on the nineteen feet ten inches from the floor about 900 miles, its area 2,000,000 square miles. Rain falls in torrents in nine and a half miles long-a little over the Sahara at intervals of five, ten and twenty years. In summer the heat during the day is excessive, but the nights are often cold. In winter the mammoth trees of California. One of a | temperature is sometimes below freez-The most remarkable natural bridge

spans a gorge not far from the ruins of ference at base and 76 feet at a point | the Temple of Adonis, in the province twelve feet above the ground. Some of of the Lebanon in Syria. It is a flat the trees are 380 feet high and 35 feet piece of limestone rock, from ten to fifin diameter. Some of the largest that teen feet thick, perfectly arched on the have been felled indicate an age of from under side. The gorge is about 150 feet across, and the bridge is about one hundred feet from the bed of the torlying between Europe and Asia. Its rent below. The bridge is so broad and level that a good carriage road breadth 270 miles, and its area 180,000 might be made over it. This bridge is square miles. The Great Salt Lake, in surpassed in height by the natural Utah, which may be properly termed an bridge in Rockbridge County, Va., inland sea, is about 90 miles long, and abou 125 miles west of Richmond, and has a varying breadth of from 20 to 25 about two miles from the James river. miles. Its surface is 4,200 feet above It extends over Cedar Creek. The the sea, whereas the surface of the height of the arch is two hundred feet, Caspian is 84 feet below the level of the and the upper surface of the bridge is 240 feet above the stream.

The largest suspension bridge in the world is the New York and Brooklyn 658 square miles-more than a sixth Bridge. It was commenced under the part of the land of the globe, and em- direction of J. Roebling in 1870, and completed in about thirteen years.

The highest tower in the world will be the Eiffel Tower when completed. The iron tower which the engineer Eiffel proposes to erect on the banks of it ranks fourth, with its 60,000,000 of the Seine, opposite the Trocadero Palpeople. Russia ranks second, having ace, as a feature of the Paris Exposition of 1889, will, if completed, dwarf all other structures yet reared by human hands. Its height is to be nominally one thousand feet—actually about 950 feet.

The largest church in the world is the basilica of St. Peter's in Rome. and aisles, 197 3-4 feet; height of the nave, 152 feet, length of the transepts, 446 1-2 feet; diameter of the dome, including the walls, 195 feet, or nearly two feet more than that of the Pantheon; diameter of the interior, 139 icle. Moscow, at the foot of the Krennlin. | feet; height from the pavement to the base of the lantern, 405 feet; to the nearly sixty-eight feet and its height a summit of the cross outside, 448 feet. little more than twenty-one feet. In The whole of St. Paul's Cathedral in its stoutest part it is twenty-three inches | London might stand within the shell of St. Peter's, with room to spare. The towers of the Cologne Cathedral, when completed, will be the highest church towers in the world-511 feet-which is the length of the Cathedral. The breadth of this edifice is 231 feet.

The greatest fortress, from a strategical point of view, is the famous stronghold of Gibraltar, belonging to Great Britain, situated upon the most southern point of land upon the coast of Southwestern Spain. It occupies a rocky peninsula, jutting out into the sea about mile wide. One central rock rises to a height of 1439 feet above the sea level. Its northern face is almost perpendicular, while its east side is full of tremendous precipices. On the south it terminates in what is called Europe Point. The west side is less steep than the east, and between its base and the sea is a narrow, almost level span, on which the town of Gibraltar is built. The fortress is considered impregnable to military assault. The regular garrison in time of peace numbers about seven thousand men.

The greatest river of the world is the Amazon. It rises in the Peruvian Andes, about sixty miles from the Pacific Ocean, and flows, including its windings, a distance of 4,000 miles to the Atlantic, which it enters under the equator in Brazil. The average velocity of the current is three miles an hour. It is navigable for large ships 2,200 miles from its mouth. The area drained by the Amazon and its tributaries is estimated at 2,000,000 square miles. The Amazon enters the sea through an estuary about 150 miles wide. So great are the volume and impetus of the river that its fresh water is carried, unmixed, into the sea about 300 miles. If the Missouri and Lower Mississippi were considered one river, as many geographers claim they should be, it would exceed the length of the Amazon about 300 miles. The length of the Mississippi from Itaska Lake to the Gulf of Mexico is estimated at 3,160

The greatest cataract in the world is that of Niagara. The Horseshoe fall, on the Canadian side, has a perpendicular descent of 158 feet. The height of the American fall is 167 feet. The Horseshoe fall, which carries a larger volume of water than the American fall, is about 600 yards wide, and extends from the Canadian shore to Goat Island. Geologists are agreed that the cataract was once six miles nearer Lake Ontario than at present. Although Niagara is the largest cataract, it is by no means the highest. The Yosemite fall, in California, surpasses all other cataracts on the globe in height. This is formed by the Yosemite creek, which is an affluent of the Merced river. The average width of the stream in summer is about twenty feet, and its depth about two feet. From the edge of the cliff, from which the water plunges, to the bottom of the valley the vertical distance is about 2,550 feet, but the fall is not in one perpendicular sheet.

The biggest diamond in the worldif indeed it be a diamond—is the Bratraversed by navigable branches of the ated on the Rue Richelieu. Its length ganza, which forms part of the Portuguse wool.

subterranean Echo River. Blind fish is 540 feet; its breadth 130 feet. The crown jewels. It weighs one thousand eight hundred and eighty carats. However, not a little doubt exists of its being a diamond, as the Government has never allowed it to be tested. It was found in Brazil in 1741. The largest tested but the plant, the stem, the leaves, the ear uncut diamond is the Mattam, belonging to the Rajah of Mattam, in Borneo. St. Gothard group. The tunnel is east. The length from east to west is lt is of pure water, weighs 367 carats, twenty-six and one-half feet wide and about 3,000 miles, its average breadth and is of pear shape, indented at the thick end. It was found about 1700 at Landak, in Bornea. It has been the cause of a sanguinary war. Before it was cut the Kohinoor, which is one of the English crown jewels, was the largest tested diamond. It then weighed 793 carats. When in the possession of Emperor Aurengebe it was reduced by unskillful cutting to 186 carats. During the Sikh mutiny it was captured by British troops and presented to Queen Victoria. It was recut, and now weighs

106 1-16 carats.

The greatest active volcano in respect of eruptive force is probably Hecla, on the southwestern cost of Iceland, though Vesuvius, on the east side of the Bay of Naples, may be said to dispute the palm with it. Hecla rises to a height of 5,110 feet above the sea, and is surrounded by many much higher mountains. It has three peaks, and along its sides numerous craters, the seats of former eruptions. The crater of its principal peak is a little over 100 feet in depth. Since A. D. 900 forty three of its cruptions one inch square; an ordinary smut ball What we think, what we know, or what have been recorded, five of which were simultaneous, or nearly so, with those of be made up of countless miland one with those of both. Vesuvius rises 3,948 feet above the sea level. Its crater is 1,500 feet in diameter and 500 that a corn plant could scarcely escape Ruskin. feet deep. The craters of both these them. The ease with which a parasite famous volcanoes are far exceeded in spreads through a corn field is therefore dimensions by that of the "mountain explained, as well as the difficulty of of fire" of Sicily, whose crater has been estimated to be four miles in circumference and 800 feet in depth.

Cheops, one of the three pyramids form- is the opinion of the observer Kuhn, ing the Memphis group, situated on a who has studied corn smut carefully plateau about 137 feet above the level of and perseveringly for many years. Our the highest rise in the Nile. Its dimensions have been reduced by the removal of the outer portions to furnish stone for the city of Cairo. Its masonry consisted originally of 89,028,000 cubic feet, and still amounts to 82,111,000 feet. The present vertical height is 450 feet, against 479 feet originally, and the quite within possibility, no doubt, that present length of the sides is 746 feet in a dry time the spores may be raised against 764 feet originally. The total weight of the stone is estimated at lodged upon any part of the plant, and 6,316,000 tons. - San Francisco Chron-

HOME-MADE CANDY.

Five pounds of sugar will make

enough for a small evening company.

Buy XXX confectioner's sugar at a

Directions for Making an Endless Variety of Toothsome Sweets

wholesale grocer's, and do not be deluded into taking powdered sugar, as it is useless. One can make as many varieties as she chooses, and a good way is to make a "one egg quantity" of each kind as follows: Take the white from an egg and measure it. Put with it an equal number of spoonfuls of water. Stir in sugar until it can be mixed with the hand. Do not get it too stiff. Experience is the best teacher here, hen one can flatten it onto the molding board without its sticking is a good test. Vanilla is the best flavor for all but lemon and almond candies, and possibly a few others. For chocolate drops. roll the cream into balls with the fingers. Drop into melted chocolate and roll around with a fork till the balls are thickly coated. Take out with a fork-better still, a long pin-and place them on slightly buttered light brown paper, not near enough to touch each other. Orange and lemon candy: Grate the rind of one orange or one lemon for the quantity above mentioned. Mix this thoroughly into the cream. Flavor with lemon or orange juice. The best way to find out when the mass is sufficiently flavored is to taste it. Form these candies into long strips and cut in squares. A pretty combination is a layer of lemon, then one of chocolate, then one of orange. The chocolate is made by mixing grated chocolate with the cream and flavoring it with vanilla. For almond oblongs cover almonds with the cream. For almond squares chop some almonds very fine and mix with the cream; then roll into strips and cut in squares. Flavor these with either almond or vanilla, or a mixture of both. For nut squares make the cream into larger, flatter squares and place the half of an English walnut on one or each side. For fig and date creams open the fruit about two-thirds of its oblong circumference. Remove the stone of the date and fill with cream. Rollin granulated sugar to give them the usual chrystalized appearance. For the popular rose tint, which makes a pretty combination with layers of white, lemon, orange and chocolate, flavor with raspberry or strawberry juice, taking care to strain out all seeds. Pineapple juice makes a delicious flavor and gives a very delicate tint. For the pistache shade, bruise lettuce, pour hot water on it,

-"Every textile fibre used in the arts is produced in Arkansas." Such is the legend written over one of the State's exhibits at the St. Louis Exposition. Among these fibres are jute, ramie, flax, okra, silk, hemp, cotton and

strain carefully and let it stand. One's

ingenuity will suggest other varieties.

Extract of vanilla is so variable as to

degrees of strength that no definite

quantity can be given. Get a good ar-

ticle and a taste of the flavored cream

will soon determine how much. If you

NATURE OF CORN-SMUT. Disease of the Corn Plant Curable Only by Prevention.

Every farmer knows what corn smut s. and how it bursts from all parts of and the tassel. The spores are the brownish dust which forms masses upon various parts of the plant, and which are the matured form of the fleshy exresences that are first seen upon the plant. In this respect the parasite bears some resemblance to an ordinary puff ball, at first a spongy, fleshy substance, changing in time to a mass of fine dust or powder. In the corn smut this mass is oily and adherent. The spores fall upon the ground, where they remain until a corn plant appears, when they become attached to the stem and ger- be very grateful for our care. minating, send threadlike branches into the pores of the plant, where these again branch, forming a complicated, tangled mass of the threadlike mycelium that in time causes the tissues of bear the spores at their ends, the spores placed in line will measure an inch and worse. - Epictetus. 625,000,000 of them occupy a surface of spread over many acres of ground and preventing its attack once the soil is stocked with the spores. It is believed that the parasite attacks the corn plant The greatest pyramid is that of at the first joint above the root. This

own observations, however, lead to the belief that the mycelium proceeding from a germinating spore enters the roots, for we have found the balls of immature smut upon the plant at the roots and upon the aerial or brace roots. This, however, is immaterial. It is by the wind and, floating in the air, germinating there, find easy entrance through the stomata or air tubes which exist in the leaves and stem as well.

These spores seem to germinate equally well in dry or wet seasons, and some dry seasons have been marked by severe outbreaks of it. The repetition of corn crops consecutively upon the same ground favors the increase of the parasite. In our own investigations this has been found to be the case so much so that the seventh successive crop of corn was almost completely destroyed by the smut, only a very few plants escaping. This fact, and another given by Mr. Scribner, the pathologist of the department, viz., that the parasite is able to enter only the young plants, may be turned to useful account in attempts to avoid its attacks.

Remedies are unavailing. Prevention corn plant. These are not given as fellow. fully as might be in the report referred prevention, and this is recommended in B. Gough. the report. Other remedies which have been tried and found effective by the when the corn is worked every young hundred blessings. plant that is affected, and before the smut is mature and the seed spores are ripe; to select the seed from healthy plants and to steep it in the same kind of solution that is used for preparing wheat for the same purpose, viz., four ounces of sulphate of copper in a gallon of water, and to use it in such a quantity that the liquid is wholly absorbed, which is a gallon for five bushels of corn. As a small quantity of seed is used it is easy to prepare it so that the grains are made to absorb the quantity required, and if the seed is sown by machine it is dried for twenty-four hours after the treatment. We have used a similar solution made with common saltpetre at the rate of one pound to the gallon of water, and this has acted as a useful stimulant to the germination of the seed as well as a safeguard against the damage so often done by birds. The use of artificial fertilizers only for the corn crop is a means of safety from the parasite, for the reason that the chemicals used are fatal to the most effective means of spreading and encouraging them. - Henry Stewart

in N. Y. Times. -"Brethren," said a Tennesse preacher, "don't put Pontius Pilate down as a bad man. He wasn't a bad man; he was only a weak one. He himself would much rather have released our Saviour, but he couldn't resist the pressure of the Scribes and Pharisees and the howlings of the rabble. He didn't have any backbone. He wasn't bad, but he was a poor creature

in fact, there was nothing to him. Brethren, if General Andrew Jackson had been in Pontius Pilate's place that get your cream paste too stiff, thin it trial would have had a different ending."

by adding white of egg mixed with an -Correspondents writing from Caliequal quantity of water .- Detroit Trifornia often mention the habits of woodpeckers there in filling old dead trees with acorns, appearing to fancy that woodpeckers eat acorns, A correspondent of the Independent refutes this statement in part, claiming the acorns thus stored are for the worms that will be found in the nuts later on, and that "This, this alone, is to live!"-Phillips woodpeckers do not eat acorns.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-Education polishes good natures and corrects bad ores.

-Teach the young that a merry heart is not incompatible with a profession of the Christian religion, that its very spirit is praise, and more will seek its delights.

-Certain ladies of Chicago are moving to secure a better execution of the Illinois compulsory education law. It is a shame that it has so long been a dead letter on the statute book.

-We can not begin too early to teach our children the little courtesies of life, and, although it may be trying to ourselves and them at times, there will surely come a time when they will

-Afflictions sent by Providence melt the constancy of the noble-minded, but confirm the obduracy of the vile. The same furnace that hardens clay, liquefies gold; and in the strong manifestathe plant to swell and form a prominent tions of Divine power Pharaoh found bunch or tumor. These threads soon his punishment, but David his pardon.

-Show me that he who has the worse increasing from the outside inward un- principles can get the advantage over til the swelling becomes a mass of him who has the better. You will nevblackish-brown powder of a slimy con- er show it, nor any thing like it; for the sistence. These pores are rounded law of nature and of God is this: Let bodies so small that 25,000 of them the better always prevail over the

-All education begins in work. upon a corn plant will thus we believe is, in the end, of little consequence. The only thing of conse-Vesuvius, and four with those of Etna, lions, and sufficient in number to quence is what we do-and for man, woman or child the first point of educastill leave the spore so near together tion is to make them do their best .-

-Cornell University has examined the records of its athletes, and finds that athletes, kept within reasonable bounds, are not in conflict with the educational purposes of the university. Oarsmen average 70 per cent., ball players 73 per cent., and track athletes 76 per cent in scholarship for the year.

-A tender-hearted and compassionate disposition, which inclines men to pity and feel the misfortunes of others, and which is even for its own sake incapable of involving any man in ruin and misery, is of all tempers of mind the most amiable; and, though it seldom receives much honor, is worthy of the highest.

-Be not persuaded for fear of man or from a weak desire to please to forego your good resolutions, and to do what you know to be sinful and wrong. You will have to be very brave, very manly, very strong and very earnest in seeking God's help, to do all of these things; but in the very struggle you will daily grow stronger until you will despise the coward heart which would unman you to the effort. -St. Andrew's Cross.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-Fortunes are made by taking opportunities; character is made by making them.

-No man can answer for his own valor or courage till he has been in danger. - Rochefoucauld.

-Great men begin enterprises because they think them great, and fools because they think them easy.

-We judge ourselves by what we feel capable of doing, while others judge us is the only cure for this disease of the by what we have already done.—Long-

-The time has been misapplied, deto. The cutting out and burning of the voted to mere self-indulgence, to the diseased plants securing the destruction gratification of unworthy appetites, is of the spores is a self-evident means of lost, and time lost is not lived .- John

-What unthankfulness it is to forget our consolations and to look upon matwriter are to avoid planting corn after ters of grievances; to think so much corn in all cases; to pull up on sight upon two or three crosses as to forget a

> -An extravagant man, who has nothing else to recommend him but a false generosity, is often more beloved than a person of a much more finished character, who is defective in this particular .- Addison.

> -Fear, above all things else, enfeebles the vigor of man's actions, supplants decision by vacillation, and opens the road to error. When one seeks counsel of one's fears judgment ceases to obtrude advice.

> -Duty is the power which rises with us in the morning, and goes to rest with us at night. It is co-extensive with the action of our intelligence. It is the shadow which cleaves to us, go where we will, and which only leaves us when we leave the light of life.

-True felicity does not consist in cossessing the frail favors of fortune, but in knowledge and practice of wisdom. The cultivation of various manners is necessarily attended with pleasure as well as profit; the honest man fungoid growths, and manure is one of alone is happy, and it is very absurd to separate things which are in their nature so closely united as virtue and interest .- Socrates.

-Bowing, ceromonious formal compliments, stiff civilities, will never be politeness; that must be natural, unstudied, manly, noble. And what will give this, but a mind benevolent, and perpetually attentive to exert that amiable disposition in trifles towards all you converse and live with? Benevolence in greater matters takes a higher name. and is the queen of virtues .- Earl of Chatham.

-To be at work, to do things for the world, to turn the currents of the things about us at our will, to make our existence a positive element, even though it be no bigger than a grain of sand, in this great system where we live—that is a new joy of which the idle man knows no more than the mole knows of the sunshine, or the serpent of the eagle's triumphant flight into the upper air. The man who knows indeed what it is to act, to work, cries out:

Official Paper of Chase County.

Issued every Thursday.

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, specu. lations were prevalent, and, for a considerable period, the prosperity of the country was general and ap parently 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 acquie sence that, in 1856, a protective tariff was not suggested or even hinted at by any one of the three parties which presented Presidential candidates. It was not surprising, therefore, that in 1757 the duties were placed lower than they had been since 1812.

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

The fifth annual meeting of the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association will be held in Emporia, Kansas, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, November 13, 14 and 15, 1888, beginning at 2:30, on the afternoon of November 13. A meeting of the Ex-

Ex-Governor Crittenden, of Missouri; Ex-Governor Glick, of Kansas; Judge John Martin, the Hon. David Democrats will be present and address the people. Parties desiring to go should send in their names, so the committee can tell whether or not to charter a train.

SOME MORE QUERIES, BY A REPUBLICAN.

Is not our revenue raised to pay the current expenses of this government by a tax on imports, and by an internal revenue tax, and ought not our tariff laws to be so adjusted that the burdens of taxation should rest upon the luxuries instead of the necessaries

Do the tariff laws, as now formed, carry out the above theory?

Is a tariff which excludes all competition a benefit to labor when our manufacturers and jobbers sell only lightened people, the most moral and lightened people. to a home market and the laws of our country allow free immigration from foreign countries to compete with the labor of our own country?

Is not Two markets better than one? Why should we not sell in foreign markets as well as at home? Can we keep labor employed at remunerative wages when we virtually have but one market for the product of labor, and that a home market, especially when we invite the laborers from every nation in Europe to come to our country and compete with our home

But you say it is impracticable to compete in foreign markets on account of distance and cheap labor.

Is it not nearly two thousand miles nearer from New York to the entrance of the Mediteranean than it is from England to the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico? Hunt up your maps; and does England float her commerce in the Gulf of Mexico, and do we, in the Mediteranean? or have we any merchant marine to float any thing? Would not a Kansas grasshopper load our merchant mariene to the gunwalls? (comparatively speaking.)
Why not divide the trade in foreign

countries with the greatest maratime nation the world ever saw? Our emminent statesmen tell us that we have a country whose natural resources is unexcelled by any country on the face of the globe; mountains full of pure iron; inexhaustible beds of coal cropping out in every section of our broad land; vast extents of forests; abundance of water-power, the cheap-

est of all.

They also tell us that our people are the most industrious and the most ingenious, and can adapt themselves to all conditions of trade and commerce. That they are better navigators, better manufacturers, of more inventive genious than all the other nations com-

They tell us this, and they also tell us that on the account of the ingenuity of our people and the ambition to excell, that an American will do nearly double the amout of work in a day that a foreigner will, and yet they tell us that we can not compete with

other countries.
Some have said if you reduce the tariff to a reasonable extent, as would guarantee a fair interest on the money invested, and to pay the most liberal wages in the world to labor, that it would wipe out our coast trade. Is this all the trade we have? I guess it Are our tariff laws so framed as to give any encouragement that we will have anything except a coast trade? We think they are. Is this the great ambition of our great states-men to protect our coast trade? Or is the other theory correct, that our manufacturers and jobbers do not want any other market only the home

If we reduce the tariff to such an party. extent that our manufacturers will be not build up in our country what we county done any better? detract from them, and will it not keep labor more steadily employed, consideration that induced you to wish to say, that he expressed himself than now?

sources compared to ours?

merce and what has she done?

How long has it been since she took possession of the revenues of Egypt, and what did she do it for? Some one owed an Englishman a few dollars and the English government the lessons of law before me, I should became a collecting agent for the individual, and did they get their money: if they did not, did they get this organization is called a faction by the country?

At the grand rally of Democrats, to be held at Marion, on October 16th, for the last three centuries? is it to complaint about the Demo-Republicontrol the stragetic points, such as the entrance to inland seas, islands in Overmeyer and other prominent Democrats will be present and address merce? Is not her England's com-merce her all? Is she not the most powerful nation on the tace of the earth, and yet the weakest of all, if attacked in her most vulnerable point? If you destroy the English commerce, what is there left for her? Could you

not sweep her up in a dust-pan?

Does history repeat itself? What is the history of Carthage, Greece and Spain? Will we under our present legislation ever go to Mexico or Braxill to trade the products of the loom for a bag of coffee? Will we ever trade any handi-work to Cuba for a barrel of sugar? Will we ever trade the Argentine Republic the product of work-shops for their hides and wool?

lightened people, the most moral and the most prosperous on the globe? They have had an exclusive pro-

tective tariff for thousands of years and a very effective one too, and there are lots of people living to-day that can remember the time when the French and English shot the protectective features of the Chinese partly out of existence by the mouth of the

eannon. Do we want to follow in her foot

Yours, for such a tariff as will protect labor, guarantee capital and interest on investments, and give us two markets for our products instead

CHASE COUNTY PROHIBITION
PARTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to call, the Prohibition
convention, was called to order by E. Stotts, Chairman Central Committee. Convention was opened by prayer by Rev. Chase. Permanent organization was dispensed with, and J. V Evans was elected permanent Chair-man, and Mrs. Sarah B. Stotts, Secre-

The convention immediately proceeded to the nomination of officers: Wm. Jeffrey, was nominated for Probate Judge; J. V. Evans, for County Attorney; J. E. Perry, Clerk of the Court, and Miss Cloe Ice, County Superintendent.

A motion was carried that we do not nominate a candidate for Represcntative, or endorse any candidate for that place, nominated by any

party. The Diamond creek township delegation nominated W. A. Wood, for Trustee; Jos. Reynolds, for Treasurer,

and Hiram Newby, for Clerk.

Below is a speech delivered on the occasion, by J. V. Evans, upon receiving the nomination for County Attorney, which you will, Mr. Editor, please to publish in your paper, this week, and much oblige

MRS. SARAH B. STOTTS, Sec'y. [As requested by Mrs. Stotts, we publish Mr. Evans' speech, because the Courant is a newspaper, although it is Democratic in politics; but we will say that Mr. Evans is in error when he refers to Mr. Overmyer as a Union Labor man, as Mr. Overmyer

would only have the one great law to mentioned is a very responsible office work under instead of a law which one requiring a degree of judicial says you can have the exclusive privilege of selling to this country; can
We are living in what may be called a
make your own prices, and we will
keep all others out by a 47 per cent.

duties of the prosecuting attorney will
news, without comment. be in connection with violations of

tion of the tariff rates in this coun- rate habits, this was done by the worktry as much as our manufacturers do? ing of political machinery, many Is this the true solution of this probcause he was the nominee of their water, asking the nomination for State

One gentleman said he knew of bis compelled to compete for a portion of drinking habits, but thought if they the trade of Mexico, Brazil, Cuba and would elect him to office, that would

make the nomination you have. You in the letter referred to, as not want-Are we to sit quietly by and see a could see no propriety in a few disi- ing the nomination. little island in the sea, that you can pated lawyers to monopolize the judi-ride across in five hours, con-cial department of the county and trol the the commerce of the world, give tone and character to the court, when they have but little natural reprovise an attorney out of a farmer, If we are only four days' steam further off from the straits of Giblame in language as not to be able to rolter than England, could we not compete for some of the trade of the most densely populated countries on the county would not be liable to the face of the civilized globe? What suffer injury and the Judicial ermine is England doing to protect her com- not be dragged down and bedabled in alcoholic beverages.

You are aware that I make no claim

the stump speakers of the old parties, How was it with Burmah, did they and I heard one of them say the take possession of that country a few frosts of November would nip them years ago, and is not that country down never to bee seen again. He all nearly a thousand miles square, and what for? They owed an Englishman a few dollars and they took it in for the debt and no equity of redemptions to be in grejected by the builders stone being rejected by the builders. ecutive Committee will be held at 10, a.m., on Tuesday, November 13.

tion or stay of redemption?
What is England doing with our sister republic Venezuela, to-day? Is these factions, they all harmonize on can dynasty that has wrought such ruin among the middle and lower classes of society. The class of laws that our congress has given us during the last twenty years are of such a liabolical character as to meet the condemnation of every intelligent man who is not handicapped by some political or personal consideration.

These factions are composed of the live men of this generation. One of the evidences that this policy is right. is that so large a majority have endorsed it, and square their platforms by it, and it is what lawyers call a preponderance of evidence. The Union Labor and Prohibition parties only differ a little in phraseology on this basis of practical doctrine, also, the Knights of Labor have published a manifesto, and while they disclaim being a political party, yet the reforms they demand must only come same as the others, and yet there is another party endorseing these same Not long since, I listened to a speech from Overmeyer, candidate for Congress on the Democratic tick-et. He was stealing the thunder of et. He was stealing the thunder of the Union Labor party, and I was pleased and much surprised as he was showing up the wicked legislation of the Republicans in demonetizing silver by depreciating greenbacks, burn-ing some and funding some into bonds and making bonds payable in gold coin, ond hoarding away nine hun-dred millions of dollars of the peo-ple's money that ought to be in circulation. He was showing up with as muce vim as the Chicago Express has been doing for the last two years, I could not understand it until I found that he had been the prospect ive candidate for Congress on the Union Labor ticket, and the Democrats got in ahead and nominated him on their ticket; and now, as he had been cogitating a campaign speech for the labor party, and had no good material for a Democratic speech, he came down to Cottonwood Falls and perpetrated a Union Labor speech on a Democratic audience. We have said material is scarce for Democratic speeches, unless they would imitate the Republicans and resurrect the heroism of Andrew Jackson and his victory at New Orleans, yet that would be rather more stale then that would be rather more stale then the cry. of "we put down the rebellion." It's true that the cheap whisplank in the Republican platform is something pretty hard for the best of them to swallow, yet the Democrats out throw stones at them while the anti- sumptuary law is in their own creed. I will stick to the factions; they are young and growing, and sound and healthy, and their princi-ples are right and must ultimately prevail, and the great principles of moral rectitude in governmental af-fairs must and will prevail, and the prohibition of the liquor traffic be complete if ever the millenium of which the bible speaks shall be real-

30 MILES DISAPPEAR. Thirty miles of country is a big thing to disappear, but this dis tance has been dropped out be tween Kansas City and Chicago Union Labor man, as Mr. Overmyer left the Republican party six years ago, and cast his political fortune with the Democratic party, and has been one of the wheel horses in the party ever since; but if a Union Labor speech, such as Mr. Overmyer makes, satisfies Democrats, we can see no reason why other folks should complain, unless it be on the grounds that he is thereby making converts to the Democratic party from their ranks.—ED.]

GENTLEMEN:—I thank you for the distance heaven is thus figured out: The Chicago, Santa Fe & Callifornia Railway is completed between the two cities is only 458 miles, measuring from Union Depot, Kansas City, to Dearborn Station, Chicago. This is exactly thirty miles less than by any of the old lines, so you have to trayel thirty miles less, your freight has to be hauled thirty miles less, Featheredged trimming, not less than 1/2 yard, Mrs ME Deshier. That they can make more money to combine their efforts and form what is commonly called a trust and work one-half or two-thirds of the year, than to open up new markets where they of the compliment to open up new markets where they of the compliment to open up new markets where they of the compliment to open up new markets where they of the compliment to open up new markets where they of the compliment to open up new markets where they of the compliment to open up new markets where they open

EDITOR COURANT: - I notice you

We do not dispute the right or pro What effect, if any, will a low tariff have on the manufacturing interiff have on the manufacturing interison of the liquor traffic.

Two years ago we elected to this
Britain? Do they not fear a reducresponsible office, a man of intempethe dometron with volations of we do not dispute the light of priety of honest comments, either favorable or otherwise. What causes
me to speak of this is, that I noticed in the last Leader a statement which is without foundation: It is stated that a Morris county delegate asserted he had seen a letter from O. H. Drink-Senator.

I was at the convention as a delegate, during the entire proceedings, and heard what was said by the Morthe South American Republies, and straighten him up and make a man of ris county man, which was of a very we buy our sugar and coffee with him. The result was, we had to send different character from what the manufactured articles, will it not him to the lunatic asylum to be cured Leader states. As to the Leader's cripple the manufacturers and the of delerium tremuns, and now, after comments, it is as good as we should English merchant marine? Will it two years, has that same party in the expect, whatever be the merits in the

In justice to Mr. Drinkwater, I me to prevent his name being brought before the convention, if possible. W. Peck.

Premium List and Awards.

The following is the list of premiums awarded by the Chase County Agricultural Society, at the Fair, held at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, September 26. 27 and 28, 1888:

LA .- H RSES .- RCH MILLER, SUHT. THOROGHEREDS—Stallion, 4 years old and over, John L. Pratt
TROT ERS AND ROADSTERS—Stallion 4 years old and over in harness, Arthur Gray.
Stallion 1 year old and under 2, in harness, S C Harvey.
Stallion colt in halter, C Harvey.
Mare, 4 years and over, in harness. Jo Lacoss

Mare 3 years old and under 4, in harness, J

Mare 3 years old and under 4, in parness, 9 P Kuhl.

Mare colt, in halter, Johnson & Co.
Pair buggy and matched pair driving horses, speed, style and symmetry to be considered, owned by one man in Chase county, and not kept for sporting team, W L Wood.
AGBICLITURAL HORSE—Stallion, 4 years old and over, Geo Drummond,
Stallion, 2 years and under 3, C C McDowell.

ll. Stallion, colt, W L Wood. Mare, 4 year old and over, W L Wood. Mare 3 years old and andor 4, W G McCand-

less.

Mare, 1 year old and under 2, Arch Miller.

DRAUGHT H REES—Stallion, 4 years old over, weight not less than 1400 pounds, Makin Bros.

Stallion, 3 years old and under 4. weight of sire not less than 1400 pounds, and weight of sire not less than 1400 pounds, and weight of sire not less than 1,400 pounds, and weight of dam not less than 1,200 pounds, Arch Mil-

of dam not less than 1,200 pounts,
ler.

Stalliop, 2 years and under 3, weight of
sire and dam same as above, Makin Bros.
Stallion colt, weight of sire and dam, same
as above, C Morgan.

Mare. 4 years and over, weight not less
than 1,280 pounds, E Martin.

Mare. 2 years old and under 3, weight of
sire and dam not less than 1,400 and 1,200
pounds, respectively, Makin Bros.

Mare. 1 year old and under 2, weight of
sire and dam same as above, W L Wood.

CLASS B-CATTLE- ROBERT MATTI. SUPT. HEREFORDS AND ALL OTHER CLASSES THE SAME.-Bull, 3 years old and upwards, Makin

Fos. Cow, 3 years old and upwards, Makin Bros. Cow, 2 years old and under 3, Albert Berry.

Heifer calf, 1 year old and under. Albert Cow, 3 years old and over, W G McCanless.
GRADES AND CROSSES—Cow, 3 years old and over, J M Tuttle.
Heifer, one year old and under two, W. G. McCandless.

CLASS C .- SHEEP .- M . K. HARMON, SUPT.

Cotswold and all other classes the same. Ram, two years old and over, W. G. McCandless.

Ram, one year old and under two, same. Ram, lamb, same.

Ewe, two years old and over, same.

Ewe, one year old and under two, same.

Ewe, lamb, same

Ram, two years old and over, same.

Ewe, lamb, same

Ram, two years old and over, merino, same

Ewe, one year old and under two. merino, same

same.
Ewe, lamb, merino, same.
Ram, two years old and ever, southdown same. Ram, lamb, southdown, same, Ewe, two years old and over, southdown, Same. Ewe one year old and under two southdown

same, Ewe, lamb, southdown, same. CLASS D. -SWINE .- WARNER HAYDEN, SUP'T POLAND CHINA..-Boar pig, under 6 months old, C. R. Winters.

Bre-ding sow with 5 pigs under 6 months old, J. P. Kubl.

Sow, 2 year or over, same. Sow pig under six months old, same. CLASS E.-POULTRY-R H CHANDLER, SUP'T. Trio Light Brahmas, W G. McCandless.
Trio Partridge Cochins. same.
Trio Plymouth Rocks, O F Fritz.
Trio Brown Leghorns, C R Winters.
Pair Bronze Turkeys, W G McCandless.
Pair Muscovy ducks, same.
Best lot of chickens, same.

CLASS F -- MECHANICAL AND AGRICULTURAL CLAY SHAFT, SUP'T.

Two-horse wagon, H F Gillett. Sulky, same. Clothes Wringer, J H Clark. Parlor stove, H F Gillett. CLASS G-DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE-

MRS J L COCHRAN, SUP'T. Knit or crocheted bed spread, Mary J Stone Patchwork cotton quilted quilt. Mrs Win

orney. Patchwork quilt unquilied, same. Patchwork quilt, woolen quilted, Mrs Lucy Silk pincushion, Lottie Wyatt. Pincushion, miscellaneous, Jackson.
Pillow sham, embroidered, Miss Rena

Pillow sham, chain stitch, Miss Etta Mc-Rine.
Pillow sham, chain stitch, Miss Etta Mc-Cabe.
Suit lady's underwear, three pieces ma-chine work, unlaundried, Mrs A R Ice.
Lady's best made shirt, machine work,

Same
Gent's best made shirt, machine work
same Silk quilt, Ladies Relief Corps U S Grant Post No 201. Elmdale, Kansas. Sun bonnet. Miss Etta McCabe. Specimen of buttonholes on cotton, Mrs A R Ice.

R Ice.

Specimen buttonholes on woolen, Loretta Wyatte.

Display of Plain sewing, samples to consist of sewing all household making, Mrs A R Ice.

Specimen of handwork repairing, same.

Sofa pillow, Miss Lizzie Reeves.

Bracket iambrequin, Mrs A P Gandy.

Stand scarf, Mrs M E Deshler.

Afghan, Mrs T W Hardesty.

Specimen of girls' work, between the ages of ten and l4 years, Norah McCarty.

Specimen of crochet work, consisting of scarfs, sacks, hoods and mittens, Loretta Wyatte,

CLASS H --- DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE. MRS MILTON BROWN, SUP'T. Pair fancy cotton stockings, Miss Lizzie

Reeves. Chair tidy, cotton crocheted, Mrs Wm Hil-

rs E C Childs.
Featheredged trimming, not less than ard, Mrs M E Deshler.
Macrame work, Mrs L A Hemphill.
Chenille work, Mrs M E Deshler
Kensington work, Miss Maude Johnson,
Fancy apron, Mrs Mary Bettiger.
Collection of millinery, Mrs E Cooley.

Lady's trimmed hats, Miss Dora Vose. Chiid's cap or bood, same. Laundry work, Mrs Mary Rettiger. CLASS I .- SCHOOL WORK -- MISS JES-

SIE SHAFT, SUP'T. Manuscript in practical arithmetic, per sentage and its application, District No 6. Manuscript in arithmetic, through com-mon fractions, same. Manuscript in geography, western hemis-phere, same.

Map of south America, from memory,

Map of south America, from memory,
Albert Fearson.
Penmanship, one space letter, George
Maule,
Manuscript in spelling, twenty words,
District No 6.
Manuscript in language, same
Specimens of penmanship, same.
CLASS J.—FLOWERS, ART, ETC.—MRS F L

Variety, of greenhouse plants, Mrs J. W.

deWilliams, Collection of geraniums, same.
Collection of foliage plants, same.
Landscape painting, Mrs Jabin Johnson.
Portrait painting, Miss Luella P Pugh.
Oil painting on glass, satin, Mrs M A Campbell, Crayon drawing, Miss Mabel Howard. Display of Pictures, all kinds, Mrs CLASS K-PRESERVES, FRUITS, JEL-LIES, CAKES, ETC-MRS J FKIRK, S'UPT.

Best collection of canned fruit, Miss Alice Romigh. Quart plum butter, Mrs E C Childi. Loaf of yeast wheat Bread, Mrs Wm Hillert. Silver cake, Miss Louise Brace.

Silver cake, Miss Louise Brace.
Cocoanut layer cake, same.
Chocolate layer cake, same.
Rusks, Mrs Wm Hillert
2 pounds of butter, Cottouwood Falls
Creamery company,
2 pounds of cheese, Cottonwood Falls
Creamery company.
5 pounds of lard, Mrs Wm Hillert.
5 pounds of soft soap, Mrs Wm Copeland.
5 pounds of hard soap, Mrs Wm Copeland.

CLASS L-FARM AND GARDEN-H N SIMMONS, SUP'T.

Three varieties of fall apples, Wm Jeffrey.
Three varieties of winter apples, Same.
Peck of apples, G H. Præger
Half bushel of sweet potatoes, W L Wood.
Peck of tomatoes, Mrs Bookstore.
Peck of tomatoes, same.
Six heads of cabbage, same.
Six beets, A M Clark.
Six sequashes, W L B Newby.
Half bushel of white corn inear, Wm Jeffrey.

frey.
Half bushel of yellow corn in ear, J
Holsiuxer.
Collection in this class, Wm Jəffrey. CLASS M --- SWEEPSTAKES -- FRANK

ARNOLD, SUP'T ARNOLD, SUP T
ARNOLD, SUP T
Mare, any age, Arch Miller.
Mare, any age, Makin Bros.
Ball, any age, same.
Cow, any age, W G. McCandless.
Ram any age, same.
Ewe, any age, same.
Herd of cattle, not less than one bull and four cows. Albeat Berry.
Hard of sheep uot less than five, W G McCandless.

SPEED RING-W P MARTIN, SUP'T. In the pony race two ponies were entered, viz: J B Brown's "Dan Hughes" and Will shellenbarger's pony, both of Kenyon, the first two heats being won by Dan Hughes, time 52 and 53 seconds. The judges of this race were J C Farrington, W P Martin and C M Frye.

The green trot, three best in five, consisting of three starters, resulted as follows:

race were J C Farrington, W P Martin and C M Frye.

The green trot, three best in five, consisting of three starters, resulted as follows: Joe Lacoss' Maude L first, Geo W Hays' Little Taylor second and A H Wyatt's Pilot third. Time 3:30: 3:22½; 3:27.

In the half-mile-and-repeat running race Jones of Kenyon, entered Dan Hughes, Wm H shaft, Minnie Belle, and Ed Forney, Black Belle. Dan Hughes won the race; time 59 and 58 seconds.

The 2:40 race consisting of three starters resulted in Joe Wilson's Frank Becker taking first, Mrs Hinckley's Cycione second, and Dr. F Johnson's Trader third. Time 2:59, 2:54, and 2:50.

The free-for-all trot was won by Joe Wilson's Free Trader, of Marion.

DK Cartter's Hillside Prince won the three minute race. three minute race
Dr F Johnson's Trader won the free-for-

all pase.

Special attention is called to rule 12, page 13 of last year's book, which was in force this year, viz: Where there is no competition only one halt of premium will be paid. Also, the name of the person taking premium in class G. lot 39 is wanted.

F. JOHNSON, Sceretary

Supplmemental Tax List.

STATE OF KANSAS, | 88 STATE OF KANSAS, Chase County.

I. W. P. Martin, Treasurer of the county and State aforesaid, do hereby give notice that I will, oz. the fourth Monday in October, A. D. 1888, sell at public auction, at my office in the county seat of Chase county, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, so much off of the north side of each tract of land and town lot herein after described as may be necessary to pay the taxes penalties and charges thereon for the year 1887, to-wit: Sec. Twp. Range, Nw ½ of ... 15 22 7 8½ of sw ½ of ... 8 21 7 8½ of se ½ of ... 31 21 7 N ½ of ne ½ of ... 6 22 7

8 ½ of sw ¼ of ... 8 21 7
8 ½ of se ¾ of ... 31 21 7
N ½ of ne ½ of ... 6 22 7
Lot 9, block 9, Elmdale.
41, 42, Crawford's addition to Crawfordsylle.
Done at my office, in Cottonwood Falls, his 13th day of September, A. D. 1988.
W. P. MARTIN, Treasurer of Chase county, Kansas.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION

OF THE TIME OF

Holding A General Elecsion

State, District, County and Township Officers,

STATE OF KANSAS, County of Chase. Ss.

County of Chase. Ss.

The State of Kansas to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Know ye, That I, E. A. Kinne, Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas, by virtue of authority in me vested. do by this Proclamation give public notice that on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, A. D. 1888, there will be held a General Election, and the officers at that time to be chosen are as follows, to-wit:

Nine Presidential Electors.
One Governor.
One Lieutenant-Governor.
One State Auditor.
One State Auditor.
One State Auditor.
One State Attorney-General.
Oue State Superintendent of Public Instruction,
One Associate Justice of the State Superintendent.

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

One member of Congress from the 4th District.
One State Senator of the 24th District.
One Representative of the 64th District.
One Probate Judge,
One County Attorney.
One County Attorney.
One County Superintendent of Public Instruction.
One Commissioner 2nd District, being falls Township,
One Trustee, ne Treasurer, one Clerk, two Justices of the Peace and two Constables in each Township, except Diamoud Creek Township, where there snall be three Justices of the Peace and three Constables.
One Road Overseer for each road district in the county

the county
And there will also be two propositions to

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 he constitution;" or

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

And either

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

purchase, enjoyment and descent of pro-perty;" or "Against the proposition to amend section seventeen of the bill of rights of the constitu-tion of the State of Kansas, concerning the purchase, enjoyment and descent of pro-

perty."
And votes of Electors for said officers and Propositions will be received at the polls of such 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.

JOSEPH G. WATERS ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

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

THOS. H. CRISHAM ATTORNEY - AT - LAW.

Office upstairs in National Bank building COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS-

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

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

THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET

IN CLEMENTS

E. A. BIELMAN, Prop'r.

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

J. L. Kellogg, CASH **MEAT** MARKET.

Having purchased and assumed control of the meat market formerly owned by Wm. Rockwood, I am prepared to furnish all the choleest meat known to the profession, at the lowest rates

JESSE L. KELLOCG.

Notic for Publication.

Land Office at Salina, Kansas,
Sept. 26th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention tomake floal 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. H E No 23214,
of Herman Panzram, of Elmdale, Kansas,
for the nw¼ of sec 26, tp 19, 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 Ko-hler, of Clements, all
of Chase county, Kansas.

S. M. Palmer, Register. LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, &

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wm. H. HOLSINGER,

-DEALER IN-

HARDWAPE, STOVES ARD

TIPWARE, FARM MACHINERY & WIND

MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps.

PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS,

W. H. HOLSINGER.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

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

You must get your rig from the Red Front You must get your rig from the Red Front Stable,
For the prices are so that all are able;
Good teams for business a d others to visit;
With trappings and robes and styles exquisite;
Closed carriages and narrow buggles made for lovers,
Open to the sun, or fall stock covers;
Horses well trained, and know just what to do,
Either for a business trip or a Bankehoor.

Either for a business trip or a Rankaboo; And the blacks and bays and sorreis and grays, Are speedily hitched for the party that pays, jy26-tt WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY! CURED





W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Pro:

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

lin. | 2 in. | 3 in. | 5 in. | % col. | Leol \$1.00 \$1.50 \$3.00 \$3 00 \$5.50 \$10,00

Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first insertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion; double price for black letter, or for items under the head of "Local Short Stops."
No due bills for patent medicines or other goods taken on advertising; that is, we will not advertise for manufactures of goods and then pay them. In addition to the advertising, as much cash, if not more than the articles advertised are worth. for the privilege of advertiseming their goods.

TIME TABLE.

TIME TABLE	A.,	T. & S	. F. F	. R.
EAST. At.EX.	L.Pass	. E.EX.	NY.E	c. Chi.
am	a m	p m	am	a m
Cedar Gr. 9 48	8 43	10 48		
Clements. 9 57	8 52		12 04	
Elmdale10 13	9 05	11 15	12 20	12 38
Evans10 18	9 10	11 20	12 25	12 43
8trong 10 25	9 20	11 27	12 35	12 52
Ellinor 10 37	9 30	11 40	12 53	1 05
Kenvon 10 42	9 35	11 45	1 02	1 10
WRST. Cal. X.	L Pas.	Den.x	col.x	Tex.x
p m	p m	p m	a m	am
Kenyon. 5 02	3 35	4 59	3 21	3 13
Ellinor 5 10	3 42	4 54	3 28	3 18
Strong 5 22	3 54	5 02	3 40	3 30
Evans 5 82	4 04	5 11	3 58	3 38
Elmdale. 5 39	4 08	5 14	4 08	3 43
Olamante 5 57	4 95	K 97	4 99	2 58

Clements. 5 57	4 20 0	27 4	22 3 08
Cedar Gr. 6 10			33 4 08
C. K.	& W.	R. R.	
KAST.	Pass.	Frt.	Mixed.
Lost springs	. 11 128	am 4 52	pm
Burdick	11 30	D 27	
Diamond springs.	. 11 47	5 57	
Hilton	. 12 01	6 27	
Evans	. 12 20	7 08	
strong City	. 12 30	7 80	4 55pm
Cottonwood Falls.			5 05
Gladstone			5 22
Bazar			6 00
WEST.	Pass.	Frt.	Mixed.
Bazar		CAN SENS	6 10pm
Gladstone			6 50
Cottonwood Falls.			7 05
Strong City		m 8 00a	m 715
Evans		8 20	
Hitton		900	
Diamond springs.		9 30	
Burdiek		1000	
Lost springs		1085	
moscobiing		1000	

NOTICE TO DEMOCRATS. It is desirable that there stould be a Democratic Club, at every voting precinct in the county, and we urge upon Democrats to organize themselves into clubs 1mmediately, and send in the names of their officers and members, so that they may get all the capmaign literature that is received for distribution in this county.

W. E. TIMMONS, J. W. STONE, Secretary. Ch'm Co., Club,

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Subscribe for the COURANT. Mr. H. M. Bigelow goes to Chicago,

Mr. Mark Hackett has returned to

County Commissioners' proceedings

next week. Mr. J. G. Burton, of Strong City, is

in Chicago. Mrs. J. M. Kerr was down to Em-

poria, Monday. Mr. John Walruff, of Lawrence, was

in town, Tuesday.

Mr. W. W. Scott, of Emporia, was in town, yesterday.

Mr. John McCollum, of Strong City, is at Joliet. Illinois.

Mr. Roy Hackett has gone to Lawrence, to go to work there.

Mr. B. F. Wasson has moved into a part of the Brockett house.

Mrs. B. Lantry, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, Tuesday.

Mr. A. D. Simmons has moved into a part of the Brockett house.

Mrs. Clarence Murphy was quite

sick, the fore part of the week.

Mr. Bob Williums, of Strong City has gone to Emporia, to work. Miss Carrie Wood, of Elmdale, has

Mr. W. S. Romigh, who was at home last week, has gone to Lawrence.

gone to Topeka, to attend school.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. F. Davis started, yesterday, on a vitit at New York.

Mr. C. C. Eyans shipped a car load

of onions to Leadville, Col., Friday. Mr. F. Holz, of Lakin, Kearney coun-

ty, is here visiting friends and rela-Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Allen, of Elm-

dale, were down to Kansas City, last night, and a full attendance of the

Capt. Milton Brown and wife have returned from their visit at Columbus,

Mrs. G. K. Hagans, of Strong City,

has returned home, from her visit in Mr. and Mrs. John Frew, of Strong

Mr. Chas. J. Lantry, of Strong City, rrived home, last week, from Ft. Madison, Iowa.

Mr. A. S. Howard, we are pleased to state, is again able to be at his post of duty in the bank.

Mr. H. S. F. Davis and wife, of Peyton creek, were down to Emporia. Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Dan Robbins has rented a part of Mr. A. R. Palmer's farm, and will soon move out to it.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Heintz and son, Louie, arrived home, yesterday, from their visit at Erie, Pa.

Mr. D. K. Cartter returned, Sunday night, from Concordia, brining home with him his fast horse. Born, on Saturday, September 29th

1888, to Mr. and Mrs. James McNee, them. west of town, a daughter. Miss Kate Rettiger, of Strong City, who had been visiting friends in To-

peka, has returned home. Miss Lucy Drinkwater, of Cedar Point, has returned from a visit with

relatives, at Burlingame. Mr. S. F. Jones, of Kansas City, was at Strong City, last week, visiting his

daughter, Mrs. Wit Adare. Mrs. Mamie St. Claire, of Pueblo Col., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. Tracy, of Strong City.

Messrs, E. W. Brace and A. B. Watson went to Topeka, Tuesday night, to attend the G. A. R. re-union.

Mrs. Henley and Mrs. Davidson were in attendance at the W. C. T. U convention, at Wichita, last week. The Democratic County Central

Committee will meet at the COURANT office. at 1 o'clock, p. m., Saturday. Mr. A. Ferlet's new billiard hall, in

Mr. E. F. Buerle's old confectionery stand, is now running at full blast. Messrs, J. H. Mann and Wm. Hi-

note went to Topeka, Monday, to be present at the G. A. R. encampment. Be thoroughly equipped for good,

paying work, by attending Ritner's Commercial College, St. Joseph, Mo. Mr. R. K. Winters, of Illinois, who is here visiting his children, has con-

cluded to remain here for several

Misses Dora and Jennie Hayden and Mary Taylor, of Elmdale, have gone to Emporia, to attend the Normal school.

Mr. William Hillert has begun the erection of a building for his - oe shop, on Broadway, south of Sohnston Bros' offico.

Married, on Wednesday, September 26, 1888, Mr. Thomas Pennington and Miss Mary Ann Phillips, both of

Nashville, Kingman county, arrived here, last Thursday night, on a business and pleasure visit.

Animas county, Col., where he had been for some time past.

The culvert at the corner of Union and Cedar streets has been torn up and rebuilt a short distance east of the old location, on Union street.

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Burton and their daughter, Miss Jeannette, of Strong City, have returned from their about a week previous to the race, visit in California, and will locate in

Emporia. at Cedar Point, on Friday night, October 5, by Dr. J. W. Stone and Mr. J.

Patrick Stapleton, one of the solid Democrats and most influential citizens of Strong City, was in town, to-day, on business.—Osage City People, September 29.

The Elmdale Democratic Club will meet, on Saturday night, October 6, and a full attendance is desired, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

The Democratic township convention for Bazaar township will be held at the Baker school-house, October 6, at 3, p. m., for the purpose of nomina-

ting a township ticket. Mr. Samuel T. Houston, 21 miles southwest of Elmdale, will, on Monday, October 8th, sell at public sale, a lot of stock and farm implements. For details, see posters.

Miss Lee, of South Fork, will soon start on a visit at her old home in London, England. During her ab-

house at the Lee residence. The Twin City Democratic Club will meet in their hall, next Monday members is desired, as business of importance is to be transacted.

Mr. Amby Hinkle, of Magdalena, Socorro county, Col., is in town, on There was a slight frost, Friday his way home, from Neosho Falls,

Mo., arrived here, Monday, from Wi- and was loved by all who knew her. chita, where she had been visiting her son-in-law, Mr. Al. Partridge, and she church and died in the glorious prom-City, were down to Topeka, a few is now visiting her son-in-law, Mr. H. ises of our blessed Master.- Mound-P. Coe, at Elmdale.

There will be a meeting of Demo crats at Bazaar school-house, Saturday night, October 6, for the purpose of w organizing a Cleveland and Thurman Club. All persons interested in bw taxes are cordially invited to attend.

Last Monday night, Messrs. J. R. Holmes & Son, of Elmdale, shipped two car-loads of cattle to Kansas City, from Elmdale; Mr. Fred Pracht shipped one car-load, and Mr. Lou Riggs, one car-load. Mr. Holmes want with the cattle.

Mrs. R. M. Watson and children, of Ellinwood, arrived at Strong City, last week, for a two weeks' visit with friends. They are on their way to Washington Territory, where Mr. Watson is now located. Miss Cora Wagner, of Strong City, will accompany

Sunday night, there was an attempted burglary of Mr. J. G. Atkinson's residence, and on Monday night, Mr. Eldridge's house was burglarized by the breaking of window pane and then loosening the fastening and hoisting the window. At the latter place the family were waked up as soon as the entrance was made, and the burglar was frightened away.

On Tuesday the sons of Mrs. Susanna Cochran held a reunion at her home, west of town. Four of the six boys were present. They are: Fenimore P. Cochran, of Cettonwood Falls, Kansas; C. C. Cochran, of Wayne county, Ohio; Robert H. Cochran, of Toledo, and Hon. John S. Cochran, of this city. They and their two brothers were soldiers.—Martin's Ferry (W. Va.) Gazette.

Mr. H. P. Coe, of Elmdale, returned, last Friday, from Columbus. Ohio, where he had been called to the bedside of his sister, Mrs. Malvina Clap ham, who died and was buried while he was there. Her death was the first in a family of four brothers and four sisters. She was 63 years, 3 months and 28 days old at the time of her death. All of her brothers and sisters were present at her bedside before her death, which took place, on Sunday,

September 23, 1888. Last Sunday being the forty-second anniversary of the birth of Mr. H. S. Fritz, his wife arranged to give him a surprise party, Saturday night, and for that purpose a most excellent sup-

Mr. P. Hubbard and son, Ansel, of Blackshere, John R. Holmes, M. R. "Red Hot Democratic" Campaign Song Book, containing sixteen pieces of ness and pleasure visit.

Mr. Thos. L. Hinote arrived home, last Thursday, from Brookfield, Los

Animas county, Col., where he had

Central Committee is also defined at one o'clock, p. m., Saturday, October 6 Canpaign Singers especially for the coming Campaign. The price of the

and he showed his wonderful skill by lowering the horse's record, he having There will be Democratic speaking got a mark of 371 at Wichita. "Free Trader" is a bay, about sixteen hands high and weighs about 1,400 pounds, V. Sanders, and every body is invited and is one of the best bred horses in the State. Blood tells, and everyone knows that the judges did not give him a second he did not earn, and those who were there could also see those who were there could also see that he was not driven to his best speed. Mr. Willson deserves great Opposite Pratt's Music Hall, on Main praise for the way in which he has made the horse to improve, and, in our opinion, he is one of the best horse handlers in the west.

Married, on Thursday, September 20, 1888, Mr. Wm. Ratler and Miss Rosa Moody.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. E. A. Crawford, at her home in West Boro, Mo., Saturday, Septem-ber 22, 1888. Mrs. Elizabeth A. Craw-ford, aged 34 years, 9 months and 13

Mrs. Crawford nee Elizabeth A Shofe was born in Des Moines Co., Ia., where she remained until January, 1872, when, with her parents, she emigrated to Riley county, Kansas. sence Mrs S. U. Kellogg will keep On the 17th of October, 1872, she was married to Henry J. Crawford. In 1875 together with her husband they Kuhl. went to Worth county, Mo., and in the fall of 1882 they moved to Atchison county, Mo., where they resided until her death. She leaves a sorrowing husband and eight small children. father and mother, five brothers and four sisters. Her sister, Mrs. Anna night, and a very heavy one, Tuesday where he had been taking his wife, on bed side but Mrs. Crawford was buried Coutts, of this place, started for her when she arrived. Deceased was a Mrs. A. B. Freeborn, of Rich Hill, kind and effectionate mother and wife She was a member of the Baptist ridge, (Kas.) Leader.



RITNER'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. SHORT-HAND INSTITUTION, ENCLISH 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.

CAMPBELL & GILLETT, DEALER IN

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

CUTLERY, TINWERE, &c., and the finest line of COOKING & HEATING STOVES

In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated

WOOD -:- MOWER

And the best make of

Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE. Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS.

CLOSING OUT. J. S. Doolittle & Son, wishing to close out their stock of goods within per was prepared and the friends and neighbors invited to come and partake rest, will sell without any regard to

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Vulcan coal, at Pete Kuhl's. Boston brown bread, warn every Sunday morning, delivered at any part of the city, by the Chicago Bakery.

Giese & Krenz are buying old iron at 15 and 25 cts. per hundred pounds.

sep20tf Quick sales and small profits is the at Pete Kuhl's: All coal is oct5-2w strictly cash.

Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine. Cash paid for chickens and eggs, at

Wm. Hillert's shoe factory. jy19-tf Brown & Roberts have all the furniture and undertaking goods in Cotton-wood Falls, and will sell them cheap. Vulcan, or Indiana Limi anthracite coal, at Pete Kuhl's.

Brown & Roberts have the only nearse in the county. feb16-tf Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefert-igte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezialiteat. aug5-tf If you want a coal that is nice, lasts

well, is about equal to Canon City, for a great deal less money, call on Pete oct5.2m Poles, posts and wood for sale. Apply to W. H. Payton, one mile south of Bazaar P. O. sept20-4w sept20-4w

DYE WORKS. CLEANING AND REPAIR INC NEATLY DONE.

FIRST DOOR NORTH OF THE STONE CHURCH. COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS.

C. MURPHY, Prop.

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution.

per was prepared and the friends and neighbors invited to come and partake of it; which invitation was accepted, and a most enjoyable time had at the home of Mr. Fritz and his estimable wife. Mr. Fritz was made the recipipant of quite a number of handsome and useful presents.

At a recent meeting of the Democratic County Central Committee, the following-named gentlemen were appointed an Executive and Finance Committee: S. T. Slabaugh, J. R. Blackshere, John R. Holmes, M. R. Committee: S. T. Slabaugh, J. R. Rel Hot Democratic Campaign Song and W. P. Martin, with instructions to meet at the Courant of the decimal committee of the county of colock, p. m., Saturday, October 6 when every member of the County Central Committee is also expected to be present, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

"Free Trader," the winner of the free-for-all trot, at the fair, last week, is owned by Mr. W. H. Sellers, of plants of the campaign of 1888.

Here is an opportunity to place in only had charge of the horse for all the showed his wonderful skill by and has showed his wonderful skill by a capital state of the process of the horse for all the showed his wonderful skill by a capital state of the process of the horse for all the showed his wonderful skill by a capital state of the horse for all the showed his wonderful skill by a capital state of the horse of any special state of the horse of any special state of the state of the capital state of the state of the capital state of the sta

of the election of representatives in the legislature.
SEC. 3. This resolution shall take effect
and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.
Approved Fe ruary 28, 1887.
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a
true and correct copy of the original enrolled
resolution now on file in my office, and that
the same took effect by publication in the
statute book, June 20, 1887.
E. B. ALLEN, Secretary of State.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6.

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

Be it resolved by the legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of all the members elected to each branch concurring therein:

SECTION I. The following proposition to amend section seventeen of the bill of rights of the constitution of the State of Kansas shall be submitted to the electors of the State for their approval or rejection at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, A. D. 1888: That section seventeen of the bill of the rights of the constitution of the State of Kansas be so amended that it shall read as follows: Section 17.

No distinction shall ever be made between citizens of the State of Kansas and the citizens of other states and Territories of the United States in reference to the purchase, emjoyment or descent of property The right of aliens in reference to the purchase, enjoyment or descent of property may be regulated by law.

SEC. 2. The following shall be the method of submitting said proposition to the electors: The ballots shall have writien or prunted, or partly written and partly printed thereon, "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 State of Kansas, concerning the purchase, enjoyment and descent of property." Said ballots shall be received, and said vote shall be taken, counted, canvassed, and return thereof made, in the same manner in all respects as is provided by law in cases of from and after its publication in the statute book.

Approved March 4, 1887.

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

E. B. ALLEN, Secretary of State

JOHN B. SHIPMAN MONEYTOLOAN

a any amount, from \$500.00 and upwards, at owrates of interest, on improved farm lands, all and see him at J. W. McWilliam's Land Office in the Bank building.
COTTONWOOD FALLS. KANSAS.
If you want money ap23-if

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. revertising Bureau (io Sprince St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW 1918.

PHYSICIANS

J. W. STONE. T. M. ZANE STONE & ZANE. Physicians and Surgeons.

Office in Central Drug Store. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

A. M. CONAWAY.

PHYSICIAN and SULGION,

Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. jyll-ff DR. R. M. WILSON.

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

CHRONIC DISEASES.

with the exception of Rheumatism. He will pay a forfeit of \$50 for any failure to care what he undertakes; he also treats FEMALE DISEASES of all kinds. 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 Co.,nty, Kansas, until the last vote is cast in November, 1888.

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

FOR TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE. We are anthorized to announce R. E. Malonger as a candidate for re-election to the of the of the decof Township Trustee for Falls township subject to the decision of the Democratical control of the Democratical Control of the Democratical Control of the Control of the Democratical Control of the Democratical Control of the Democratical Control of the Control of th

NEW DRUGS.



THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON.

ELMDALE, KANSAS THAS ACAIN PUT IN ANTENTIRELY

DRUGS AND MEDICINES HIS OLD STAND.

New and Complete Stock

WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM.

SPECIAL ATTENTION'S GIVEN

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency RAILROAD AND SYNDICATE LANDS. A TILL BUY OR SELL WILD

V LANDS OR IMPROVED FAR MONEY -:
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS
AD27-1yr

AUMINISTRATOR'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, decessed, by the Honorable, the Probate Court of the county and State aforesaid, dated the 24, day of August, A. D. 183s. 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.

Administrator of the estate of John McDowell, deceased.

Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Sept. 17, 1888, sept20-iw

MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder,

Reasonable charges, and good work gusteed. Shop, at his home, northwest cornfriend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Ransas.

PUBLIC SALE.

I will sell at public sale at Matfield Green, Chase county, Kansas, on MONDAY, OCT. 15TH, 1888.

Commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., sharp, the following property to-wit:
Eighteen head of horses, consisting
of 2 large brood mares; 1 medium
sized brood mare, all in foal by a thorsized brood mare, all in foal by a thorough bred horse; 2 saddle horse; 2 half breed Clydesdale colts. 2 and 3 years old; 5 half-breed Cleveland bays 2yr's old, and out of Drake's imp't'd horse; 4 yearling colts out of same horse, and 3 sucking colts out of the same horse. Twenty head of high horse, and 3 sucking colts out of the same horse. Twenty head of high grade cows and calves; 1 thoro-bred Durham bull, 3yr old; 14 yearling steers. One champion mowing machine; 1 brown corn planter and Heyworth check-rower; 1 new two-hole corn sheller; 12-horse buggy; 1 coal

TERMS .- Ten months' time will be given on all sums over \$10 with 10 per cent. interest from date. Five per cent. off for cash. Good bankable paper required. The steers will be sold for cash.

WM. DUNLAP, T. L. MCWHORTER.

RENOUNCING HARRISON.

Independent Irishmen Who Supported Blaine in 1884 Revolt.

The news which excited great interest at Democratic headquarters in New York was the action of about one thousand Irish-Americans who were ardent supporters of Mr. Blaine in 1884, but who have now come out for Cleveland and Thurman. The following resolutions adopted by them and sent to Democratic headquarters by the president, Edward J. Rowe, explain the causes of their change of views:

Resolved. That as Protectionists, believing that the full measure of real protection to the working-men the greatest good to all the people can be best secured under a lower and more equal system of custom house taxa-tion, do most heartily indorse the plan of tariff referm contained in the Mills bill.

2. That trusts and monopolies tostered and encouraged by unjust State and National laws, imposing unequal tariff taxes and laying tribute to the consumers of the products controlled by them, have our most emphatic condemnation; and we demand that such laws shall be so re-vised as to make such iniquitous combinations

3. That the retaliation message of President Cleveland to Congress proved him a statesman of the highest order; an American capable of sustaining his country's honor in any emer-gency, and deserving the respect and support fevery patriotic citizen of the republic.

of every patriotic citizen of the republic.

This much of justice we all the more cheerfully accord the President because of our steadfast opposition to his election in 1884, in the belief that his opponent in the campaign would more earnestly sustain the National honor that has now been so splendidly vindicated and maintained by the Pres dent himcated and maintained by the Pres.dent him-

4. That Allen G. Thurman, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, who, after a life-time devoted to the unselfish service of his State and country, stands to-day, without blame or reproach, the peer of the purest and greatest, is well worthy of any honor that a patriotic people can confer upon him.

5. That believing these things, indorsing the

platform adopted by the Democratic conven-tion at St. Louis, and with full faith in the ability, integrity and patriotism of the Demo-cratic candidate for President, we as independent citizens, free from partisan prejudice, pledge to those candidates our most ardent support in this campaign.

support in this campaign.

6. That the Republican party and its Presidential candidates can not in the short period of our political campaign, and for partisan effect alone, atone for the repeated utterances of Benjamin Harrison, hostile to and belittling American working-men of Irish birth, which utterances are the result of heredity and legitimate manifestation of his descent forms are mate manifestation of his descent from an ancestry of Cromwellian fellowship and association of which he and his followers boast. We denounce that candidate and those utterances from the narrowest bigotry and prejudice, and call on those who cherish a liberal American spirit to assist in his overwhelming defeat.

BLAINE ON WAGES.

Convincing Evidence That the Republican Claims About Wages Is a Fraud.

Extract from Report of James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, in the "Cotton Goods Trade of the World," dated Department of State, Washington, June 26, 1881, pages 98 and 99. Owing to the different arrangements of the English and American tables of wages, it is dif-Soult to give comparative analysis thereof, which would show at a glance the difference in the wages of the operatives of both countries.

The wages of spinners and weavers in Lan-cashire and in Massachusetts, according to the foregoing statements, were as follows per week: Spinners, English, \$7.20 to \$8.40 (masterspinners running as high as \$12); American, \$7.07 to \$10.30.

Weavers: English, \$3.85 to \$8.64, subject,

at the date on which these rates were given, to a reduction of 10 per cent.; American, \$4.82

The average wages of employes in the Massachusetts mills is as follows, according to the official returns: Men, 88.30; women, 85.62; make children, 83.11; female, \$3.08. According to Consul Shaw's report the average wages of the men employed in the Lancashire mills on the first of Lanuary, 1850 was about \$8.00 per week first of January, 1880, was about \$8.00 per week, subject to a reduction of 10 per cent.; women from \$3.40 to \$4.30, subject to a reduction of 10

The hours of labor in the Lancashire mills are fifty-six; in the Massachusetts sixty per The hours of labor in the mills in the other New England States, where the wages are generally less than in Massachusetts, are usually sixty-six and sixty-nine per week. Undoubtedly the inequalities in the wages of English and American operatives are more than equalized by the greater efficiency of the latter and their longer hours of labor. If this should prove to be a fact in practice, as it seems to be proven from official statistics, it would be a very important element in the establishment of our ability to compete with England for our share of the cotton-goods trade of the

In the two prime factors which may be said to form the basis of the cotton manufactur-ing industry, namely, raw material and labor, we hold the advantage over England in the first, and stand upon an equality with her in the

Hav ng the raw material at our doors, it follows that we should be able to convert it into manufactures, all things being equal, with more economy and facility than can be done by England, which imports cotton and then manufactures it in her mills, the expense of handling, transportation and commission must be an important item in this regard, as com-pared with our turning in the Aber from the cotton fields to our mills and shipping it in the advanced form of manufactured goods. Add to this the secondary fact that it costs us no more to handle and manufacture the same than it costs in England, and we stand on an oted equality, thus far, in the race of

competition.
(Signed) JAMES G. BLAINE.

THE RELIGIOUS REVOLT. A Republican Minister of Great Influence

Rev. John Wilson, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati, one of the most popular divines in Ohio, and hitherto a strong adherent of the Republican party, has an-

nounced his purpose to vote for Cleveland. While in Pittsburgh he said to a representative of the Daily Post, of that city: The thing that is causing me most concern

outside of my church is the election of Grover Cleveland. I sincerely hope he will be continued as the occupant of the White House, and I am pretty well satisfied that he will be. I base my confidence and faith in the good sense base my confidence and faith in the good sense and good judgment of the thinking people. I do not see how they will make the mistake of putting in power the party of high protection. It is only a question of a man's stting down and with an unbiased mind considering the question. If he does, he is sure to be a Democrat this year.

The question on tariff reform appeals to the intelligence and reason, and it is just as plain as day. It is a great mistake to advocate the policy which would shut off all our trade relations with the balance of the world. That is

as day. It is a great mistake to advocate the policy which would shut off all our trade relations with the balance of the world. That is not protection in the true spirit, and it is as unlike the protection that Hamilton and Calhoun advocated as night is like day. Our forefathers saw the necessity of giving our manufacturers a boom, and they put a tarriff on imports which averaged something like 7 per cent. This was sufficient when our industries were indeed in their infancy. Now, why, when these infant industries have grown to giant monopolies, grasping and squeezing the very existence out of all that are compolled to deal with them, why must these overgrown children be protected by a tariff of half a hundred per cent?

The fact is, mechanolicy is manifestly in the interest of the great monopolies and against every body else, and the Republicans have at least come out beddy as the friends of these selected as a segment the masses of the people.

The free-whisky plank of the Republican platform does not admit of argument. There are but two sides, the moral and the immoral. The proposition to let whisky go untaxed is such an insult to intelligence and morality that I don't care to speak of it. The Republican party has so far fallen from what it once was that I can

so far fallen from what it once was that I can scarcely realize that I once was a strong and conscientious Republican.

I have always been a Republican, but this year I shall vote for Cleveland. Harrison is a good man personally, although his political mistakes seem fatal. As to Cleveland, he has proven himself a model President. He is a man of noble and parriotic impulses and right motives. In my opinion his judgment in every thing he has done has been above honest criticism. I feel confident he will be re-elected.

CARNEGIE'S FORTUNE.

How the Pittsburgh Iron-Maker Acquired

Mr. Blaine's closing speech in the Maine campaign was devoted in part to a defense of Andrew Carnegie and the wealth he has accumulated in the steel-rail business. He seemed to conhad paid out \$35,000,000 in wages to wise might have "flowed bounteously out of the country." Mr. Carnegie was doubtless very considerate in recan hardly be called a justification. How much did he pay out to himself in the same time? Mr. Blaine does not tell us, and yet this is a vital point. He rate. He himself pocketed the enormous profits that an excessive tariff made possible.

Mr. Blaine himself gives us some idea of what these profits are. He says that under protection steel rails have fallen in price to nearly \$28. True, steel rails can be made in this country at a fair profit at that figure, but does he not know that steel rails rarely sell for so low as \$28 a ton? Does he not know that last year the average price was \$37 a ton? Does he not know that the manufacturers have combined behind an excessive tariff and pushed the price up to an extortionate figure, pocketing yearly the proceeds and

sharing with labor not a penny of it all? And if steel rails have so fallen in price, of what necessity is a tariff that prevents foreign rails from being laid down in this country for less than \$39 a ton? We are told by the Republicans that a reduction from \$17 to \$11 a ton in the tariff on rails as proposed by the Democrats would ruin our steel industries. But even this proposed duty of \$11 a ton would prevent the importation and sale of foreign rails in the United States at much less than \$32 a ton. And yet Mr. Blaine says we can make rails for \$28 a ton. He not only here exposes the unscrupulous character of the opposition to this reduction, but he as well explains just how Andrew Carnegie has made his fortune, under the hospitality of which Mr. Blaine took observations regarding the condition of English working-men and wages. - Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

A TIMELY WARNING.

Au Influential Farm Journal on "Pro-

In science and philosophy we reason from cause to effect, but a certain Republicans had the advantage of his school of modern politicians reason from effect to cause. Namely: Effect, a quarter of a century of marvelous growth and development. Cause, the tariff, because it is true beyond question that the marvelous growth and the development and the tariff were coexistent. Effect, the cheapest steel and iron the world ever knew; steel is being manufactured cheaper than iron ever was. Cause, the tariff, because the cheap iron and steel and tariff are coexistent. Effect, more miles of railroad building in the last twenty-five years than in all previous history. Cause, the tariff, because the excessive building of railroads and the tariff were coexistent. Effect, ten-story buildings. Cause, the tariff, because under a low tariff tenstory buildings were unknown. Effect, silos. Cause, a very high tariff, for we never had silos under other than a very high tariff. Effect, twenty-five pounds of butter from a single cow in one week. Cause, the tariff, because we never got so much butter from a single cow in the time named until after the adoption of our present tariff system. But we might go on ad infinitum.

This style of reasoning is now very fashionable, will become a veritable rage during the late summer and early fall. Many will catch it, but in most instances the attacks will be harmless. Those who take it hard will be ashamed of it after election. We want to warn our readers against such reasoning as we warn them against all other frauds.-Farm, Stock and Home.

Stamped a Falsehood.

The following communication has been received by Mr. James Whiteley, of Philadelphia:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Sept. 13. 1888.

JAMES WHITELEY, ESQ.: Dear Sir—Your letter of the 8th instant has just been presented to my attention, and it affords the first intima-tion I have had that, in an article published in the North American Review, I am charged with the declaration that "I believe in free trade as I believe in the Protestant religion." In answer to your inquiry as to the truth of this allegation, I have to say that I never made use of that expression, or one any thing like it. The statement you quote is a pure unadulterated fabrication. While it would be in vain to attempt to crush or refute every false statement coined or forged to serve the purpose of ment coined or forged to serve the purpose of misrepresentation in the heat of a political canvass, the friendly spirit of your inquiry has led me to make this emphatic denial.

-All taxation falls upon the labor ing man as its ultimate place of rest, just as our houses rest upon the earth eneath them. Whatever is expended for any purpose, public or private, la-bor must replace.—Philadelphia Record. possible by a tariff duty that helps to Rockester (N. Y.) Union

THE MAINE ELECTION.

True Inwardness of What Mr. Blaine Called "Almost a Revolution."

The complete returns from Maine are now at hand, and an analysis of them will show how much ground there was for Mr. Blaine's claim that the result was "almost a political revolution." We give the figures side by side with those of the September election in 1884:

GOVERNOR. 1888. GOVERNOR. 1884. Burleigh (Rep.).. 79,663 Robie (Rep.)... 78,912 Putnam (Dem.).. 61 103 Redman (Dem.). 59,061 Cushing (Pro.)... 2,971 Eusts (Pro.)... 1,190 Simmons (Lab.) 979 Eaton (Gr'back). 3,234

These figures tell the story so plainly that it is scarcely necessary to comment upon them. The reader will sider both a glorious exemplification of search them in vain for any evidence the workings of a high tariff because of Mr. Blaine's "revolution," or for in the past seven years Mr. Carnegie any evidence of his other assertion that "many Democrats turned against American working-men, which other- the Mills bill." If there were such conversions, there must have been a large Republican defection to offset them. Instead of being "stampeded" membering his employes, but still it by the free-trade cry, the Democrats have more than held their own. They have increased their total vote of four while the Republicans have increased paid to his help the market rate of theirs less than 1 per cent. Whatever the man not poor, whose annual in wages and no more than the market this may be evidence of, it is not a come is consumed in his annual sup-

give the members of the Trust the one condition essential to their successnamely, control of the home market. Here is a list of some of the tariff-fostered Trusts. with the rate of protection they enjoy, and also the labor cost in each \$100 of product:

Per cent. Tin Trust...
General Iron Trust...
Bessemer-Steel Trust.
Soap Trust
Linseed-Oil Trust
Envelope Trust.
Cordage Trust...
Cordage Trust...
Crockery Trust.
General Steel Trust.
Plow-Steel Trust.
Nail Trust.
Copper Trust.
Lead Trust.
Lead Trust
Glass Trust.
Rubber-Shoe Trust. oe Trust.

Which view of Trusts do the people share - Mr. Blaine's or President Cleveland's?-N. Y. World.

The Tariff Extortion. These tariff taxes carry with them other incidents, which greatly increase their burden. They fall most heavily upon men of small incomes, the proceeds of whose labor and industry are consumed to support themselves and their families. Every man who has obtained a situation of comfort and years ago by more than 3 per cent., prosperity can in some way stand them. But take the poor man-take

MR. HARRISON'S DANGEROUS TRIP.



The Unfortunate Republican Candidate, in His Great Attempt to Ride the Wild Ass of the Desert.

sign that the Democratic party is weaker than it was before the tariffreform issue was raised.

The significance of this result is very great when we consider the peculiar advantages which Maine presented as a field for Republican gains this year. On the fishery issue and the question of free lumber alone, there was reason for thinking that inroads might be made upon the Democratic strength. Mr. Blaine evidently thought so, for he made those questions very prominent in his speeches, all of which and to the dangers of free trade. The trade abroad.

before the National campaign had fair- den. ly begun, and before there had been any thing which could be called an adequate presentation of the Democratic side of the tariff question. The speakers into Maine to answer Mr. Blaine's arguments. Almost the only outside Democratic orator who went there was Colonel Fellows, and we have never heard him spoken of as a persuasive orator upon economic questions. In addition to Mr. Blaine's personal leadership, the Republicans had the aid of one of the most thoroughly organized political machines in the country, and the skill in the workpractice. Yet, with all these ad-State by as large a majority as they had four years ago, though the total vote now is over 2,000 larger now than it was then. They have failed, not only to draw away any of the Democratic strength, but have failed to secure more than half of their share of the increased vote .- N. Y. Post.

CONTRASTING VIEWS.

Which Do the People Share-Mr. Blaine's or President Cleveland's?

Mr. Blaine, in his written and re vised view of trusts, said that "there is not one among them all that derives its being, owes its organization or came up under the patronage of the National Government." The Repubhave no place in a National campaign," and did not recant his former opinion that "they are largely private

President Cleveland in his letter thus states the Democratic position: We believe that these Trusts are the natura offspring of a market artificially restricted; that an inordinately high tariff, besides furnishing the temptation for their existence, enlarges the limit within which they may operate against the people, and thus increases the extent of their power for wrong-doing. With an unalterable hatred of all such schemes, we count the checking of their baleful operations nong the good results promised by revenue

The following figures show that Mr. land right upon this question. A Trust

port-and he pays a most disproportionate amount from his earnings or income for the taxes levied upon the country. It is not for myself that I speak to-day to you, yeomanry and citizens of Columbia, it is for you and because I have cherished from my childhood and still cherish the thought that America is to be the home of its people and not a State in which the wealthy are prosperous at the expense of toiling millions. * * These taxes, when laid on imports in the manner in which they were laid in the were confined almost entirely to them | Congressional carnival of manufacturers which framed our present tariff, cause a misapplication of industry personal efforts in their campaign, he that charges on the consumer what bringing to the work all the prestige neither the Government is able to colof his first appearance after a Eu- lect as taxes nor the manufacturer to ropean tour, where he had observed appropriate as profits. They lessen personally the baleful effects of free the productive power of human labor as if God had cursed it with ungenial Furthermore, the election was held climate or sterile soil.—Samuel J. Ti.

Faith in the People.

If misrepresentation of our purposes and motives are to gain credence and National Democratic Committee sent no defeat our present effort in this direction, there seems to be no reason why every endeavor in the future to accomplish revenue reform should not be likewise attacked and with like result. And yet no thoughtful man can fail to see in the continuance of the present burdens of the people and the abstraction by the Government of the currency of the country inevitable distress and disaster. All danger will be averted by timely action. The difficulty of aping of it which comes only with long plying the remedy will never be less and the blame should not be laid at vantages, they have failed to carry the the door of the Democratic party if it is applied too late. With firm faith in the intelligence and patriotism of our countrymen, and relying upon the conviction that misrepresentation will not influence them, prejudice will not cloud their understanding, and that menace will not intimidate them, let us urge the people's interest and public duty for the vindication of our attempt to inaugurate a righteous and beneficent reform. - President Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

Practical Political Work.

An accurate poll list is the most effective factor in a contested election. In a town near by the Democratic club lican leader also declared that "Trusts has ordered and is making such an robs you and gives the money to other one. On a route within the election district, in which are forty-two voters, there were found and placed on the poll list, four years ago, five more Republicans than Democrats. This year, on the same route, are found twentytwo Democrats and fifteen Republicans, who authorize their names put in such columns. The other five voters are Germans. Four of them said they voted for Blaine, but should now vote for Cleveland. The other said he was not quite certain, but thought he should also vote for Cleveland. The result is that while Blaine Blaine is wrong and President Cleve- got twenty-three votes to Cleveland's eighteen, four years ago, Cleve certainly "derives its being, owes its land will now get twenty-six to Har organization and comes up under the rison's sixteen - which will make a patronage of the National Govern-change against Harrison of fifteer

HARRISON'S LETTER.

A Weak Appeal to the Prejudice of the

Accepting a painful situation, General Harrison has made an out-andout appeal to the prejudices of the products is the best gauge by which American people. In supporting that to regulate international trade. - James exhortation he would still have the in- A. Garfield. telligent electors believe he possesses a conscience and is guided by it. The shifts by which the uneasiness of treme rates imposed during the war, this monitor is allayed may be pointed if less will raise the necessary revenue. to as the chief matter of interest in the -Senator Justin Morrill, 1870. Republican letter of acceptance.

General Harrison, while saying that "protection is assailed as unconstitutional in the law and vicious in principle," knows that protection is unconstitutional.

He knows, when he says the Democrats "would put taxation on a purely revenue basis," that their aspiration is righteous.

He does not "stop to refute the theory" that the consumer pays the tax, whether it be called a duty or an excise. He knows he can not refute that theory or that fact.

He knows Democrats are proud to assert that the consumer pays the tax. To spend time fastening so much common sense on them is, politically, a poor use of his eloquence.

General Harrison knows that "an increased offering of foreign goods in our markets" carries with it an increased offering of our goods in foreign tions .- Secretary Chas. A. Folger, markets. Elsewise, Europe would give us her goods. He knows less work and lower wages could not come from such an exchange, but rather more work and

General Harrison knows the surplus is \$180,000,000, and avoids making a of duties upon certain manufacturers, figure. He knows it could not be spent in buying bonds, as he advises, without bulling bonds to 200 or more.

He knows the free whisky plank of the Chicago platform is immoral, and Arthur, 1882. he declares the taxes can be so magnified that the present whisky excise may be retained. He knows the surplus is not "needlessly hoarded" by the Secretary, and he knows, better than most people, that the \$60,000,-000 can not be safely withdrawn from deposit in the circulation of the coun-

He knows that the high tariff increases the importation of foreign labor. He admits that free trade would give the foreign laborer no inducement to come. This admission alone ought to be fatal to his canvass for the Pres-

He knows he wants Chinese immigration, and he does not deny it. His necessary recantation on this subject takes the characteristic form of equivocation. "The objections to Chinese are now so generally accepted and dis-tinctively conclusive" that if General Harrison were elected he would exe-

cute the law. He knows too many pensions have been granted by Congress, and that battle-scarred veterans are to-day humiliated in seeing equal payments made to non-combatants. He will not stop "to discuss particular proposi-

tions." with the civil service than Cleveland read in an Indianapolis newspaper has done, and makes no promise, except to "advance the reform." He work can have it at high wages under "knows the practical difficulties," and a protective system. - N. Y. World. says so. This is perhaps his only

These remarks, the Herald believes, feature. What General Harrison held statements "consist" better.-Indianback has become most conspicuous. It apolis Sentinel. may be fairly said that the author, disprizing his chance of election, has ed at our custom houses for duties held fast to his right to say his daily upon imported articles and paid into

Yet General Harrison's conscience is Chicago Herald.

Plain Facts for Plain Men.

land's Letter of Acceptance. A so-called "protective" duty is a tax levied upon one man for the benefit of another.

When you buy a coat you pay a heavy tax for the benefit of somebody else, and without any benefit to yourself in return. Why should you have to pay such a tax?

When you build a house or a fence you pay a tax of \$2 on every thousand feet of lumber in it for the benefit of a ring of rich lumber kings, and get no benefit in return. Why should you be taxed for their benefit?

On all the salt you use you must pay a tax of from 8 to 12 cents a hundred weight to the Onond agasalt monopoly. Why should that monopoly have the privilege of taxing you?

And so it goes throughout the whole one-fifth to four-fifths of all the money you pay for necessaries is paid as a bonus to somebody else. The "protective" tariff does not protect you; it men to whom you owe no money at all.

Why should you vote in favor of a party which declares that it will never permit any of the "protective" duties to be removed or even reduced and deliberately proposes to make some of them still higher if it can get the power to do so by carrying this year's elections?-N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

-The San Francisco Report, heretofore a Republican paper, has come out vigorously for Cleveland and Thurman and tariff reduction. It says "Cleveland should receive the solid vote of the Pacific coast as a man upon whom we can rely." The Republic ans upon the Pacific slope as well as in the East are deserting by thousands from the Republican party, in the words of Blaine showing a perfect did, yet he has signed 595 more than "revolution" for Democracy.

ONLY FOR REPUBLICANS.

What Some of Their Former Leaders

I hold that a properly adjusted competition between home and foreign

It is the mistake of friends of a sound tariff to insist upon the ex-

A total abolition of excise taxes would almost inevitably prove a serious, if not an insurmountable obstacle to a thorough revision of the tariff and considerable reduction of the import duties .- President Chester A. Arthur.

Early in its deliberations the commission became convinced that a substantial reduction of the tariff duties is demanded, not by a mere indiscriminate popular clamor, but by the best conservative opinion of the country .-Republican Tariff Commission, 1883.

Propositions have recently been made to abolish the whole system of internal revenue, but neither public sentiment or political action indicates a desire on the part of tax-paying citizens to strike out this class of taxes. * * * The Secretary earnestly recommends a careful revision of the tariff with a view to substantial reduc-1882.

I recommend an enlargement of the free list so as to include within it the numerous articles which yield inconsiderable revenue, a simplification of the complex and inconsistent schedule particularly those of cotton, iron and steel, and a substantial reduction of the duties upon these articles, and upon sugar, molasses, silk, wool and woolen goods .- President Chester A.

I am a believer in the general idea of protecting their industries; but I assure them (the manufacturers) that if the present high rates of duty unexampled in our country and higher by nearly fifty per cent. than they were in 1861 are maintained, * * * after we have repealed the very internal taxes that give rise to them, we shall have a feeling of dissatisfaction among other interests in the country that will overthrow the whole system .- Senator John Sherman.

POLITICAL NOTES.

-It will be a red letter-day in the Senate when, in recognition of unsurpassed and unsurpassable virtue, Hoar shall be translated in a fiery chariot to pass an eternity in congenial companionship with Mr. Pecksniff .- Chicago Times.

-Our people ask relief from the undue and unnecessary burden of tariff taxation now resting upon them. They are offered-free tobacco and free whisky. They ask for bread and they are given a stone.—President Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

-T. V. Powderly asserts that there are fully one million idle workmen in He knows he can not do any better the United States to-day. And yet we that 'every man who really wants

-The Republican organs have really able and statesmanlike deliver- been telling us that the Mills bill was free trade. Now comes Ben Harrison and tells us that it is "only a step" traverse the whole letter. The candi- that direction. The organs and the date's mental reservation is the salient candidate should try to make their

---Every million of dollars collectthe public treasury represent many millions more, which, though never poor sort of conscience, after all .- | reaching the National Treasury, are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from our tariff laws .- President Cleve-

> -Still they come! Judge J. D. Pratt, president of the Commercial National Bank of Waterloo, Ia., and Hon. Lord Alford, one of the most prominent attorneys in Iowa, and an ex-Speaker of the Republican House of Representatives, have announced themselves for Cleveland. Judge Pratt says he can not longer support the Republican party because of its position on the tariff question. Mr. Alford differs with his party on the tariff question and the free-whisky plank and will vote for Cleveland.

Those Pension Vetoes.

The following table, compiled from the Government records, shows the number of private pension bills passed list of the necessaries of life. From by each Congress since 1868, and the

1	number vetoed by Mr. Clev	reland	:
1	GRANT'S TERM.	Passed.	Vetoe
	Forty-first Congress, 1869-71	84	
	Forty-second Congress, 1871-73	174	
	Forty-third Congress, 1873-75	186	
	Forty-fourth Congress, 1875-77	100	
	Total under Grant		
	HAYES' TERM.	544	
	Forty-fifth Congress, 1877-79	238	
	Forty-sixth Congress, 1879-81	97	
	congress, total	_	200
	Total under Hayes	335	
	ARTHUR'S TERM.	I verile	. Z .
	Forty-seventh Congress, 1881-83.	290	
	Forty-eighth Congress, 1883 85	448	983
	Total under Arthur	738	
	Aggregate under sixteen years		
	of Republican Administration.	1,617	
	Average per year	101	
	CLEVELAND'S TERM.		
	Forty-ninth Congress, 1885-87	977	*1
	Fiftieth Congress, first session	568	-
	ACRES BURELOS UN WORLD ON		4007
	Dearwalton.	1,545	
	Average per year for three years		
	I A VEFALE DEL VERT IOT LATES YEARS		

From the above it will seem that although he has vetoed 186 more bills SPAIN'S FAIR DAMES.

The Ways of Malds and Matrons in the Land of the Troubadours.

When a Spanish woman is beautiful she is beyond compare; but this exception rather than the rule in Spain, and the common type of womankind is not prepossessing, whilst, sad few foreigners marry Spanish women is. I believe, on this account. A man must be very much gone on the senorita of his choice and be-possessed of a Bayardian loyalty if he does not day, and the rays of an August sun on seeing his mother-in-law elect. It fermenting slush. The can swelled up is really a tax upon any man's chivalry and stood the strain as long as they with mamma and the senoras of the sult. family, and to know that the sylphlike Venta by his side will inevitably become every whit as bulky and unwieldy as they.

Chaperoning is rigorously exercised it is not respectable for a female to go unto them who are perfectly capable of taking care of themselves, has her chaperone when she takes her walks abroad.

Argus may have been 'cute, but in a trial of vigilance I would. I think, be inclined to put my money on the Spanish materfamilias, who not only keeps her chicks under her wing with a care equal to that of the most devoted mother hen, but she can sight a possible poacher long before he is visible to the ordinary eye. But then, in justice, safe for any young girl to walk in the streets unattended, for Spaniards. although exceedingly punctilious and and their views in regard to women in peaches in their faces. general are embraced in cynical Taltunite, L'opportunite, L'opportunite, stuff, but their voices were drowned in even in the presence of his women folk, is of the most free-and-easy de- trying to quit their riotous merchanscription.

Spanish women have fewer vices than those of many other nations. They are naturally voluptuous, but and fragments of peaches were hurled no more broils."-Arkansaw Traveler. they are scrupulously loyal to those to a great distance. Some of the drywhom they love, making devoted, obedient wives, without bothering their heads about woman's rights, or any of those questions which vex the them. Young ladies out buggy riding souls of their more masculine-minded sisters in this country. They have all danger like the wind, and pursued their the curiosity and but little of the in- journey laughing and crying, and wiptuition common to their sex in European countries. They have all the Moslem woman's hatred of physical exercise. Whilst the majority of the lower classes appertaining to the rights and usages mighty mass of tin cans seem to squirm counts of the doing of the bull-ring. off in every direction. Of the works of foreign authors she At last a hand fire-engine made its knows but little, even by name, whilst appearance, and for an hour a steady her acquaintance with those of her stream of water was directed against own countrymen is, as a rule, confined the cans. Gradually the explosions to trashy productions of a questionable grew less frequent, and finally they character .- Madrid Letter.

SPHACTALIS MINOR.

A Jamaica Insect Which Kills Off the Cotton Planter's Plague.

The greatest bane to the cotton planter is the coco grass. Where it once gets a foothold, from the time the cotton is planted until it is harvested, it is one steady fight against this active enemy; and if a rainy spell his pace into a run he can not be should happen to come up, and the plantation work be seriously interferred with, the coco will gain such headway that it can not be stopped and will smother and kill the young cotton. F. L. Maxwell, of Killarney plantation, Merdron Point, in this State, thinks he has solved the coco problem. A West Indian planter told the correct view. After all, it was only him of a bug in Jamaica which showed a great predilection for the coco. Mr. Maxwell obtained from Jamaica several hundred eggs of the bug which is known scientifically as the sphactalis vulgaris minor.

Only twenty of the eggs hatched. He began operations with these. He planted the eggs in a box, raised several crops of them, and, when he thought he had enough, began planting them in the worst coco patch on his plantation, scattering them three feet apart just as though he was planting seed. After some weeks some of the coco began to wilt. An examination showed that the worm had burrowed down two or three feet in the ground to the nut from which the coco springs, eaten it, and thus killed the plant. Since the first crop was hatched out about the beginning of May, five crops of worms have been hatched, have laid their eggs and died, and each crop has been many fold larger than its predecessor. until the twenty sphactales have grown to many billions.

In one place they have destroyed ten acres of the coco, cutting it level with the ground, burrowing to the roots and annihilating it, but not injuring the cotton in the least. It is not yet known whether it will attack other plants than coco. In Jamaica it is said not to injure other grasses of any kind. Mr. Maxwell is already shipping the worms to planters in other portions of the South.-N. O. Cor. N. Y. Sun.

A TIN-CAN BATTERY. Remarkable Bombardment of Atlanta How a Kentucky Dispenser of Justice Set-

Just After the Close of the War. The peach canning industry was once start a cannery.

A large two-story building on South to say, a Spanish woman's good looks Broad street was secured. Peaches of last but a brief span, and as she puts every variety were purchased in large gan to rub the bar with a rag, "it aind on years she invariably puts on flesh, quantities, and forty or fifty girls and as oldt as dot bill you owe me, but it aind whilst long before she arrives at the boys were engaged to do the work. young, yust de sames." age when we in America consider a For several days the cannery was a woman has a right to be both "fair scene of busy activity. Millions of ed, struck the German. A fight ensued, and fat," the symmetry of her form is peaches were sliced and boiled, and the police rushed in and both men were certainly not of the character that an then packed in tin cans. The cans taken to the police station. Shortly æsthetic poet would rave about. In were roughly made, and the final sol- afterward they were arraigned before fact, one of the chief reasons why so dering was hastily done by inexperi- the judge. The German made his stateenced hands.

One hot day thousands of these cans, all ready for shipment, were piled on the sidewalk. They remained there all

It was a little after midday when the first explosion occurred. A can on the it was too serious a matter.' top of the pile exploded, and a prominent citizen fifty yards away found his shirt-front covered with the blood-red in all parts of Spain, a country where fragments of an Indian peach. The good side of him you know." startled man gave a yell of horror and out alone. Every young woman, even made a break for Whitehall street. Other explosions followed in rapid succession. The young ladies of the can- thoughtfully scratching his head. nery made a daring attempt to cover by this time the pile had turned into a back here. Tell him that court was regular volcano, and the girls had to not adjourned, that I have only given a beat a retreat covered with peaches. recess. My dear Porter, you inspire Their eyes and noses were stopped with peach pulp, and their white dresses had you near me, to whisper the gentle

were dripping with peach juice. several old Confederates, when they Court will please come to order. Mr. it should be added that it would not be heard the racket, were under the im- | Von Muller, I am not done with you. going on. They drew their pistols and | vited the assault with persistent beckrushed to the scene of action, but only formal, are not in reality courteous, to receive a broadside of fermented than committing the assault itself-I fine

The police stood around and gave orleyrand's three golden rules: L'oppor- ders for the instant removal of the proprietors of the factory, after vainly dise, fled to avoid arrest, and hid in a remote part of the city.

The explosions grew more violent, goods houses in the vicinity found it necessary to take in their goods, as the shower of peach juice was ruining with their escorts flew by the point of ing the mangled remains of the peaches from their faces.

Washerwomen carrying baskets of clean linen not their patrons, fell victims can hardly read or write, the educa- to the peach-can battery, and departed tion of the middle classes is practical- with a volley of protests and complaints. ly limited to a grounding in matters | Every hour matters grew worse. The of the mother church. Their liter- and wriggle under the heat. It was ature is almost entirely of a religious not safe to get within fifty yards of character, interleaved with vulgar ac- the pyramid, as it continued to shoot

> ceased entirely. The sidewalks and buildings for a square around presented a horrible appearance, dripping with a peach loblolly, and the atmosphere was thick with a heavy, fruity odor. But the citizens in the neighborhood

breathed easier. During the sultry night that followed many a belated pedestrian was startled by the sullen, dull thud of a can shooting off at random, and if he quickened

blamed, for those were turbulent times. The enterprising peach-canners paid off their girls and boys the next day and retired from business. They said that our climate did not suit the peachcanning industry. Others, however, said that they did not understand the art of canning, and this was doubtless an experiment and settled nothing .--Atlanta Constitution.

Yield and Weight of Eggs.

The standard yield and weight of eggs for the different varieties of the domestic fowl, according to an English authority, may be taken as follows: Light Brahmas and Partridge Cochins, eggs 7 to the pound; they lay, according to treatment and food, from 80 to 100 per annum; sometimes more if kept well; Dark Brahmas, 8 to the pound, and about 70 per annum; black, white and buff Cochins, 8 to the pound, and 100 is a large yield; Plymouth Rocks, 8 to the pound, and lay 100 per annum; Houdans, 8 to the pound, and lay 150 per annum, being non-sitters; La Fleche, 7 to the pound, and produce 130 per annum; Black Spanish, 7 to the pound, and lay 150 per annum; Dominiques, 9 to the pound, and lay 180 per annum; game fowl, 9 to the pound, and lay 130 per annum; Creves, 7 to the pound, and 150 per annum; Leghorns, 9 to the pound, and from 150 to 200 per annum; Hamburgs, 9 to the pound, and 170 per annum, Polish, 9 to the pound. and 150 per annum; bantams, 16 to the pound, and 60 per annum; turkeys lay to it, and handed it to the Governor from 30 to 60 eggs per annum, weighing about 6 to the pound; ducks' eggs quired signature. He won his wager. vary greatly with the different species. but range from 5 to 6 to the pound; geese, 4 to the pound, and 20 per annum; guinea fowls, 11 to the pound, and lay 60 per annum.—N. Y. World.

The Governor day signed the Lord's Prayer, and it was probably as harmless an official document as ever came out of his office.—George Kennan, in Century.

INSPIRED THE JUDGE.

tled His Liquor Bill. Colonel Porter McPeal, of Louisville, attempted upon a large scale in Atlanta. Ky., went into a saloon the other daytranscendent beauty, contrary to what It was during the hot summer of 1866 a most natural performance—and after travelers would have us believe, is the that several enterprising Northern men taking a drink of whisky, turned to the combined their efforts and capital to proprietor of the place, a portly Gernan, and said:

"Yo' licker ain't very old, sah." "No," replied the German, as he be-

The Colonel, almost mortally offendment, and the judge, without giving the Colonel an opportunity of saying any thing, exclaimed: "Colonel, I fine you ten dollars, sah."

After court had adjourned, the desire to escape from the engagement soon turned the peaches into a boiling, Colonel went up to the judge and said: "Look here, Bill, what the deuce made you fine me? Why, I thought the large depots and offices of the and devotion to be suddenly confronted could, and then came the natural re- you would laugh over the matter and dismiss the case."

"I would have done so, Porter, but "How so?"

"Why, hang it, I owe the old rascal a bar-bill myself. Have to keep on the

"Yes, but why didn't you fine him enough to offset the bill?" "That's a fact," the judge replied,

"Say, Bob (calling an officer), run the cans with a shelter of boards; but down and bring that saloon-keeper me, and I fain would believe that if I words of encouragement in my ear, There was then a good deal of the old that I would be much more of a sucwar feeling among the citizens, and cess than I am. Ah, here he comes. pression that there was a small battle In consideration of the fact that you inoning-which, in truth, is much worse you-fine you (aside, How much do I owe him?)-fine you fifteen dollars."

"Vell, den," replied the German. 'you yust owe me twenty-fife dollar, so Then a Spaniard's every-day language, the fusillade of bursting cans. The yust gife me ten dollar, und we gall it square.'

"Fifteen, did I say?" replied the judge. "I meant twenty-five. Pay the money and go your way with the moral determination that you will encourage

BEATING HIS RECORD.

How a Detroit Jumper Surprised Himself and His Admirers.

At an early hour yesterday morning it was given out on Michigan avenue that the champion jumper of the world would try to beat his record at eleven o'clock. He was to jump in rear of a saloon, of course, and of course all who passed through the place were expected to buy a glass of beer. About fifty sports were on hand when the champion arrived. He was a young man of feline expression and he had a serious

"Understand, gentlemen," he explained, as he put away his fifth or sixth glass of beer, "that I claim to be the champion jumper of the world. I shall try to-day to out-do all my previous efforts, and I am pleased to inform you that no collection will be taken

The crowd adjourned to the back vard, some one opened the gate leading to the alley, and the jumper put his heels to the mark. By and by, after another glass of beer had been brought out, he jumped. He jumped exactly

twenty-six inches. "I've done it!" he proudly exclaimed, as he waved his hand to the crowd. "That's no jump!" shouted half a

dozen voices "Gentlemen, I have beaten my record," said the champion. "That's further by four inches than I ever jumped before. I set out to beat my record and the result is before you."

"Do you call that a jump?" demanded the crowd.

"I do. I certainly do. I'd be only too glad to jump twenty feet, but I can't do it, you know-really can't. Twenty-two inches has heretofore been my limit, and I've surprised myself. As I told you a few minutes ago, no collection will be taken up. Thanking you for your extreme kindness, and hoping to ever retain your esteem, I will now bid you good-bye and withdraw."

And he left the alley gate open so that forty-nine of that crowd could pass out after him and sneak away. - Detroit Free

Red Tap in Russia.

How easy it is in Russia to get a high official's signature to any sort of a document may be illustrated by an anecdote that I have every reason to believe is absolutely true. A "stolanachalnik," or head of a bureau, in the provincial administration of Tobolsk, while boasting one day about his power to shape and direct governmental action, made a wager with another chinovnik that he could get the Governor of the province-the late Governor Lissogorski-to sign a manuscript copy of the Lord's Prayer. He wrote the prayer out in the form of an official document on a sheet of stamped paper, numbered it, attached the proper seal The Governor duly signed the Lord's

THE CORINTH CANAL.

Good progress is being made with the canal across the Isthmus of Corinth, which is being constructed by a French company. The company has received liberal concessions of land from the Government, there being however a proviso that there never shall be any claim for a subsidy on behalf of the contractors. The canal will measure close upon four miles from sea to sea, with a width of 131 feet, and will be excavated to the depth of twenty-six feet below the sea level, mostly through solid rock, and the expenditure will be £1,200,000. The depth of water will be the same as in the Suez canal. The work is being prosecuted by 2,800 men, and is expected to take three years from now for its completion. The appliances used at present include fifteen engines, each drawing from sixty to seventy trucks. At the western end of the canal, on the Gulf of Corinth, are situated all canal company. Here a new town is growing up, called Isthmia. The depth of water a short distance from the shore is thirty fathoms. The work is most irksome and expensive, the canal having to be blasted rather than excavated. The sides of the canal are of solid granite, and there will consequently be no washing away or necessity of dredging. The tariff of the canal will be fixed at a low figure. so as to catch all the coasting trade, and it is fully expected that, in spite of the great expense of the work, it will pay well in the end .- Iron.

He Trusted Not In Vain.

"My young friend," said old Mr. Surplus to young Mr. Giddiboy, "do you not think that you were rash to ask my daughter to marry you when you are not able to support her?"

"Well," said the young man, craftily, "perhaps I was. I admit my fault and throw myself on your generosity,

"That's right," declared the old gentleman. "You shall not lose by it, I assure you. There, sir, is a nickel to pay your car-fare home. No thanks, if you please. Good-day, Mr. Giddiboy."-Chicago News.

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pepsia, Strains, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Heart, Spleen and Stomach Troubles, and all local pains.

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Lemon juice is cordially recommended for one kind of felon; the penitentiary for the other.—Boston Budget.

the other.—Boston Budget.

Is PRICKLY ASH BITTERS good for anything? Read what Frank Griggsby, of Dodge City, Kas., says: "For three years I suffered from a disease that my physicians pronounced incurable. My friends had given me up to die, when I was induced to the would remain a disease that my physicians pronounced incurable. My friends had given me up to die, when I was induced to the would remain a disease that my physicians pronounced incurable. My friends had given me up to die, when I was induced to the world remain and the first property of the first proper given me up to die, when I was induced to try your remedy. I took it for three months and have gained 82 pounds in weight. Am a well man and Prickly Ash Bitters saved my life. I am under life-long obligations to this medicine, and will never cease to rec-ommend it."

THE bill collector is the man who makes a due investigation.—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

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AN Indian warwhoop is not a Sioux-thing sound. - Pittsburgh Chronicle.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSASC	ITY.	Sep	t. 25.
CATTLEShipping steers 8	8 75	0	4 75
Range steers	2 25	0	2 70
Native cows	2 00	0	2 20
HOGS-Good to choice heavy.	5 85	0	6 10
WHEAT-No. 2 red	8:	(in	88
No. 2 soft	90	0	9:
CORN-No. 2	36	16	3614
OATS-No. 2	19	40	19%
RYE-No.2	46	0	48
FLOUR-Patents, per sack	2 15	63	2 35
HAY-Baled	6 10	0	6 50
BUTTER-Choice creamery.	17	60	18
CHEESE-Full cream	9	0	91/2
EGGS-Choice	14	6:0	15
BACON-Ham	12	0	18
Shoulders	9	0	914
Sides	10	0	104
LARD	9	6	914
POTATOES	40	0	6)
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE-Shipping steers	4 80	0	5 50
Butchers' steers	4 00	0	4 40
HOGS-Packing	6 10	0	6 30
SHEEP-Fairto choice	8 25	@	4 40
FLOUR-Choice	2 50	00	3 50
WHEAT-No. 2 red	95	40	954
CORN-No.2	89	0	395
OATS-No.2	:3	40	24
RYE-No. 2		40	
BUTTER-Creamery	18	60	20

.... 15 20 @ 15 25 PORK CHICAGO. CATTLE—Shipping steers..... 4 85 @ HOGS—Packing and shipping... 5 75 @ SHEEP—Fairto choice....... 3 50 @ FLOUR-Winter wheat 5 50 @ PLOTR—Winter Wastet 5 30 26 8 60 WHEAT—No. 2 red 102½ 3 103 CORN—No. 2 41 20 41: 0ATS—No. 2 23½ 3 33 RYE—No. 2 50 26 50 BUTTER—Creamery 15 26 18 PORK..... NEW YORK. .. 14 6) @ 14 65 CATTLE—Common to prime.. 5 00 @ HOGS—Good to choice...... 6 50 @ FLOUR—Good to choice...... 4 75 @

HE BEST TONI

BUTTER-Creamery

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Lawyers ought to be good poets; they write lots of "versus."—Rochester Post.

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TARIFF AND WAGES.

Speaker Carlisle Discusses the Topic of the Day.

Why Tariff Reform Would in No Way In Jure American Industries - The Dangers of a Treasury Surplus and Excessive Taxation.

Speaker Carlisie was for the seventh time renominated for Congress at Covington, Ky., the other day. After thanking his constituents for the honor conferred on him, he spoke thus about the effect of the tariff on wages, the Treasury surplus and kindred matters:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I scarcely know in what terms to thank the Democracy of this district for its action to-day. Twelve years ago I was nominated for Congress in this hall, and since then the Democracy of this district have chosen me six times in succession to represent them in the House of Representatives of the United States. No man could be insensible of such devotion on the part of his friends, and I assure you, gentlemen, that I feel most profoundly my sense of gratitude and obligation to you and the people whom you represent.

I accept your nomination and shall en deavor to meet as many of you as possible between this and the election, although my duties at Washington prevent me from giving much attention to my own district. I not only accept your nomination, gentle men, but I indorse to the fullest extent the resolutions you have just adopted, except that part of them that relates to me per-

sonally. [Applause.]
The great question before this country is the question of Federal taxation. It makes but little difference whether I am elected to Congress or not, but it is of overwhelming importance to the people that the next House of Representatives should be Demecratic [applause], and that the next Presidentshould be a Democrat also. [Cheers. The two political parties have nominated didates and made formal declara tion of their principles, and you will be tween them. The Republican party has chosen as its standard-bearer Mr. Harrison, a respectable lawyer of Indianapolis, for President, and for Vice-President, Levi P. Morton, a very rich banker in Wall street. The Democratic party has selected the true and tried, the incorruptible President who now fills the chair, the oan who has brought the Administration back to the ways of the constitution, and given to this people a clean, conservative and faithful administration of the law. [Cheers.] With him they have associated Mr. Thurman [cheers], who for many long years has been the best and truest repre-

ntative of our Western Democracy. But it is not, gentlemen, my purpose to make a speech. Many of you want to return to your homes on the afternoon train, and many of you are anxious for your dinner. I want to call your attention, though, to the overwhelming importance of the great question which is now presented for the decision of the people; and I congratulate you on the fact that at last, after many long years of struggle, we have got this question fairly and squarely before the people. [Cheers.] It is declared in the mocratic platform that unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation; and by that declaration the Democratic party will stand or fall in this contest. When Presiwill dent Cleveland was inaugurated, on the 4th of March, 1885, he found on the statute books laws passed by Republican Congresses under which there was being annually collected from the people nearly \$100,000,000 in excess of the actual necessities of the Government. He large surplus accumulated in the vaults of the treasury, and that all the public debt in control of the Government, except about \$196,000,000 of 3-percent. bonds, had been paid. What was to cent bonds, had been paid. What was to be done? Year after year some of us have struggled in the House of Representatives That it increases the rates of wages of the struggled in the House of Representatives The Republican platform, on the contraction is continued on the ground that it increases the rates of wages of the whole internal system rather than surto secure a reduction of this enormous burden on the people, and have predicted that the time would surely come when this money would accumulate in the public Treasury to such an extent as to paralyze all the business enterprises of the country and bring ruin and disaster upon our in-

dustries and all engaged in them.

We are not responsible for the existence of these laws, but we felt, as the representatives of the American people, the responsibility rested upon us, in some measure at least, to see if it could not be rem edied. We failed. The money went on accumulating in the Treasury at the rate of \$10,000,000 per month, and is still accumulating at that rate. The Secretary of the Treasury told me just before I left the City of Washington that the surplus revenue collected during the first fifteen days of the present month, over and above the expenses of the Government, was \$11,000,-At the rate of several hundred thousand dollars every day and night the money of the people, money which they need in their business, is being poured into the public Treasury where it is not needed.

To relieve the Treasury of this enormous amount and to prevent disaster to the business of the country the Administration is compelled to purchase the outstanding bonds of the Government at an enormous premium. Within the last few months \$1,000,000 of these bonds have been bought at a premium on the 4 per cents of some 25c. to 28c. on the dollar, and on the 412s at 6c., 7c. and Sc., so that the bondholder is, by reason of the unfortunate situation in which the revenue laws have been left, taking from the people millions and millions of excess of the amount which his obligation calls for, and our friend, Mr. Harrison, in his recent letter of acceptance, says that this process should go on. and the money should continue to be paid to the bondholder. Mr. Sherman, the former Secretary of the Treasury, takes substanially the same grounds, and criticises in a harsh manner the action of the present Administration in depositing a part of this money in the National banks so that loaned to the people and go thus into the channels of trade. The records of the department will sustain the statement that while Mr. Sherman was Secretary of the Treasury he had at one time in a single National bank more money than this Administration has to-day in all the National banks of the United States.

[Cheers.]

hands of those who earn it by their labor and skill, it is the parent of trust and combination and conspiracy to control products and prices of the necessary articles which the people are compelled to use. When I see Mr. Blaine, who seems to be the mouthpiece of the Republican party, has given quasi indorsement, at least, to these mo nopolies, I believe that when a man attends his own funeral he ought to be allowed to go at the head of the procession. [Laughter and applause.] But it seems Mr. Harrison is not to enjoy this privilege. [Applause.] Mr. Blaine is the great central figure in this campaign, and he tells the people, in the face of the platform of his party, in the face of the declarations of his political friends on the stump and neighbors, that these trusts are vate affairs in which neither President nor anybody else has any parrresident nor anybody else has any particular right to interfere. [Applause and laughter.] Why, my friends, larceny is a private affair—a very private affair—[laughter]; and yet it is not supposed improper to interfere with it by law. The highwayman who meets you on the public road, and demands your money or your road and demands your money or your life is engaged in the transaction of a private enterprise, but still the law takes cognizance of his act and punishes it as a crime. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, Mr. Blaine has not been occupying a very good position from which to view the interests interests of America. [Applause.] Nor are the festal halls of Cluny Castle a very good point, either. [Applause.]

Mr. Blaine had better stay at home or stay abroad—one or the other. [Cheers.] Had he come here to his own country and mingled with the farmers, with the consumers, with the laboring-men of the land, he would have a far better opportunity to know what they desired than he could possibly have dining and wining with the aristocracy of Europe.

It is said, gentlemen, that even if it does impose enormous burdens on the consumers of the country the wages of our laborers must be maintained, therefore high rates of taxation must be continued. If I had the time I think I could show to the satisfaction of every intelligent and candid man within the sound of my voice that the wages of labor are no more affected by the rates of duties upon imported goods than the yield of corn to the acre on your farm is affected by it. [Applause.] fits of And one of the chief bene the system, in the estimation of Mr. Harrison, is the fact that the people do not know how much they are paying. When a man's money is taken away from him without his knowledge, some malicious people call it stealing. [Applause.] I will not, how-ever, apply that term to the processes by which the Government of the United States abstracts this enormous sum of money from the pockets of the people who earn it and puts it in the public Treasury or the pockets of some one else; but I will say that it is the most dangerous form of taxation that could be devised [cheers], because it makes the people less vigilant of the expenditures of the public money and lulls them to sleep while their substance is taken away. [Applause.] Under an indirect tax law you would not submit to it a and meet all honest obligations, but it consingle day, and the man who went to Concedes likewise that the settled policy of gress from any single Congressional district of the United States, Democrat or tion of its revenue by duties on im-Republican, who failed to cast his vote in favor of the reformation of such a system of taxation would never see the halls of the House again. [Cheers.]

facts which show conclusively that this Now, the duty upon sugar is a part of the argument is not sound. In the first place, it is a conceded fact that there is as much difference between the rates of wages paid in this country to laborers engaged in the country as there is between the difference of the average rate of wages paid

You will find by an examination of the

labor statistics that from fifty to sixty,

and in some cases even as high as one hun dred per cent, more is paid for labor in the same occupation in Chicago than is paid in New York or Philadelphia. If the tariff regulated wages I submit that the rate of wages would be the same, would be uniform in the same occupations throughout the United States under the same tariff. [Applause.] Another fact is rates of wages paid here and the rates in European countries is found in those occupations which nobody pretends can be protected under the tariff laws. For instance, there is a far greater difference between the rates of wages paid here to carpenters, plasterers, painters, stone and brick-masons, teamsters, railroad employes, steamboat ployes and the rates of wages paid to the same classes of working-men in Europe than there is between the rates of wages here in your mills and cotton factories and the rates of wages paid in the same industries in Europe. The rates of wages paid in this country, too, on the unprotected industries are larger on the average than the rates of wages paid in this cou try in the protected industries, and the difference between them in the one case, and those paid in Europe in the other case. is still plainer—much plainer. Another simply to state some propositions which I fact is that since 1846 when the English think the people ought to take into considcorn laws were repealed, and what our Republican friends call free trade, and England entered on free trade, the rates of I look forward, gentlemen, to the ides of wages have increased from fifty to November for the achievement of one of seventy five and even as high as one hundred per cent. in some occupations. Can we trace that increase in this country during the same time? Another fact is the rates of wages in the mechanical and manufacturing industries of the United States increased far more during what is called the free-trade period, from 1850 to 1860, than they have ever since that time.

Now, the great question you are to decide is whether this system of taxation shall be continued indefinitely, or whether the country will return to the methods of taxation which prevailed in this country before the war. For the first time in the history of this country, so far as I know, the Republican party has substantially declared in its platform in favor of reducing the revenue by increasing the taxes. [Applause and laughter.] Is declares that it deems it necessary to reduce the revenue by checking the imports of such articles as can be made here, and if that is not sufficient it will repeal the whole internal revenue tax on whisky rather than surgender any part of the protective system. This proposition is put forth upon the idea that the people of this country can be benefited individually and collectively by imposing taxes on themselves. It might as the land of this country as much goods as a can be said that a man can make himself. Cheers.

rich by picking his pocket as to say he can the Pennsylvania railway carries in one increase his wealth by imposing a tax on himself. [Applause.] and yet these gentlemen expect a sensible man to believe that In addition to the facts that this system of taxation is imposing enormous and unnecessary burdens upon the people, that it has accumulated in the Treasury large sums of money which ought to be in the hands of those who earn it by their laber. preposterous to be argued. From 1850 to 1860, when we had our tariff, our manufacturing and mechanical industries pros-pered as never before, and not only that, but the great agricultural interests of the country, which we all know is the only safe and sure foundation for its prosperity and its purity, prospered along with them. The farmer, the agricultural laborer, is the man who suffers most under this system.

Mr. Frye, of Maine, a distinguished member of the United States Senate, a particular friend of Mr. Blaine, made a speech in that body on the 23d of last January in which he said that he had reason to believe, after making a personal investiga-tion of this question of labor and prices of commodities, that bacon and pork, beef, flour, butter and cheese were as cheap in this country as they were in Europe. That is to say, the commodities which the farmer produces and is compelled to sell, are as cheap here as they are in the pauper labor courtries of Europe. This is the testimony of a Republican Senator given in the United States Senate after a personal visit to Europe. But how is it with the things which the farmer is compelled to buy? Are they as cheap here as in Europe? No. You are subjected upon every one of them, if they are imported, to an average tax of 47 1-10 per cent., and on the rest the manufacturer has the opof the American working-men, rarmes consumer. The top of Mr. Carnegie's his prices, and in many cases ne does to he coach, as it bowled along with its liveried the name of American labor, professedly in the interest of American industry and in the interest of American industry and in the many cases ne does to he coach, as it bowled along with its liveried in the interest of American industry and to promote the good of the people, be he says that you must encourage these industries and give employment to as many laborers as possible.

Why, my farmer friend, if you should be returning home from the store with a wag-on-load of goods purchased for the use of your family with the proceeds of the sale of your crops, and some man met you on the public highway and declared that he intended to seize that wagon-load of goods and burn them on the ground, you might be likely to protest, and to want to know the reason. You would be astonished if that man should tell you: "I am a great public benefactor. I intend to do this in the interests of American labor and manufacturers, because if I destroy these goods which your family must have you will be compelled to employ more labor to produce more crops to buy these goods over again, and the manufacturers who made them will be required to employ more labor to produce the goods for you. I am here,' says this man, "to promote the interests of American labor and American indus-

try. I am a protectionist." [Applause.]
This is a fair illustration of the principle which underlies this system of taxation. No man objects to a rate of taxation, whether it be by the general Government, or State or municipal governments, necessary to raise a sufficient amount of revenue to defray all proper and legitimate expenses of public administration; but when the tax drummer has taken from the people a sufficient amount of their earnings to accomplish this purpose he should take his hand out of their pockets. [Cheers.] That is the Democratic doctrine and the whole Democratic doctrine. [Applause.] Free trade? It concedes the right and duty of the Government to raise by taxation, in some form or other, a sufficient amount of money to defray all expenses ports; but we protest that the people shall have cheaper clothing and agricultural implements before they get cheap whisky and cheap tobacco. [Cheers.]

render any part of the protective system. protection system. The high duty upon woolen goods and cotton goods, and upon steel and iron is a part of the protective system. The true meaning of the Repubthe same occupation in different parts of lican platform is that it will repeal the tax on whisky, beer and cigars, and cigarettes and cheroots, but it will repeal no part of here and in European countries, and yet the duty upon the articles I have menthe same tariff law prevails throughout the whole United States. [Applause.] that platform. [Cries of "No!"] Would you rather have cheap clothing and cheap agricultural implements than cheap whisky and tobacco? Would you rather that your family and yourself should have cheaper and better clothing and agricultural implements and medicine and books, and cheaper and better cooking utensils and furniture, and material to supply your homes than cheap whisky or beer or to-

bacco? Mr. Harrison says they will retain the entire protection system and do away with the internal revenue taxes rather than sacrifice the protect. In system or any part of it. It is very adroit, but the time will come when the Republican party will be compelled to choose between the total repeal of the internal revenue tax and the re duction of duties on imported goods.

Mr. Cleveland [cheers] in his letter of acceptance puts the case on this point in the strongest possible light. He asks what relief this will afford to the plain, common people of the land. How many of you are there, gentlemen, who are in the habit of purchasing and using in your family articles of foreign production, the like of which are not produced in this country? A very few of you.

I said I would not make a speech. I have not kept my word very strictly. [Cries of "Go ahead."] It is true that I did not attempt to make an argument, but eration, and which I am sure they will take into consideration in this campaign. the grandest Democratic victories ever witnessed in this country. [Uproarious cheers and applause] I know that if the intelligent and honest men of this country will sum up this question of Federal taxation, unbiased by political prejudice, un awed by political power, they just and righteous decision, and Cleveland [cheers] and Thurman [cheers] will be elected by a majority much larger than that which secured the Presidency for us

KANSAS BILLS VETOED.

he President Vetoes the Bill Permitting of the Fort Wallace Milhary Reserva-tion, and Also the Bill Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to Certify Lands to the State.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 .- The President resterday vetoed House bill 8,310 provid-ng for the disposal of the Fort Wallace (Kan.) military reservation. It permits the Union Pacific Railroad Company to purchase within a limited time a certain part of the military reservation, which is particularly described, at the rate of \$30 per acre. The President says that he is informed that this privilege might, by reason of a faulty description of the lands enable the railroad company to purchase at the price named property in which private parties have interests acquired under the laws. It is evident, he says, that the description of the land which the railroad company is allowed the option of purchasing should be exact and certain for the interests of all concerned. Section 4 of the bill grants a certain portion of the military reservation heretofore set apart by the military authorities as a cemetery to the city of Wallace, for cemetery purposes. The President held that in his opinion there should be a provision that no bodies heretofore interred in this ground should be disturbed and that when it should no onger be used as a cemetery it should revert to the Government.

The President also sent in the following eto message to the House of Representa-

tives:

I am unable to give my assent to joint resolu tion No. 14, and entitled a joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to cer-tify lands to the State of Kansas for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanical arts, and I

or agriculture and the mechanical arts, and i therefore return the same with a statement of my objections thereto.

By an act of Congress passed June 2, 1802, certain public lands were granted to such of the several States as should provide colleges for benefit of agriculture and the mechanica arts. Under the terms of this act the State of Kansas was entitled to 90,000 acres of land, subject, however, to the provisions of said stat-ute, which declared that when lands which had been raised to double the minimum price, in consequence of railroad grants, should be se-lected by a State, such lands should be com-puted at the maximum price and the number of

acres proportionately diminished.
Of the lands selected by the State of Kansas
and which have been certified 7,682 92-100 acres were in certain limits of a railroad grant and had therefore been raised to the double mini-mum in price, so that the number of acres men tio ed and thus situated really stood for doub that number of acres in filling the grant to which the State of Kansas was entitled. It is now claimed that after the selection of

these lands the route of said railroad was aban doned and another one selected, and in conse quence thereof such lands included within its first location were reduced to the minimum price and restored to public market at that rate. It is supposed on these allegations that justice and equity require that an additional grant should now be made to the State of Kan sas from the public lands equal to the numbe of acres selected within the limits of the first railroad location. But an examination disclose

that the joint resolution was predicated upon an entire misunderstanding of the facts.

The lands heretofore described, selected by the State of Kansas and charged at double that amount, because their price had been raised to the double, minimum, increases of their the double minimum in consequence of their being within a railroad location, have all, ex old railroad location up to the present time and, if now vacant, would be held by the Gov

rnment at the double minimum price. It seems clear to me that the State of Kansas has been granted all the public land to which it can lay any legal or equitable clair under the law of 1862. GROVER CLEVELAND.

THE KILLING OF GARCIA. Telegram From the Collector of Customs at Brownsville, Tex. WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 .- Acting Secre tary Thompson has received the following

telegram from the collector of customs at

gold for protection. The civil authorities of Starr County are powerless. Please obtain orders to be telegraphed for the military at Ringgold to protect the custom house and citizens until the danger is over The necessity is urgent as fighting is hourly expected. Orders have been sent by car-rier to Fort Brown. The line to Ringgold has been cut by the mob."

Secretary Thompson replied to the collector asking if the situation at Rio Grande City last night was still of a character to require the presence of United States troops, but received no answer up to the hour of closing the department. A letter was also prepared requesting the Secretary of War to send troops to Rio Grande City for the protection of Government property. In the absence, however, of rd from the collector that the necessity for troops still existed, Secretary Thompson did not sign the latter and decided to take no further action till to-day.

A MISSOURI LYNCHING.

Murderer Hanged by a Mob Over the Grave of a Former Victim of Judge Lynch. MIDLAND, Mo., Sept. 24 .- Two years ago

next Saturday night a masked mob of thirty men took Pat Wallace from the Crawford County jail at this place and hung him to a railroad bridge two miles from town. He had been indicted for the murder of an entire family of six persons whose bodies he burned in their home on a desolate knoll three-fourths of a mile from Steelville. The victim of the mob's vengeance was buried. from Yesterday morning at daylight a ghastly object hung from a limb of a big oak that waved above the grave. It was the lifeless body of Lewis Davis who had been in the St. Louis jail for the past six months, accused of the killing of David F. Miller, a neighbor, whom he had brutally murdered and robbed. The trial of Davis was in progress when at two o'clock yesterday morning the jail was broken into by masked men and he was taken out and lynched as above stated. Lewis Davis is rom a family of high standing in this (Crawford) County. His brother has been elected twice to the office of assessor.

Malignant Typhold. 25.—The most ma KINGSTON, Ont., Sept lignant type of typhoid fever is prevalent here. One hundred and forty persons are reported to be prostrate with the disease.

Hallowell and His Fees. WICHITA. Kan., Sept. 25 .- Attorney Halowell has brought an action in the district court to have the fines and costs in the noted Stewart whisky case made a lien upon the Timmermeyer block, in which the whisky was sold. Stewart was sent to the county jail a year ago for over seventeen years for selling 208 glasses of beer in violation of the Murray law. At the time no other penalties in the case were enforced, but now the action is again renewed. The fine amounts to \$20,800 and the costs are \$6,000, all of which, it is claimed by Hallowell, can, according to law, be collected from the property.

A cunuch in the Sultan's palace at Constantinople was hanged recently for killing a comrade,

COMMANDER WARNER.

freular From the New Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic Urging the Comrades to Renewed Zeal in Promoting the Succe s of the Organization and Its Principles

Washington, Sept. 25.—Representative Warner, of Missouri, in his official capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R.. issued the following last night: NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, G. A. R., KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 24, 1838. [Circular Letter, No. 1.]

COMRADES:—The Commander-in-Chief, upon assuming the duties of his office, desires to touch elbows and keep step with the department commanders and all the comrades, that there may be no break along the line. It is his hope that this year will be one of earnest, active work. Every Grand Army, post, should be tive work. Every Grand Army post should be recruiting station. There is necessity for its. We are confronted with the fact that thousands of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the rebelion are not members of the Grand Army of the Republic. The names of all of these, our old companions-in-arms, who live in a reasonable distance of a Grand Army post, should be found on our rells. Until this is done our organization has not reached its maximum. It is for you, comrades, to say whether we shall advance or retreat. We can not stand still. We must advance. Let it be understood that as in 1861-5 the politics or religion of a comrade was not questioned, that as then we did not permit differences on those questions to divide us, so it shall be now. Fraernity, Charity and Loyalty is a platform groad enough for every survivor of the Union army to stand upon. Standing upon that plat-form, the spirit of true comradeship protects a comrade's sectarian and political opinions from even adverse criticism. His opinions or these questions he is entitled to. With them his comrades have nothing to do, save to respect them and to protect him in the free ex-ercise of the same. As members of the grand-est civic organization in the world, let us, one and all, hold this line. As officers, let us practice what we preach. By so doing, we may reasonably hope to increase in numbers and usefulness and strengthen the bonds of comradeship that should bind the veterans of the Union army and navy one to another—a comradeship the warp and woof of which are fraternity and charity woven in the loom of loyalty.

Comrades, the Commander-in-Chief asks that

which he believes he will receive—your active co-operation in advancing the lines of our order. With your assistance much can be accomplished; without it, his labors will be in vain. Department commanders will, at as early a lay as possible, notify these headquarters of the time and place of holding the encampment in each department. This letter is subscribed by your comrade, in F., C. and L., WM. WARNER,

Commander in Chiet
Official: Eugene F. Weigel,

Adjutant.Genera' DAVE'S DAMAGES.

Judge Thayer Says if Fotheringham Reduces His Damages to \$12,000 He Will Let the Judgment Stand.

St. Louis, Sept. 24.-Judge Thayer this morning rendered his decision on the mo-tion for a new trial made by the Adams Express Company in the damage suit of David S. Fotheringham for false imprisonment.

The court held that the \$20,000 damages awarded Fotheringham by the jury was excessive, and ruled that unless Fotherwithin five days the court would grant the

motion for a new trial.

Chas. P. Johnson, who is one of Fotheringham's attorneys, is in favor of accepting the judge's recommendation. He said: "I do not know what my associate counsel, Mr. Harvey, thinks of Judge Thayer's decision, but I have a very high opinion of the judge, and if, after carefully considering the case, he advises a settlement for \$12,000, I certainly am in favor of settling on that basis. A new trial means much vexatious work, aud if an appeal is taken a very great expense would be involved." Martin, of Martin, Laughlin & Kern, attorneys for the Adams Express Company, said: "We have but just heard Brownsville, Tex.: Company, said: "We have but just heard "An armed mob has possession of Rio of Judge Thayer's decision, and we have Grande City on account of the killing of a not had time to consider it; but I think

CHIEF-JUSTICE-FULLER.

The Banquet to the New Chief-Justice at the Palmer House, Chicago—A Notable Gathering of Bench, Bar and Business. CHICAGO, Sept. 25 .- The banquet tendered to Chief-Justice Melville W. Fuller by the members of the bar of Cook County took place at the Palmer House last evening. Three hundred and seventy-five guests sat down to the banquet, which was presided over by Judge Thomas Drummond, who made the open-ing address. The toast, "Our Guest," was responded to by the Chief-Justiceelect, who spoke at some length and evoked the mosty hearty expressions of gratification. Other toasts were: "The Bench," responded to by Judge Gresham and Moran; "The Bar," responded to by W. C. Goudy, and "Commerce," re-W. C. Goudy, and "Commerce," responded to by Chas. I. Hutchinson, president of the Board of Trade. The gathering comprised twenty-three judges of State and Federal courts, and the most prominet lawyers and business men of

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The of Conveying the Electoral Vote of the the Country to the National Capital-An

Appropriation Needed. Washington, Sept. 25.—The acting Secretary of the Treasury sent to the Senate yesterday a communication calling attention to the necessity for an appropriation to pay the expense of conveying to the seat of government the electoral vote of the various States. Enclosed was a statement showing that the expense for four years ago was \$8,951. The statute allows the messengers of each State twenty-five cents a mile from the capital of the State. The expenses of the California messenger four years ago were \$755.75, those of the messenger from Maryland ten dollars.

The acting Secretary of the Treasury also sent to the Senate a letter stating in response to a Senate resolution, that the amount due the State of California under the act of June 27, 1882, is \$11,723.64.

To Defeat the Coton Ring. London, Sept. 25.—In order to defeat the American-English cotton ring, one million spindles in Lancashire have commenced running on short time.

A Reign of Terror. CHICAGO, Sept. 24 .- E. T. Jeffrey, general manager of the Illinois Central railroad, is in receipt of dispatches from many points along the line of the road in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, confirming the reports of the terror which prevails among the people in consequence of the prevalence of yellow fever. The excitement is widespread, and at many points the perturbed feeling has resulted in completely stagnating business and preventing traffic.

Mr. Jeffrey said that probably 150 places along the Illinois Central lines local quarantines prevailed; that is, where the people had taken matters in their own hands.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Deaths and New Cases at Jacksons ville and Elsewhere.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 28.—Yester-day 181 cases were reported, forty white and ninety-one colored people. The deaths numbered eight—Antonio Christopher, F. Bilette, D. D. McCormick, W. F. Ford, J. H. Hellen, Alice English (colored), Annie Herrick and Annie Wilson. The general distress among the poor is daily increasing and within another week probably 20,000 people, nine-tenths colored, will have to be fed by the hand of charity. The hope of getting shelter for any considerable number at the camps of the refugees is abandoned. Colonel J. J. Daniels is very low and very little hope was entertained

of his recovery.
A special from Gainesville says: "Ove new case of yellow fever here to-day-Major N. R. Grunnell, formerly superintendent of the Florida Southern railroad. The convalescents are doing well."

A special from McClenny reports only three cases of fever at Sanderson, nine miles west of that place.

DISTRESS AT DECATUR. Washington, Sept. 28.—General Joseph Wheeler has received dispatches from C C. Austin, the mayor of Decatur, stating the people of both towns are in a distressed condition and greatly in need of food and money contributions. Upon the receipt of the dispatch General Wheeler had 6,000

rations forwarded to Decatur.
ONE NEW CASE IN JACKSON. JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 28.—It was cool and bright yesterday. One new case was reported—Mrs. Smythe, mother-in-law of Mr. Hipple, who died of the fever on Sanday. There was one death Wednesday night—B. Lee. The total cases number 15; total deaths, 5.

THE PERUVIAN GRAB.

A Hitch in the Legislature Which May Prevent the Seizure of the Oroya Road. Lima, Peru, Sept. 27.—A bill has been inoduced and approved in the Chamber of Deputies authorizing the executive to take over, by force if it should be necessary, the railway line known as the Oroya, now under contract for a term of years to M. P. Grace, of New York, but as the Senate voted to expropriate the road by appealing to judicial proceedings, a measure rejected by the lower house, there is a divergence of opinion and a conflict between the two legislative branches by which the proposition may eventually be re-tarded and lost. The arrival of Lord Donoughmore, the commissioner appointed by the bondholders at London, with the purpose of arranging the contract with the Government of Peru by which the foreign creditors would receive all the railways constructed with their capital, may also have an influence in this matter and prevent the consummation of an act against which the Government of the United

States has manifested a desire to protest. The experience of the administration in the attempt to manage the lines recently taken from the contractors, notably those of Trujillo and from Arequipa to Peru, has been most unsatisfactory. Instead of the financial profits announced by the ingham remitted \$8,000 of the judgment Government as to be received from the new system, a deficit is apparent and no money is available to balance it. Congress does not take the circumstances into consideraton when debating an expropriation of the Oroya railway, which is from its condition and character a very difficult

Appalling Calamity.

VALPARAISO, Chili, Aug. 15 .- A fearful calamity occurred here on the 11th instant. An artificial pond 800 feet above the level of the city burst, flooding the Valley Yun-gai and several streets. The flood came down in an irresistible torrent, sweeping every thing before it and bringing down rocks and trunks of trees with it. The stream came rushing through the street San Juan de Dios in a wave twelve feet Mexican by a customs officer in a personal encounter. The officer went to Fort Ring-eringham heretofore offered to settle for tents destroyed. Houses were swept away, \$13,000, but we don't consider him entitled and their inhabitants drowned or bruised to death. Forty-seven bodies had been buried yesterday of persons killed by this disaster. The sum of \$300,000 has been voted by the Congress in Santiago to relieve the sufferers. A tailor named Torres lost his house, his shop and contents, his wife and four children. The loss of property will probably be \$1,000,000 at least.

The State Debt of Kansas TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 27.—The State Treasurer prepared the following statement of the bonded indebtedness of Kansas! or the forthcoming annual report: The permanent school fund has invested in State, county, municipal and school bonds the sum of \$4.780,858.60; the State Agricultural College has \$475,223.06 invested in bonds of the same kind; the sinking fund \$12,000; State University fund, \$118,415.68; the State Normal School fund, \$97,304. The State Agricultural College also holds as assets \$23,476.55 in notes and accounts. The total State debt is \$815,000, and of this amount all but \$256,000 or \$550,000 is held as an investment by these various funds.

the permanent school fund holding the greater part of it. The Copper Syndicate.

Washington, Sept. 28 .- The Senate Committee on Commerce yesterday began an inquiry of the operations in this country of the French copper syndicate. The information obtained was that the syndicate took all the surplus per produced in America and sold it broad, paying the American companies one-half of the sum realized above 18 cents a pound and making the deficit good when price realized was less than 13 cents, whether sold at home or abroad. Th syndicate had the right at all times to fix the price of sale and bad contracts with practically all the mines in the country. There were no American members of the syndicate and the price of copper to the consumer to-day was less than the average for the last ten years.

A Child's Terrible Death. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 28.—In Faulk-

her County yesterday John Watson, a farmer who was running a sorghum mill and evaporator, left his little son to watch a kettle of boiling molasses while he went to dinner. His little girl, seven years old, fell into the boiling molasses and was burned to death. The little boy was also badly burned in trying to save his sister's

Deadly Primary Riot.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28 .- At the headquarters of the Republican County Com-mittee last evening, while the returns from the primary elections yesterday were being counted, W. J. Harrington, a notorious character about the city, entered a protest against the returns of one of the districts Some one cried out to stop talking, when Harrington drew his revolver and began abusing Martin J. Kelly, the fire comp sioner, when some unknown person fired a shot from the rear. General confusion en-sued and several shots were fired promiscuously. David Donohue was shot in the heart and died in a few minutes; A. Christensen was shot in the chest and will die. and Kelly and Harrington were also shot.