Chase

County

Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editorand Proprietor

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

VOLUME XIV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1888.

NUMBER 50.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

Much time was occupied in the Senate on the 3d in talk between Senators Vest and Cullom and the reading of papers relating to political assessments in the Chicago vost-office and party work by Government officials under the last and present Administrations. Finally the Senate took up the bill for the admission of Washington Territory, pending which the bill for the absolute exclusion of Chinese of Chinese was received from the House and the Senate proceeded to its immediate consideration. After much talk between Senators the bill went over and the Senate adjourned.... In the House Mr. Scott (Pa.) asked unanimous consent to introduce for present consideration a bill which absolutely excludes Chinese laborers from admission into the United States who have heretofore been residents in this country and departed and year. residents in this country and departed and may wish to return on certificates of such former residence, which was agreed to and the bill passed without division. Bills were introduced to place cotton bagging on the free list, and to punish persons connected with trusts. Then commenced a contest as to precedence of measures and efforts to secure a quorum. Finally a quorum was secured and the Senate bill passed relating to the detail of army and navy officers to educational institutions. Mr. Warner (Mo.) moved to suspend the rules and put the Oklahoma bill on its passage, but no quorum voted and the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 4th Senator Coke

called attention to the proceedings of the late Deep Water convention at Denver and presented a memorial on the same subject from committee at Galveston. Senator Cullom in-troduced a bill declaring trusts unlawful. A resolution offered by Senator Vest as to a book published by the assistant librarian of the Senate was the occasion of a political debate participated in by Senators Vest, Plumb, Reagan and Stewart The House Chinese Prohibition bill was then taken up and Senator Teller spoke in its favor. Adjourned without action....At the expiration of the morning hour the House proceeded to consider the Retaliation bill which was debated until adjournment.

In the Senate on the 5th Senator Sherman offered a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate if the recent treaty with China and the Senate amendments have been ratified by the Emperor of China, which was adopted. The Chinese Restriction bill was then further debated and a vote taken which was unanimous for the bill—year 32 but no was unanimous for the bill—yeas 32, but no quorum voting the Senate adjourned, leaving the bill undisposed of....In the House the Senate amendments to the Fortification bill were non-concurred in. Mr. Oates introduced a resolution for adjournment September 20. The bill to limit the jurisdiction of United States Courts passed. Consideration of the Retallation bill was resumed and debate continued until adjustments.

AFTER reports of committees and the clearing away of routine business the Senate on the 6th resumed consideration of the Chinese Exclusion bill and after a long debate the vote exclusion bill and after a long debate the vote was again unanimous for its passage—37 yeas nays, none. No quorum appearing a call of the Senate resulted in showing just a quorum (39 Senators) present. The bill then went over a day. Adjourned...In the House a personal tilt over a small matter took place between Messrs. Brumm and Scott, with no serious re sult, and then the Retaliation bill was discussed until adjournment.

In the Senate on the 7th the Chinese Exclusion bill was taken up and during the discussion a message was received from the President containing two telegrams from the American Minister, as he only official information at hand regarding the reported rejection of the treaty, which conveyed the information that the treaty had been postponed for further consideration. After further debate a motion to refer the Chinese bill was rejected and then the bill passed by a vote of 37 yeas to 3 nays. A motion to reconsider occasioned another debate but no quorum voting the matter was left, undecided nd the Senate adjourned until Monday....The House resumed consideration of the Retaliation bill and debate continued until recess. At the evening session thirty-two private pension bills

WASHINGTON NOTES. THE President has nominated Charles E.

Boyle, of Pennsylvania, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Washington. THE contract of E. F. Gaebel, of Chicago,

for the construction of the post-office building at Brooklyn, N. Y., and the \$1,000 deposit have been forfeited by the Secreof the Treasury.

THE House Committee on Appropriations has adopted a resolution expressing regret at the absence of Chairman Randall through sickness.

THE Department of State has received from General Denby, United States Minister to China, in response to an inquiry from Washington, a telegram to the effect that he has no positive information in regard to the action of the Chinese authorities respecting the treaty.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has re-

ceived a report from Captain Healy, commanding the revenue cutter Bear, dated St. Paul's Island, Behring sea, July 28. He says that no sealing vessels have either been seen or reported in Behring sea, and that nothing unusual has occurred in that region so far this season.

THE forthcoming report of the Post-

master-General will show that the number of Presidential post-offices July 1, 1888, was 2,502-an increase during the year of 166; total amount of salaries paid to Presidential postmasters, \$4,202,800-an increase under the act of March 3, 1883, of \$322,500, or per cent.: total gross receipts from Presidential post-offices for the year, \$38,498,-988, an increase of \$3,322,826, or 9 per cent. THE President has approved the Naval

Appropriation bill. N. H. R. Dawson, Commissioner of Education, in his annual report, says that more than twelve millions of children attended the public schools some part of the last fiscal year, and of these nearly 6,000,-000 were in average daily attendance. In both respects the Southern States, once so backward, have made greater progress

than other parts of the country. THE President on the 7th vetoed eight private pension bills, principally upon the ground that the death or disability of the soldier was not connected with his milita-

THE EAST.

J. P. BENNETT, a leading coffee and tea dealer of New York City, has assigned with over \$150,000 liabilities

FIRE in Cattaraugus, N. Y., recently destroyed thirteen buildings and their contents, causing \$50,000 loss. THE spinners in the Narragansett mills, Fall River, Mass., have struck because compelled to work overtime to make up for time lost.

refugees from Jacksonville.

stroyed by fire, causing \$50,000 loss.

district have renominated Jacob Yost for THE new iron railway bridge at Grand

MASSACHUSETTS Democrats have nominated W. E. Russell, of Cambridge, for

THE annual convention of the Social Science Association of the United States began at Saratoga, N. Y., on the 3d. Labor Commissioner Wright gave a history of the labor bureaus and their good work. THE New York Tribune says that the Western Union earned \$300,000 more last August than in the same month last year. Mayor Hewitt, of New York City, has issued an appeal for aid for the yellow fever sufferers at Jacksonville, Fla.

JOHN LESTER WALLACK, the well known theatrical man of New York, died of apoplexy at Stamford, Conn., on the morning of the 6th, aged sixty-eight.

JUDGE THURMAN was prevented from addressing a meeting at Madison Square Garden, New York, on the night of the 6th by an attack of cholera morbus, which his son said was not serious.

About thirty German silk weavers arrived in New York recently and were detained at Castle Garden. They said they were sent over by the weavers of the old country, who are on a strike and who paid heir passage.
WILLIAM TURNBULL, the New York mil-

lionaire, died at Saratoga, N. Y., the other day.

CHARLES VOGT & Co., importers of china and fancy articles, New York City, have failed, with \$100,000 liabilities and \$80,000 nominal assets.

THE WEST.

THE police have closed every gambling nouse in Milwaukee, Wis.

THE Democrats of the First Iowa district have nominated John J. Searley, of Bloom-

ington, for Congress.

The labor unions of Chicago have begun work on a four story building on Monroe and Peoria streets to be devoted to union

FIRE in Baker City, Ore., has destroyed an entire business block, causing \$260,000

THE Centennial Exposition of Columbus. O., opened on the 4th. Wisconsin Democrats have nominated

James Morgan, of Milwaukee, for Gov-THE rate on packing house products be tween Kansas City and Chicago was re-

luced on the 5th from 18 cents a hundred to 12 cents a hundred or one cent less than the rate on dressed beef. THE Chickasaws are threatened with a serious outbreak on account of election frauds and Indian Agent Owen has gone

to the scene and it is hoped will be able to quiet matters, though the feeling is so intense on both sides that nothing short of bloodshed may stop proceedings. By the explosion of a steam thresher near Seymour, Ind., the other day, one man was

killed and three fatally injured. JUDGE NEY, of Waterloo, under the Iowa Prohibitory law, decides that a man can not lawfully manufacture cider for use in his own family, and instructs the grand

jury to indict if they find that such a thing has been done.

A sQUAD of soldiers started from Fort Wingate, N. M., recently to arrest whisky peddlers when a large force of Navajos confronted them and declared that the peddlers should not be arrested, and the sergeant in charge, seeing his force largely outnumbered, desisted. Further trouble

was feared. THE revenue cutter Bear reports six whalers wrecked by a hurricane on August 3 in Behring sea. The crews were rescued by the Bear and brought to San Francisco. JOHN C. GRAVES, ex-county treasurer of Corydon, Ind., has been found to be \$14,000 short in his accounts.

An attempt to rob the grave of murderer Maxwell at St. Louis was recently frustrated by a private watchman. HEAVY frost about East Tawas, Mich.

has badly damaged potatoes, corn and to-

matoes. ATTACHMENTS for \$113,000 have been lev ed on the Chicago Lumber Company of Denver, Col. THE Democrats of the Thirteenth Ohio

district have nominated L. T. Neal, of Chillicothe, for Congress. A vicious horse bit off the top of the head of Albert Banta's three-year-old son at Bradtown, Ind., the other day, causing

instant death.

THE News and Courier publishes an elaborate statistical statement of the trade and business of Charleston, S. C., the last vear showing an increase of over \$10,000, 000, which is mainly in the lines of busi-ness which help the Charleston people

PROCTOR KNOTT, the Kentucky flyer. won the Futurity stakes worth \$50,000 at Sheepshead Bay on the 3d, after an excit-

ing race. Two negro boys were killed and a third fatally injured near Durant, Miss., by being struck by an engine the other night, FORTY-THREE new cases and one death from yellow fever were reported at Jack-

sonville, Fla., on the 4th. THE bark Jacobeni, from Colonico, is quarantined at New Orleans, with her captain and all her crew sick with chagres fever. The second mate died on the voy-

THE Democrats of the Third Virginia district have renominated George D. Wise for Congress.

C. T. ANDERSON and T. R. Stockdale have been renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Fifth and Sixth Mis-

sissippi districts respectively.

Ar Milbrook, Ark., election day, it is claimed, the negroes attempted to steal the ballot box, and finding the whites on guard gave them a volley and fled. The fire was returned by the whites, but without effect. The wounded men were John McMaith, shot in temple; J. B. Kinton, James Jones, Robert Ragsdale, J. M. Mas-

sey, George Williams and B. F. Hood. NEAR Bayard, Fla., recently a farmer's son found the body of a woman and five children in a deserted house. They were thought to be victims of yellow fever and

Almost the entire business portion of the village of Jennings, La., has been de-THE Republicans in the Tenth Virginia

View, W. Va., has been carried away by a flood, causing \$50,000 loss.

By a collision between an engine and a freight train near Louisville, Ky., the other day several cars were wrecked and an unknown tramp was killed.

RETURNS from all but nine counties of Arkansas give the Democratic State ticket a majority of 16,500. The other counties will not materially change this vote. Both houses of the Legislature are Democratic INTELLIGENCE has been received that the Hatfields, of Logan County, who were charged with the murder of old man Mc-Coy and his family near Pikeville, Ky., have had their trial at Jackson and been acquitted.

LONGSHOREMEN on strike at Fernandina. Fla., became riotous recently and fifty of them were arrested.

CONGRESSMAN JAMES E. COBB has been nominated by the Democrats of the Fifth Alabama district.

GENERAL.

SEVERAL vessels were sunk, two sail-ors drowned and much damage done in Havana recently by a cyclone.

ENGLISH capitalists have joined the

great Austro-Hungarian maize ring, and the price has taken another big rise. The monks of a prominent monastery have been expelled from Spain for plotting in favor of Don Carlos.

An extensive combination has been formed by Chicago, St. Paul, Pittsburgh and New York capitalists for the purpose of handling, milling and marketing rice, with the ultimate design of controlling the

entire rice product of the South. BRAKEMAN CUMMINGS accidentally ran against Brakeman Christie on a freight train while it was passing over Pomquel bridge, near Halifax, N. S., the other day

and both fell off and were killed. FLOODS have again invaded the city of Leon, Mexico, where several hundred lives

were lost early in the summer. A REPORT favorable to the project of a anal from Liverpool to Birmingham, England, has been made.
At the trial of Redmond at Arthurs

town, Ireland, on the 6th, the police charged a crowd that had assembled outside the court, clubbed the people with their rifles and dispersed them violently. Many were severely injured.

It was hoped in Shanghai that the im-migration treaty with America would be ratified in a moderate form. The discussion of the question caused great excitement, and there were several riotous demonstrations. A mob incensed at the American Minister's action, attacked the American official residence at Canton.
The spinners in the cotton mills at Bol-

ton, England, have struck against a new system of weighing cotton.
FROST, which did much damage to crops,

vas reported in New England on the 5th THE National Marine Underwriters' Association has decided not to refuse to insure cotton when well covered, even if jute bagging be not used.

THE French Government has ordered an investigation of the report that dhows carrying the French flag are engaged in the slave trade in Madagascar. BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) num-

bered 254 for the seven days ended Sep-

THE German Catholic congress has dopted resolutions in favor of the temporal power of the Pope. M. LOMBARDOS, Grecian Minister of the

Interior, died in Athens recently.

THREE persons were killed at Matanzas, Cuba, by the recent cyclone.

THE LATEST.

BRENHAM, Tex., Sept. 8 .- At 10:45 o'clock last night while several men were standing on the door step of Murphy's saloon. on the east side of court house square, heavy charges of buckshot were fired from the southeast corner of the court house, about seventy-five feet distant, and J. O. Hoffman, Democratic nominee for county assessor, was instantly killed and J. H. Holt, brother of O. T. Holt, Texas member of the Democratic National Committee, and himself an active worker for the same ticket, danger-ously wounded, being struck with twelve buckshot. Hoffman and one other candidate were the only nominees of the Democratic party who had not been endorsed by the Republicans. Holt and Hoffman had received warnings that if they did not keep quiet they would be put out of

the way. LITTLE ROCK, Ark. Sept. 8 .- Frank Mc-Cain and Pearson Eubanks, aged respectively fourteen and eighteen years, who had quarreled in school, met on the highway near Chickasaw Wednesday in the presence of a number of boys younger than themselves, and drawing large knives fought until McCain fell on the ground. Eubanks had been stabbed in the back and died soon afterward. The trial of McCain. who was not badly hurt, took place to-day and he will be brought before the grand jury at its next meeting. Both boys were

members of good families. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 8.—At a meeting of the Labor State Committee at Appleton last night the State ticket was re constructed, owing to resignations and otherwise. Emil Krackowizer, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, resigned, and J. E. Thomas for Railroad Commissioner was struck off because he failed to send in his letter of acceptance. Timothy E. Rvan's name was taken off for Attorney-General and K. Shawvan, of Milwaukee, substituted, because Ryan was indorsed by the Democrats and accepted the

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 7 .- In the Federal Court yesterday in the case of Joe Tabler, colored, aged about twenty-two years, charged with assisting in the murder of Cass and Goodymeyer, a verdict was returned guilty of murder in the first degree. His brother Jake was already convicted on the charge of engaging in the same crime. Cass and Goodymeyer were two cattle men who were killed in camp near the Sac and Fox agency about three years ago by the Tabler brothers. Senence has not been passed.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Sept. 8.—Miss Ada Flynn, a handsome and accomplished young lady, was murdered yesterday at the home of her grandfather, Alexander Traxell, near Glasgow. Recently an attempt was made to rob Mr. Traxell and the general supposition is she was killed by persons bent on robbery. The murder was committed in daylight during the absence of the family. There is no clew to the

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

APPLICATION was recently made to Judge Abbott at Garden City for an order re-straining the treasurer of Stevens County from selling advertised real estate of Grant County for taxes. The order was granted and Judge Abbott set the case for hearing October 2. The grounds are that Stevens County has no right to collect the taxes of Grant County, which was organized by the Legislature in 1887 and attached to Stevens County for judicial pur-

JOHN SCHAFFER, president of the Jewell County Bank, is missing, and the bank has been closed by the sheriff and all of his property attached. It is charged that he ttered a large amount of forged paper. THE other day Deputy United States Marshal Dan Wyat arrived in Topeka having in custody a very slick mulatto named W. H. Wilson, whom he had arrested at W. H. Wilson, whom he had arrested at Wichita upon the charge of using the United States mails to defraud, also upon the charge of forgery. Wilson claimed to be from Crittenden County, Ark., where he had been persecuted by the whites. Upon reaching Kansas he seems to have decided to get even by robbing his own race. His plan was to visit colored people, find out where their relations resided and then personating them, write stories of dis-tress and want and ask for a remittance to tide over the present trouble. A number of unsuspicious mothers and relatives fell into his trap and Wilson fell into the clutches of Uncle Sam. Frank Richards nineteen years old, and

Rosa Hauseman, sixteen years old, of Leavenworth, recently went to Platte City, Mo., under the pretext of visiting the fair, but really to get married. When they re-turned and explained matters they were summarily bounced from the home of the

'old folks." WILLIAM GOOD and Sarah Lidele were ecently clandestinely married at Leavenworth, and Good attempted to take his wife to her father's home to effect a reconcilia-tion. The father, misconstraing the motive, seized a revolver, and, after chas-ing Good two or three blocks, shot him. The ball entered Good's shoulder, ranged slightly downward, and passed out in front, just below the arm-pit. The father was locked up.

HON. W. M. SHEAN, State Senator from Johnson County, died at his home in Gardner on the 2d, aged seventy years.

A. HURST, a wealthy citizen and promi-ment stock man of Holton, was killed the other norning by his stallion. He went to the stable and was found by his wife an hour later under the horse's heels, literally stamped to death. He was about seventy years of age. An unknown man committed suicide in

a hotel at St. George the other day by shooting himself in the head. THERE were four divorce suits filed and three marriage licenses granted in Topeka

one day recently. INDIANA veterans now residing in Kan-sas will hold their fifth reunion at Camp Audition, near Topeka, October 1 to 6 in-

THE Iowa soldiers now residing in Kansas will hold a reunion during the State reunion at Topeka, October 1 to 6 inclusive. An Iowa headquarters will be established and properly advertised on the grounds, and every Iowa soldier will be expected to

Hox. J. W. ORR, a prominent attorney of Atchison, has been nominated to Congress by the Democrats of the Fifth district.
While two men were recently driving a ow to slaughter at Emporia, she became desperate and pitched at every one who

came near her. She tossed a colored man over a fence and knocked an old German down and severely if not fatally injured LEVANT is the name of a post-office lately

established in Thomas County. THE name of the post-office at Rose Vale, Clay County, has been changed to Brough-An unknown laborer was killed the other

day at Wyandotte by the caving in of bank on which he was working. It is estimated that the average yield of wheat in Kansas will be eighteen to twenty bushels per acre. The quality is

generally good. THE other morning fire started in the old Barnard Hotel, a frame building on South Washington avenue, at Wellington, and totally destroyed it and the two brick buildings on the north. H. T. Smith & Co., druggists, and the Share Dros.' Dry Goods Company occupied the store rooms. The marble block on the corner of Washington and Harvey avenues was damaged considerably. The loss was about \$20,000; partly insured.

THE Loyal Legion, of Kansas, have deided to hold their annual meeting at Topeka during the soldiers' reunion the first week in October.

THE Supreme Court on the 6th heard evidence and arguments in the Scott County mandamus brought by the Eastern holders of certain Scott County railroad bounds to compel the county clerk to sign \$120,000 funding bonds ordered by the county commissioners and signed by the The county clerk refused to sign the bonds on the ground of fraud in their issuance. The cast was taken under

PENSIONS granted Kansas veterans on the 6th: Stephen Singleton, of Mirage; David D. Dever, of Hoisington; Henry W. George, of Ellsworth; James F. Hanna, of Sterling; James R. Curge, of Seneca; Nephi Owen, of Simpson; Ansel W. Sloat, of Derby; Joseph Messer, of Xenia; Wesley Ellsworth, of Eminence; David Huggins, of Abilene; Alfred Seelye, of the National Military Home; Thomas W. C. Stanley, of Hugoton; Joseph Eichelberger, of McPherson, and Marion S. Bancroft, of

ARTHUR DODGE, of Reserve, eight miles north of Hiawatha, recently beat his wife until she was unconscious, and then fled. The couple were married about four years

ARTHUR, the three-year-old son of A G. Talbot, a prominent business man of Wyandotte, recently fell down the stairway of the family residence in that city and received injuries that resulted in death the following day.

The report of the Secretary of the State

Board of Agriculture places Wyandotte County at the head of the list in the yield of corn the present season, the average being 53% bushels to the acre.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN.

Enthusiastic Demonstration at Lawrence-The Campaign Formally Opened With a Grand Rally—Torchlights and Speeches. LAWRENCE, Kan., Sept. 4.—The day o' the great Democratic rally opened clear, cool and pleasant with a city full of people and every prospect of a successful meeting. The convention of clubs held a short business session at nine o'clock, but did

nothing of public importance. afternoon a preliminary meeting was held at Bismarck Grove. Hon. J. E. Riggs called the meeting to order and introduced Judge Campbell, who spoke briefly. He rejoiced in the fine fighting condition of the Democracy of Kansas and was delighted at being able to report such an encouraging state of affairs to the distinguished gentleman from the South

who would follow him.
Judge Golladay, of Tennessee, followed in a brief address in which he paid an eloquent tribute to Judge John Martin, whose intimate friend he had been in boyhood. As jurist and statesman John Martin had won an enviable position and was entitled to any honor that Kansas could confer. In honoring him Kansas honored herself

THE EVENING RALLY. The crowning event of the occasion was the grand rally in the evening. The late afternoon trains brought visitors, clubs and bands from every direction, Topeka, Leavenworth, Atchison, Ottawa and Kansas City sending the largest delegations. The speaking at the corner of Henry and Massachusetts streets was well received. as it deserved to be, as, inspired by their large and enthusiastic audiences, the orators excelled themselves and were loudly cheered at every point.

Shortly after seven o'clock the local clubs began forming in front of the Jeffersonian headquarters and Massachusetts street was soon so thronged with spectators that the sidewalks were impassable. At 6:40 the Bandana club, of Leaveworth, headed by the Mascot band, made their appearance and created a decided sensation by their splendid marching and attractive uniforms. Headed by the Ottawa band the march was made to the Santa Fe depot at 7:30 to greet incoming delegations. Following the band were the Ottawa Democrat club, the Lawrence Gun club, the Jeffersonians, of Lawrence, and their excellent drum corps and a long line of torch bearers. When the train from the West pulled in it was greeted with prolonged cheers and a salute from the gun club. From Topeka came the Cleveland Demooratic club, the Democratic Flambeau club and drum corps and Klingman's band. Including clubs and visitors 600 nen came from Topeka alone.

Massachusetts street presented a beauti-ful sight when the head of the procession turned at the intersection of Winthrop street and began its march along the handsome thoroughfare. Balconies, roofs and sidewalks were crowded with a dense mass of eager humanity and at several corners olored lights blazed brilliantly, producing a grand effect. At the corner of Henry and Massachusetts streets the

speakers' stand had been erected and around it people were packed so thickly that it was with difficulty that a space could be cleared for the procession to pass. The procession moved south on Massachusetts street to the Watkins building at the intersection of Quincy, where it counter-marched to the starting point, the flambeau clubs making a splendid display

on the return march. The speaking did not begin until after ten o'clock, but the crowd remained, and fully 5,000 people faced Hon. Ed. E. Murphy when as President of the State League of Democratic Clubs he called the meeting to order and introduced Hon. sidney Clarke, of Lawrence, as chairman of the meeting.

The chairman introduced Judge Goliaday, of Tennessee, who expressed his pleasure at meeting the Kansas Democ racy for the first time, and congratulated them upon their growth from nothing to 115,000 in 1886, and trusted that they would come up 200,000 strong in November. After reviewing affairs in the South, and showing the good work accomplished by a Democratic administration, the speaker then showed how the protected manufacturers of the East had Kansas farmers by the throat strangling them with mortgages, and asked: "Where does the war tariff protect the farmer's corn, his wheat or his ay?" The speaker then demonstrated that the laborers' wages were not held up or increased by tariff, and with cutting sarcasm he held up to ridicule Blaine's idea of the trusts and discussed the odious institution at considerable length.

Hon. John C. Tarsney, of Kansas City.

followed Judge Golladay in an eloquent

effort. He, too, made a forcible argument for tariff reduction, showing that the farmers of Kansas could derive no benefit from the present high protective tax and showing also that neither the laborer nor the farmer were helped by it, but that all the profit was reaped by the manufacturer H invited his audience to visit with him the homes of the protected American laborer. "But, stop," said he, "Do you understand the language of Bohemia? Do you understand the language of Italy? If you do not, it will do you no good to go with me, for these are the languages spoken by the protected laborers of America. He showed that the pauper labor of Europe was crowding Americans in the protected factories of this country. He challenged the colored laborer to tell where protection had benefited him and how many of his race were permitted to work in protected factories. Although the hour was late Judge Overmeyer, candidate for Congress in the Fourth district, in a brief speech argued that if high protection protected the laborer, why should the Republican party

object to alleged discrimination in favor of the South. The laborers there, were negroes and Republicans. Labor was regplated by the law of supply and demand. and no employer was ever known to raise wages because he happened to make a hand who worked for an unprotected employer made on an average \$166 a year more than the pro-tected factory laborer of the East. In 1866 two-thirds of the farms were occupied

KANSAS CORN.

Report of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture-Review of the Condit of the Corn Crop-A Good Showing. Topexa, Kan., Sept. 7:-Secretary M. Mohler of the State Board of Agriculture

last evening issued the following impor-tant report on the condition of the Kansas corn crop: For the August report we have askedi our correspondents for information only in relation to corn. The questions submitted were: First, what proportion of area planted will be harvested; second, what is the estimated product per acre of corm on the acres harvested; third, does listed corn show any better results that that put in with planter—if so, what per cent? Nearly 600 correspondents representing about every county in the State have responded to the above questions and have

developed the following facts in regard to this important crep: First, that of the total area planted to corn in our State "4 per cent is considered" worth harvesting; that the eastern portion of the State as far west in the north tier of counties as Republic County and east of a line bearing eastward to Chaptauqua County. On the south line of the State the counteres will nearly all be harvested, and with the exception of a few counties will be a full average crop—in some counties much above the average. Wyandotte is the highest—reporting an average yield of 53% bushels per acre, and nearly all the counties north of the Kansas river within the prescribed limit report from 40 to 50 bushels per acre. Many counties south of the Kansas river also report a high average down to the second ther of counties from the south line of the State.

These counties, with the exception of Chautauqua and Elk, report a considerable lower average.

A belt of territory from Jewell and Smith Counties on the north stretching southward and bearing eastward to the south line of the State, with Elsworth County as a center, seems to be the worst burned district in the State. Ellswerth County reports only 6 per cent. of the area planted to corn worth harvesting, and the average yield of the small acreage only nine bushels per acre. Many of the counties adjoining Ellsworth are in a condition not much better. Farther south and farther north there are belts of territory extending usually east and where the corn will make a fairly good yield, while the intervening districts are about a total failure. West of this great central belt in which the corn is generally ruined there are in nearly all the counties belts of territory in which there is some good corn, with large intervening belts in which there is no corn. Even Hamilton County, a county bordering on the Colorado line in the contract rado line in the southwest, has some good corn, a sample of which was brought to this office a few days ago. The north half of all the counties in the north tier and the south half of the second tier have fairly good corn, while the intervening belt over thirty miles in width has but little. These large districts of territory on which the corn is practically a failure brings the average yield and the aggre-gate corn product of the State considera-

bly lower than it was generally supposed it would be. The average yield per acre, on the acreage worth harvesting, is estimated at twenty-eight bushels. The total area planted to corn in the spring, as shown by assessor returns, is 6,970,007 acres. Seventy-four per cent. of this, or 5,157,780 acres, is reported as worth harvesting. The estimated average yield per acre on this gives a total corn product for the State of 144,417,840 bushels, which is almost double the product of last year and 15,417,-000 bushels more than the product of 1888, but is less by 46,452,840 bushels than the

product of 1884, which was the largest in the history of the State. While the eastern portion of the state is in excellent condition agriculturally the failure of the corn crop in the central and western counties of the State bears heavily on the farmers. Many, however, have had an excellent crop of wheat and a fair, crop of oats, and all will have an abundance of teed for stock in corn fodder, millet, sorghum and hay, so that the situation is an improvement on that of last

Our correspondents give the lister a very strong indorsement, a few counties report no difference, and a very few correspondents pronounce against it; but the aggregate sentiment of our correspondents say that this year 20 per cent. more corn was grown to the acre where corn was listed than when put in with the planter.

Missouri Crops.
St. Louis, Sept. 7.—J. W. Sanborn, secretary of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, furnishes the following crop re port for August: Early August was wet and later seasonable. Corn suffered from windstorms in early August over most of the State and now stands at 90.7 of a full crop. Oats yield was 31.7 bushels and the aggregate for the State 40,021,483 bushels. Chinch bugs are less reported and have not been as injurious as expected. Cattle is 100. Wheat gives 12.8 bushels on an average in 1,381,439 acres, or 19,083,858 bushels for the State-above the average yield, but below the gross yield for ten years. The quality is poor. Other fall

crops average high. THE FINISHING TOUCHES.

The Senate Sub-Committee Nearly Through With Its Tariff Bill. WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.-The tariff subcommittee is now putting the finishing couches on its bill. The committee has given audience to a large number of witnesses, and when its report is presented 1,500 pages of printed testimony company it. A revised print of the bill has been made and was laid before the sub-committee this morning. It shows side by side the changes proposed by the Mills bill, those by the Senate bill and the duties assessed under the present law. It shows that the duties on lumber and salt little more money than usual. The farm have not been changed by the sub-committee; that sugar is reduced 50 per cent., and that the finer grades of wool are to pay a little more duty and that the in-equalities which have arisen in the duties by men who owned them; now only one-third. They were gradually coming under the yoke, and unless they stood up for their rights would soon be slaves.

The speaker closed with fitting words of praise for the administration of President Cleveland.

equalities which have arisen in the duties on woolens have been corrected. There is also a number of changes of a minor character. It is estimated that the bill will reduce the revenue from \$30,000,000 to \$40, 900,000 on the customs duties and about \$60,000,000 on internal revenue.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

WOTTONWOOD FALLS . KANSAS

IN TIME OF DROUGHT.

Noons are hot, and days are dry; Dusty are the flower-hung ways Where the bee and butterfly Wooed the budding blackberry, And the wild rose, fair and shy

Life is hare and heart is dull All the springs of hope run low, Which were brimming once, and full; Not a flower is left to cull, Nothing seems so beautiful As awhile ago.

Come and bless us, gracious rain! Earth is all athirst for thee. Bring the green to grass and grain, Flood the parched and yellowing plain, Bid the faint flowers smile again;

Come, of life the pulse and spring,

Freshen brain and soul anew; Wake in me the quickening Love of every human thing, Till my heart rise up and sing

-Susan Coolidge, in S. S. Times.

A "LITTLE CAT."

But She Proved, After All. to Be a "Little Goose."

"I have rented the cottage we were looking at last week, papa, for the summer," Miss Selina Watkins announced in the commanding style habitual to her, "and we can move tomorrow. It is completely furnished."

Mr. Watkins looked annoyed, but made no objection, and Miss Georgina complacently buttered her toast and nodded approval.

Mr. Watkins was a man past seventy, but tall, erect and vigorous, with large, full eyes, suggestive of a kindly nature, and a smile that proclaimed charity to all the world. Possessed of an ample fortune he had retired from business, and lived upon his income, sometimes wondering that the large dowry he would presumably give his daughters had tempted no man to rescue them from single blessedness.

Thin, sour of face, strong of will, and acid of temper, they presided over his household, cared for his linen, and lived in dire apprehension of a step-mother. For, at seventy, their dear papa showed a decided preference for ladies' society outside of the home circle. As he pursued his dignified, quiet way down the street, the sisters held a moment's consultation.

"By the time we return in the fall," Miss Selina said, "papa will have quite forgotten that little sly cat, Elsie White. They always go to the seaside, for Mrs. White to escape hay fever, so there is no danger of seeing them in the country."

"If we go to Grovedale to-morrow we must begin to pack up," suggested Georgina, and the two went to their rooms, to drive their maids to the borders of insanity by their fussy arrange-

And Mr. Watkins, in a cool, shaded boudoir, provided with broad fans and iced lemonade, chatted with Mrs. White, favor, if you would go with me to the up the ears of my dogs. The cat drive vira-count them-twenty-eight! Norwho at forty-two, in her cool, muslin city, and stay with me until I am mar- is the Florida man's favorite sport. It mal respiration per minute, from fourdress, with her abundant dark hair be- ried! Oh, could you? Would you? comingly arranged, was almost, if not quite, as attractive as the little blonde fairy who called her "mamma."

They were a merry party, talking of "all things under the sun," and contrasting strongly with the home trio, where Mr. Watkins felt like a naughty school-boy, facing the vinegar aspects of his dutiful daughters. It was clarming to him to accept the pretty attentions of Elsie White, who was fond of ally safely married. him, and delighted in his frequent presents of bon bons, trinkets, but kept a loyal determination in her heart, to be her grandfather.

Mrs. White, her pretty little hands all the new songs to him, carefully sethe rich old widower.

their father, Miss Selina and Georgina over her lips as she read the epistle, Watkins were wealthy in their own right, having inherited money from their mother and a deceased uncle.

"But they will never relax their hold over the old gentleman," the pretty widow thought, "unless," and she nodded her head-"unless some one else has a greater influence."

The long, warm afternoon passed away, and Mr. Watkins strolled leisurely home to luncheon, cool and smiling, to meet his red-faced, over-heated, cross daughters, and mentally contrast them with the placid, quiet ladies he had just quitted.

All that day there was a shrill duet of complaints and orders, and the bustle of moving the next morning was worse. But "dear papa" had long ago ceased to have any voice in domestic arrangements, and he took possession of the stuffy little room in the Grovedale cottage, inwardly chuckling at the consternation to come.

"I am sure, my dear girls," he said, in his gentle, refined voice, at tea time, "you will be delighted to hear that we are to have old friends for neighbors. Mrs. White has taken the cottage opposite to this one for the summer.'

For once there was no answer. The Misses Watkins were literally struck dumb!

Horror succeeded horror. There was no ceremony in the free country life, Ledger. and from their windows and porch the two old maids could see the daily endeavors of the artful widow and her \$642,797 annually from the Governfair daughter to entrap their "dear | ment.

papa." Wandering about the garden in the most bewitching of summer "costumes," with becoming shade hats for sunshine, or the daintiest of white wraps for evening, the widow and her daughter spared no pains to make their cottage attractive. Selina groaned to see her venerable parent eating strawberries out of a cabbage leaf held by Elsie's pretty hands, while Mrs. White of the wild-cat. He said: tossed Georgina's button-hole bouquet contemptuously aside, to be replaced by a half-blown moss-rose of her own selection. Georgina wept openly to see Elsie coquettishly selecting sweetmeats from their "dear papa's" offered gift, and letting him press his lips upon her

hand for reward. It was no comfort to the sisters that himself to Elsie.

"It is all done to make papa jealous," Miss Selina said. "Mrs. White is far easy. It makes the matter more exciting to introduce a rival."

But suddenly there was a change, Two or three times a week the ladies erally found foraging at this hour and, worst fears were realized.

So it was to Georgina that Elsie one day opened her heart, confiding the him there and ultimately drive him fact that she loved Harry Turner with out and the hunting party, guided by all the fervor of first young love, and the noise of the dogs, is ready to take would never give way to her mother's up the chase near the point where the

he is your father," Elsie said, "because fences, leaping ditches! No English I think he is a perfect darling, and I fox hunt can compare with the Florida am ever so fond of him. Mamma need 'cat drive,' and few are the farmers not tell me every day that I must be who can resist leaving team a-field and respectful and attentive to him, because running to the house for saddle I have no desire to be rude. But then, when the baying of hounds and the Miss Georgina, I can't marry him. Just blowing of horns tell that a 'cat imagine the absurdity of making me drive' is on. The hounds of every your step-mother. Why, I was only farmer hearing the din leave their eighteen last month."

"Has he asked you to marry him?" Miss Georgina asked, grimly.

"No; but he will, I am sure, and mamma will make me accept him, unless-oh, Miss Georgina, do you think it would be very, very wicked if I eloped with Harry?"

"I think you are fully justified in doing it," said Georgina, trying not to show her exultation.

"He has a good salary," said Elsie, 'and I have half poor papa's property when I marry or come of age. We should not be very rich, but we would have plenty. Oh, Miss Georgina, would you-would you help us?"

"Help you?" "Yes. If I could bring some of my clothes over here, and pack in one of your trunks, and come to tea some evening, and get away from your back door in time to meet the evening train. And-oh, I know I am asking a great

Just a faint show of hesitation, and Miss Georgina consented. They could go a State law, a hunter, who will shoot to the city for a day's shopping, send- a cat in front of his dogs, is fined \$25. ing the trunks by express to a hotel and, by a rule of the Hunters' Assowhere Harry Turner could meet them.

Selina when this plan was confided to her. It was with difficulty she was prevented from offering to join the party, and make sure the "little cat" was actu-

It was one week later, when Mrs. White, calmly knitting in her porch, listened for the whistle of the evening never, never to marry a man old enough train, by which Elsie was to return from her day's shopping with Georgina Watkins. She was not a nervous perbusy with embroidery, looked on and son, but when the whistle had long died smiled at Mr. Watkins' attentions to away, and she saw the station carriage Elsie, encouraged her daughter to sing stop at the opposite cottage, she did wonder that Elsie did not rush home in lected pretty toilets for her, and in her usual impetuous fashion. Still ination. But reverie is a common exevery way encouraged the courtship of more did she wonder, when Mary, Miss Georgina's maid, tripped across the She had already ascertained that, in road with a letter. But a smile, a addition to a liberal allowance from smile of intense amusement, hovered which was from Elsie:

"DEAR. DEAREST MAMMA-Do forgive me. not, indeed I can not marry Mr. Watkins and Harry would certainly commit suicide if I did. I think he is ever so nice, and not so awfully old either. But I never could be mam-ma to Selina and Georgina even if I did not love Harry. But I could not give Harry up, and we were married this morning. Miss Georgina was with me, and will tell you all about it. Don't be very angry, please, mamma. I will always be your loving daughter, but I could not marry Mr. Watkins.

To which epistle Mrs. Turner received the following reply:

"You LITTLE GOOSE:—Nobody wanted you to marry Mr. Watkins, not even that gentleman himself, who has been engaged to me for three months. You have quite upset our plans, for the little was the second of the second for, thinking you too young to marry anybody. we intended to take you to Europe with us in the fall. Since, however, you have chosen to act for yourself, we have decided to sail on Saturday's steamer. We were married this way to New York, where I join him to-morrow. as we prefer to impart the news by letter to his amiable daughters. As this cottage is paid for until October, I have arranged for you to occupy it until then, and for you to take possession of it until then, and for you to take possession of the city house, afterwards, as we shall remain

abroad for some years.
"I hope you will be very happy, my dear little
Elsie, and I am quite ready to give a mother's love to Harry. Be sure you are an affectionate daughter to your new papa, who will stop to see you, on his way to New York. I send this in advance of his call, and my own visit.

"Lovingly your mamma, "ELLEN WATKINS." We draw a vail over the arrival of Mrs. Watkins' letter at the Grovedale Cottage. - Anna Shields, in New York

-The pensioners in Connecticut are said to number 5,518, and to receive

HUNTING WILD-CATS.

Thrilling Sport with Which Floridians

Chatting over their cigars, a few gentlemen passed a pleasant hour exchanging personal experiences of the ful girl, with a smile of incredulity on chase. Mr. M. N. Bryan, of Madison County, Fla., told, with much interest to his listeners, stories of the hunting

"The Florida wild-cat, when fully grown, weighs about fifty pounds, is took so palpable a delusion for the genas large as a good-sized fox-hound. and when in full chase of a pack of hounds is an object to startle and bewilder a Northern hunter. With fur thrown back, claws extended, leaping with great springs through forest or swamps, the ordinary sportsman, at Harry Turner, a handsome young fel. the first sight of the animal, turns pale low of twenty-five or six, came down and wants to leave instanter. The cat from the city every Sunday, to devote will attack sheep, lambs, young hogs and poultry, but the human family, except young and unprotected children, need have no fear of him. I too cunning to make the courting too know of no sport so exciting and demanding effort so hard and longcontinued as a 'cat drive.' The hunting party having been agreed upon, and hope once more sprang up in the they meet an hour and a half before hearts of the spinsters. It must not be daylight, mounted on their best horses supposed that there was open hostility and attended by hounds, often to the between the cottages. Far from it. number of forty. The wild cat is gentook tea together, and Mrs. White's being surprised, runs quickly to the sweet smile always greeted the sisters cover of the nearest swamp, or climbs when they met. They were openly a tree. If he seeks a tree, he is not caressing to pretty Elsie, if they longed shot, but the tree is cut down or he is in secret to strangle her, and Georgina otherwise dislodged. The hounds are was especially demonstrative to the held in leash until he gets a good "little cat," fearful of revenge if their start, when the leader blows his horn and the pursuit is resumed. If the cat enters a swamp, the hounds follow game emerges. And so we go! Over "You must not be offended because the hills, through the farms, jumping kennels, and are found loudestmouthed in the pursuing pack. At last comes the end, as all sports must

"After an all day's chase the wild cat at four o'clock in the afternoon, or at five o'clock at the latest, can go little further. The snapping jaws of the hounds come closer and closer. He turns his glaring eyes a moment behind him and staggers on. The pack of dogs that had been in full cry in the morning is now broken. Only the hardy ones have kept up with the worn and jaded. The cat can run no more. He prepares to battle for his life. He turns on his back, raises his feet and strikes his long claws viciously at any hound that dare attack him. The battle is long and bloody, and be-fore it ends hounds are frightfully scarred and often lose an eye. Many a time after a cat chase have I sewed terminating the animals. Indeed, by ciation, he is fined again for the same Words can not describe the rapture of offense. You see if the cat is killed by a bullet the hounds that have followed it are forever spoiled for the chase. Their proper discipline and future usefulness require that they should kill the cat. On this account shotguns and rifles are usually left behind."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

PLEASURES OF REVERIE.

Day-Dreaming and the Enjoyment That Can Be Derived from It.

Reverie is a natural condition, so common to children that they are hardly able to distinguish between the reports from the external world and the images presented by their imagperience of the human race in all stages of development. It differs from abstraction in the fact that the latter is the intense pursuit of a train of reasoning or observation, which absorbs the midd to such an extent that there is no attention left for the reports of the senses. Hence the abstracted man neither looks nor listens, and a noise or an impulse, far greater than would suffice to awaken the same man if asleep, may be sufficient to divert him from the train of thought which he pursues.

Reverie is literally day-dreaming. It is not reasoning. The image-making faculty is set free and it runs on. The judgment is scarcely attentive, hardly conscious, and the tear may come into the eye or the smile to the lip, so that in a crowded street-car or even in an assembly attention may be attracted to the person, who is wholly unconscious of the same. A person may imagine himself other than he is, and derive great pleasure from the change, and pass an hour, a morning or a day unconsciously. In reverie persons frequently become practical somnambulists-that is, they speak words which others hear that they would not have uttered on any account, strike blows, move articles, gesticulate and do many other things. sometimes with the effect of immediately recalling them to a knowledge of the situation, when they as well as money than brains .- N. Y. Sun. others are amused, but often without being aware that they are noticed. In extreme cases the only distinction beregular breathing and the suspension mit you to do the work you like .- Proof the senses which accompany the fessor Biddle. latter. - Dr. Buckley, in Century.

HE CAME PREPRAED. a Chicago Youth Proved the Depth

of His Love Scientifically. "You don't know what love is, Mr. Swackhammer," protested the beautiher face; "the sentiment you entertain for me is only a passing fancy. When it has had its brief day and you look at it in the cold light of reason you will be surprised that you ever misuine thing it assumes to represent."

"But hear me, Miss Garlinghouse," exclaimed the young man, calmly, yet earnestly, "am I not old enough to

know my own-" "It is not a question of age, Mr. Swackhammer," interposed Miss Garlinghouse, still smiling incredulously, "but of scientific demonstration. As you are probably aware. I have devoted myself for the last two or three years to a severe course of scientific study, and I have acquired the habit, perhaps unconsciously, of accepting nothing as true that is not demonstrated by the inexorable rules of mathematics or the soundest process of logical induction. Science has become with me the touchstone of all things asserted, claimed or proposed, and-

"But how do you apply the rules of science to matters of the heart?" inquired the young man. "How can you subject my love to the test of a mathe-

matical or scientific demonstration?" "In this way, Mr. Swackhammer: The action of the passion or emotion of love upon the various sympathetic ganglia of the human organism causes certain well established and clearly-defined phenomena. When you speak to me of love I look for the appearance of those phenomena. From a scientific point of view they are not satisfactory. The tremor in your voice is not sufficiently pronounced. Your articulation is not thick and husky. The color in your face is hardly a shade paler than its normal hue, and you have no nervous movement of the hands. Do you think a mere assertion can disprove the evi-

"Alvira Garlinghouse," came impetnously from the lips of the young man, as he rose to his feet, "there are facts in mental as well as physical science that are not wholly beneath your notice. Some men are gifted with a marvelous faculty of self-control, so far as external manifestations are concerned. Beneath the apparently unmoved exterior that you have subjected to a scientific test there rages a volcano of passion. Do you doubt it? I will demonstrate it to a mathematical certainty. I foresaw the skepticism with which you would receive my avowal, and came prepared. Listen to the beating of my heart!"

And with a quick movement he drew from beneath his waistcoat the flexible long chase. Horses and riders are tube of a stethoscope and placed it against her ear.

"Count the pulsations!" he continued. They will run nearly one hundred to the minute. Normal heartbeat, seventy pulsations. Note the revelation of deathless love conveyed by this respirometer!" And he produced another flexible tube. "Respirations per minute, twenty-eight! Twenty-eight, Alis not pursued with the purpose of ex- teen to twenty in adults. Observe the mathematical certainty of tempestuous passion demonstrated by my temperature!" And opening his tightly-closed left hand he showed her a small thermometer. "Temperature, Alvira, one hundred and tweive degrees! Normal temperature, about one hundred degrees Fahrenheit! Have I proved my

> "Alpheus," murmured the lovely girl, as she placed her head on his shoulder, with her lips at an accessible angle, "you have." - Chicago Tribune.

An Abstruse Vagabond.

A tramp walked back and knocked on the kitchen door of a North Sidney house, with the confidence of a family doctor whose coming was expected. The lady opened the door, and he said: "Madam. I have not had a bite of bread since yesterday, could you give

me a hunk of cold meat?" "We haven't got a bit in the house." "How do you manage to keep so much this warm weather?" "I say that we are clear out of

meat. "Is it roasted or broiled?" "I mean that we ate it all up at din-

der," raising her voice. "it don't matter, veal or beef." Still louder: "I tell you we've got no meat. I'll call the dog.'

"You going to give the dog a chunk of it?" "Chunk of what?" "Why, a chunk of the no meat that

you say you have got.' "Here, Tiger! Tiger!" "Good day, madam. I have been plentifully supplied with no meat today, and have none to lose," and he skipped the fence as the dog turned the corner, saving his bacon. - Detroit, Free

Deficient Mentally.

Dumley (whose credit is not firstclass)-I say, Brown, can you lend me ten dollars for a few days? Brown (reluctantly pulling out a roll

of bills)-I-er-s'pose I'll have to, Dumley-Thanks. You seem to have plenty of money, old fellow. Brown-Yes, I seem to have more

-When you have learned to submit, to do faithfully, patiently, duty that is tween reverie and dreaming sleep are most distasteful to you, God may per-

TABLE GARNITURES.

Arrangements of Fruits and Flowers to

Garniture in town suggests parsley, varied occasionally with cresses, as for of a multitude of great men; but with a beefsteak, but this is wholly conven- the greatest men the aim is something tional and in a multitude of ways may within rather than some external fruit market from which to cull the garni-

of beauty, of ways and means.

mint and the crinkled leaves of chicory as these.

No flower in the garden is so easily a caterers invariably use. Indeed, some

if the hostess drops a sprig of this into into the decoction. Indeed, this simple addition, without even a wave of the hands and a mysterious "presto, change!" transforms an every-day cup of tea into an old and much-prized Spanish drink.

Wreathes of lemon verbena or rosegeranium are the prettiest decoration for finger bowls, although when they are unobtainable, delicate ferns, trailing vines, feathery grasses, ivy leaves, horseshoe geraniums and even many shaded rose leaves are not to be despised.

Sweet-scented and spicy herbs, too, may be used about the finger-bowls if nothing else is available, when they would not be at all agreeable surrounding something to be eaten.

At a country dinner game-usually small roasted bird-is sometimes served rolled in beautiful smooth pieces of birch bark, lined with leaves of freshly washed spear-mint, and tied around with some long ribbon grass.

Pink and white clovers, with their pretty leaves, are much used to trim loaves of cake and soft custards. If used for the latter the custard must be served in a low dish and this set into a large plate, the V between being filled ambitions. To truly and permanently

with clover. Scarlet fuchsias are used to decorate any cold meats or salades which are which makes for its richest life, withdeep pink or red in color, lobsters, out counting upon immediate recogni-

shrimps, boiled ham or tongue, etc. Grape leaves and their twining tendrils are the most suitable choice on possesses for a large-minded and aswhich to arrange fruit, although there are many kinds of which the foliage itself forms a pleasing cushion.

Extreme neatness should be the prominent feature in the household which permits itself to become decorative, not only because until that is attained all the time should be spent to gain the exquisiteness of housekeeping, but because every one is conscious of the insect life among which plants unfold their lovliness, and a perfect confidence in one's hostess is necessary to make a table much ornamented with foliage a delight to the sharer.

A few little bugs on a slice of tongue or an ant or two crawling about through the bread crumbs might spoil the heartiest appetite, while other and even less agreeable things suggest themselves which might simply ruin forever the enjoyment of some delicate stomach.

It should be the habit of any one having the table decoration in charge to cut the blossoms or foliage an hour or two before using, to dip them carefully in fresh water or sprinkle them, letting the water run through a colander, then placing the stems in water, let them stand in a cool, dark place until every leaf shall lift itself upright and fresh .- Chicago Herald.

-Hunting for turtles' eggs on the islands of the coast is a summer pastime of Georgians. It is said that one of the curiosities of a turtle's nest is that no one having taken the eggs from a turtle's nest can get them all back in again. Several have tried the experiment to find it a blank failure. After filling the cavity in the sand there are always enough eggs left to fill a couple more nests just as large. Old Mrs. Turtle, when she deposits an egg, paddles it in tight with her feet, egg by egg, the elasticity of the egg shell permitting it, but the man can not compress the eggs as does the turtle.

-Mental heredity does not always seem to hold in the human race, but it is alleged that it does in the lower animals. Circus people say that the offspring of trained animals are far more capable of learning tricks than any other, and frequently more so than their parents.

-The work of the United States Geological Survey employs at the principal office in Washington from 70 persons in summer to 225 in winter.

THE HIGHEST INCENTIVE.

Inspiration from Within the Key-Stone of Great aims have been the inspiration

be varied by the dweller amid green of achievement. That which inspires . fields and pastures gay. The garden the noblest men to long-continued and and the woods in the summer months fruitful effort is an impulse from within present a constant and ever changing rather than the glitter of a prize from without. There must be even in so colossal an egotist as Napoleon a tre-From the French, who never serve mendous impulse of character and mind their fruits, no matter on how exquisite to respond to a great external ambition. a plate, without a delicate napkin of The greater the selfishness, the more green leaves under the luscious masses dominant the exterior object—the mere of color, we should learn a lesson of art, sign and symbol of reward or success; the less the admixture of selfishness in Lettuce is always available for meat a nature, the more predominant the insalades, but is not the thing to garnish terior motive and impulse. There is no those made of other vegetables, except question as to which is the highest and tomatoes, but cresses, many kinds of most ennobling incentive; there is no question as to which is the true, healthy are resources enough for all such dishes motive of work. The great artist is he whose intensest desire is to give visible expression to the images in his own cultivated as the nasturtium, and in soul; not because the exterior vision these days when bright yellow is a fa- will bring fame and money, but because vorite color none other is more pleasing there is in his heart a divine hunger for about the house, while the leaves and utterance. The true impulse of a great vine make the prettiest sort of garni- statesman is not the accomplishment of ture for any kinds of cold meats, sa- designs and the execution of plans lad, or fish, and the little seed pods are which will secure the acclamation of so much appreciated for their spicy a people, but the intense desire flavor that pickled they are more of an to stamp upon his time and genaddition to salads than the capers which eration the impress of a thought which is in itself noble and progressive. persons use the leaves and flowers from | Half the failures of strong men are due this nasturtium vine as a part of a meat to the fact that they rely for impulse salad, liking much the strange, sharp upon an external ambition rather than upon an incentive within themselves. For a five o'clock tea service the deli- It is not so much the desire to work out cate piles of thin bread and butter their own nature, the fulfillment of should be encircled with a feathery their own life, which presses work out wreath of fragrant lemon verbena, and of them, as the desire to win and wear some external symbol of their success. each cup ere she pours the boiling tea He whose motive is within himself is a delicate foreign flavor will be infused relieved by that very fact from the pang of the bitterest disappointments. It is in one sense a small matter to a great artist that his work must wait for recognition; to a great writer that his thought must linger long on the threshold of popular acceptance; to a great statesman that his policies must be often postponed and the fame which he justly deserves long withheld. In all these cases that which fires the spirit is a desire to give expression to the life: and the measure of success is not that which the world returns, but the volume and adequacy with which the individual soul pours itself out. The truest refuge from disappointment is to pursue great things, not for what they shall bring to us, but because in their accomplishment we shall work out the strength and force of our own natures. The man who would best serve his

fellows must free himself largely from

the tyranny of desire for contemporary

approbation, must be able to sustain himself by the consciousness of the

elevation and integrity of his own pur-

pose, and from that consciousness must

derive the serenity and cheerfulness

which preserve one from the bitterness

and discouragement of disappointed

serve a community is to give one's self

continually to the pursuit of the things

work the only satisfaction which it

piring man is the consciousness that it

has been done faithfully and well; if

the reward comes, it may bring pleas-

ure; if it is withheld, a certain pain

follows; but neither the pleasure nor

the pain will detract from the satisfaction of faithful performance. There are too many men who are continually measuring the value of their servicesto the community, and continually holding the community responsible for lack of recognition which offends their vanity and dissipates their energy; too many men who, upon the first failure, drop their work in disgust, and become thenceforward ter critics of their fellows. All work of enlightenment and advancement is educational; it proceeds by slow and gradual stages, just as the building up of a character proceeds. No man who has any knowledge of himself, renounces his moral or intellectual ideals because he sometimes fails to attain them; on the contrary, failure spurs him to greater effort. In public service the work is slow because it is the work of education. They who attempt to serve a community or a nation must take this truth to their hearts; the purity and permanence of their service will be largely determined by the spirit in which it is rendered. If that spirit is one of simple self-seeking, or one of ambition, the service, though it may bring large returns, must always be unsatisfactory. If, on the other hand, the service be rendered out of a pure heart, whether it secure recognition or fail of it, the reward is assured. They who would work cheerfully and persistently for the good of others must perform that work out of pure love of doing it; must count it a joy to give and not receive again; must win from repulse and renewed energy; and through disappointment be stimulated to that persistence of effort which never

-The dime museum proprietors of San Francisco are an enterprising lot-Recently it happened that a man was going to be executed in the city jail for wife murder. They wrote to him offering \$500 for the loan of his body for thirty days, saying they would rig it up in artistic style and use it as a great moral example to the community. The murderer declined the offer with thanks, as he said the money would be of no use to

him after he had beed hanged.

fails of its fruit in due season. - Chris-

tian Union.

Chase County Courant.

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

WEE LAURA.

- She leans against my knee, And in her face— So filled with childish glee, So sweet with grace
- I watch the dimples dance, While on her hair A slanting sunbeam's glance
- Is resting there. And with beseeching eyes,
- So soft and gray,
 She still persuades and tries
 Her winning way.
 Ah, how can I refuse— She pleads so well-
- I must, as she shall choose, A story tell. It is the Song of Ten She loves to hear, That Aunt will sing again
- And two, a baby gay, And three, a nun." I tell her of the knight

For her quick ear

- Who rides so free, Who wins the ancient fight For her and me, And then of mother's grace, I must sing on—
 Who holds her loving place
 With every one.
- An ending there to make—
 "Sweetestof all,"
 For "Annie Laurie's" sake,
 Herself I call. I see the roguish smile Steal round her lips; But, dying after while,
- A way it slips. The length'ning shadows creep Across the floor;
 The silent god of sleep
 Waits at the door;
 The tiny, dancing feet
- Are quiet now: Her hand is resting sweet Against my brow. Her head is nodding slow,
- Her dear, gray eyes Seem only just to show Where laughter lies. My Laurie's head so brown Upon my breast
- -Sallie P. Swope, in Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE LIFE OF A SCOUT.

A Dangerous and Precarious Existence.

The Knowledge and Experience Called For-Duties of a Most Trying Character-Shrewdness and Good Judgment Essential-Skill in Trailing.

In every campaign against hostile Indians it is customary to employ scouts, one or more of whom are attached to each command in the field. The duties which devolve upon them are of the most trying character, and it is frequently the case that upon their courage and skill depend the lives of a whole detachment of troops. It has been found by actual experience that the regular soldier makes a very poor scout, although he may have been for vears engaged in Indian warfare. This limited opportunities for becoming acquainted with the country, or learning the tricks and deceptions employed by all savage tribes in their wars. The strict discipline of army life accustoms him to acting only when commanded by his officers, and he loses that feeling of self-reliance and independence which is so natural with the scout. Again, the small pay of an enlisted man, coupled with the hopelessness of promotion or recognition of any kind, offers no incentive for him to incur risks which can be avoided, and it is seldom that he can be induced to make long or dangerous rides alone. The men employed as scouts are usually those who have spent their lives upon the plains or in the mountain districts. They must be familiar with the country, know each landmark, and be able to travel by the shortest route, during either the night or day. They must know every water-hole, every good graz. ing-ground, and be thoroughly acquainted with all the methods of Indian warfare.

It is customary for the scout to ride some distance in advance of the command to which he is attached, and he is expected to see but not to be seen himself. He must keep well posted as to the movements of the Indians, so that he can follow them closely and at the same time guard against surprise. The most dangerous scouting is in the rugged mountain ranges of the Southwest, for here the great bowlders and detached masses of rock afford innumerable hiding-places for hostile bands. It is many times next to impossible to discover the presence of even large bodies of Indians, or to guard against running into ambush. The Apaches take advantage of the natural formation of the country, and by their own cunning and artifices still further increase the difficulties of locating them. They glide from place to place under cover of the rocks with the stealthy movements of a serpent, and divest themselves of all clothing except a din- feet of an animal show whether it was gy breech clout, so that at a little dis-tance their dusky bodies present scarcely an outline against the background of rown rocks. In passing through a mountain range

a scout always dismounts before he reaches the crest of a hill or ridge, and, creeping to a point from which he can obtain a good view, carefully scans the animal is found under circumstances descending slope. He fully satisfies himself that the way is clear before he crosses the summit, for in doing so he must come in plain view of any one who | An animal left to itself will stop occamay be beyond. If the route lies sionally to graze, while one with a through some rocky gorge or deep ravine, flankers are thrown out on each manner in which the grass is cropped ship which promises her a life of inacside of the trail, who climb to the tops off will show if the animal had a bit in tivity.

scrutinize every rock and gulch below. to prevent a surprise. A striking illussuch emergencies occurred during the campaign against Geronimo in 1886. the Jaralita Canvon, one of the most dangerous passes in the mountains. Just before entering this defile, Horn, who was riding ahead, discovered a trail at right angles, and leading up amination of the tracks and the direcdecided that there were some twenty Indians in the party, and that they had he accordingly prepared to meet any thing which might occur. The men were told to carefully examine their weapons to see if they were properly loaded and in good working order. The saddles were sinched up, and the lariats thrown all the time and prevented their stoploose and allowed to drag on the ping to graze. ground, so that the animals could be easily secured in case it became necessary to dismount. The party, with saddles, then entered the canyon, one at a time, allowing the distance of about one hundred yards to intervene between yards, making it impossible for the Indians to fire upon more than one man at a time. The party passed through the canyon in safety, but when Geron- the water. Life is frequently saved and tions, and started through in close oredly have been killed.

All of the shrewdness and good judgment of the scout is needed in selecting a place for a camp overnight. The plan which is generally pursued is to go into camp several hours before dark, and prepare the evening meal. If there surely locate the camp for if they were not already watching the troops, the a camp, in the evening, they will crawl light the next morning. It is therefore very necessary to deceive, or at least to meal has been finished the fires are put miles distant, where the animals are their guns under any circumstances. If foot. they dismount for a moment to rest their horses, or stop to get a drink of scabbard and carried in one hand. Indians find out very quickly when they are being followed by good scouts, and when this is the case they avoid a fight

as long as it is possible to do so. Every scout is supposed to be a good railer, and to be expert in this line resight, quick perception and retentive memory are the principal requisites, and it is a well-known fact that some men become good trailers in a remarkably short space of time, while others never learn, no matter what their opportunities may have been. As a scout rides along the trail, his eyes for an instant rest upon the ground beneath his feet, and then quickly sweep over the rocks or plains around him. In this way he notes any sign within the range of vision.

In traveling over a country where there are no roads or beaten trails he must carefully note each prominent landmark, tree or rock, so he can pass the same away again if it is necessary to do so. In following the trail of hostile band there is no guide but the marks which have been left behind, and these, when carefully studied, tell a story as plainly as if written in black and white. The tracks made by the animals show whether they were horses, mules or burros. If the animals are shod, it is easy to tell by the impressions made on the ground to whom they belong, for the Mexicans use one kind of shoe, the Americans another, and the regular army has still another style which is peculiarly its own. The relative posiions of the tracks made by the four going in a walk, a trot, or a run, and the clearness with which the feet are lifted from the ground tells if it was fresh or tired. A worn-out animal makes a mark by dragging the point of the hoof against the ground, and also occasionally stumbles and slides. It is frequently the case that the trail of an a week he and his wife agreed to a di which make it uncertain as to whether or not it carried a rider; but a short in vestigation will always tell the story. rider keeps straight on its way. The she is determined to dissolve a partner-

of the highest peaks and carefully its mouth, and the freshness of the trail will show what time had clapsed since When there is reason to believe that it had been made. An instance of a Indians are lying in wait somewhere in scout's astuteness in trailing came the canyon, every precaution is taken under the observation of the writer a short while ago. A party of soltration of the methods employed in diers were passing through a valley in ers claim that they winter better withsouthern Arizona on their way to Fort out any upward ventilation, saying: Bowie. They went into camp for the The noted Scout, Tom Horn, with a night, and a heavy rain came up oblitparty of seven men, was passing through erating every sign of a trail. The scout the Canonea Mountains, on his way to along with the party struck a bee-line join the American troops operating in for the post, guided by a tall peak Northern Mexico. The trail led through | which was barely discernible in the distance. In a short while the party came upon the newly-made trail of two mules running in the same direction in which they were traveling. The tracks fresh Indian trail crossing the beaten of the mules were side by side and they were evidently going at a trot. Every into the mountains. After a careful ex- thing indicated that two persons were making for the fort, as the animals had tion in which the trail led, he kept steadily on their way, and never changed their position of going abreast. After following the trail some distance selected a route along the backbone of the scout remarked to the officer in the range, from which point they could command that the mules had no riders see any one entering the canyon. He on them, and when asked how he knew knew that the presence of his little band it, replied that they were running too would undoubtedly be discovered, and close together to leave room for two men's legs between them. The party finally overtook the mules, and it was found that they had strayed from the post, and were tied neck and neck with a stout rope, which kept them together

scout has to study the habits of animals. as in this way he frequently obtains valrifles thrown across the horns of their uable information. A cattle trail on the open plains indicates in which direction water is to be found; for range cattle always go in single file and keep in one the riders. In this way the line trail on their way to water, while on stretched out to nearly a thousand coming from it they stray out of the beaten track, and graze around as they go. The direction in which the scatter-

ing tracks point is always away from imo surrendered, a few months later, it dangers avoided by noting the actions was learned from the Indians them- of horses or mules; for these animals selves that they were lying in wait in are, through some instinct, enabled to the canyon, and saw the men as they detect the approach of other animals passed. Had they taken no precaulong before a man would be apt to observe them. It is a common belief in der, the whole party would undoubt- the Southwest that mules can detect the presence of an Indian by their

acute sense of smell. When engaged in the pursuit of hostile bands the scout is constantly called up to exercise the greatest vigilance to keep from being outwitted. Sometimes, when closely pressed, the are Indians in the vicinity they will Indians will scatter in all directions, and it then becomes necessary to take up one trail and follow it till the band smoke from the fires would be very apt comes together again. This is tedious to attract attention. If Indians locate and trying work; and when the trail is lost, the scout must circle around to the close to it, and make an attack at day- right and left until it is found again. To deceive their pursuers, Indians will frequently travel in single file, all stepconfuse, them; so when the evening ping in the same tracks which are made by the one in advance. During the out, and after darkness has set in the rainy season they will select their route command saddles up and moves off to along the bed of some ravine, knowing some other camping-ground several that the first flow of water will obliterate every sign. A favorite trick of the herded, guards posted, and no fires al- Apaches was to ride as far as they could lowed. The position usually selected go into some box canyon, then aban-for a camp is just over the crest of a don their horses and scale the sides of hill, so that a good view of the sur- the cliffs. In this way the troops could rounding country can be had. Exper- not follow them without also abanienced scouts never get out of reach of doning their own stock and going on

One of the hardest and most dangerous duties which the scout has to perwater, the rifle is always taken from its form is the carrying of dispatches backward and forward between the military posts and the troops in the field. When sent on such missions he invariably goes alone, and his rides are often for hundreds of miles through an almost unknown and hostile country. Some scouts prefer to travel through an Inquires certain natural qualifications as dian country during the night-time. well as careful practice. Keen eye- and keep hidden away during the day; but night rides can only be made by those who are thoroughly acquainted with the trails over which they must pass. It is an error to suppose that the genuine scout is always a long-haired man, for the fact is that most of the scouts employed during late years wear their hair cut close in regulation military style. The wearing of long hair seems to have been the result of circumstances rather than of choice, as in former times there were few barbers along the trail or detects any movement on the frontier, and often many months would elapse before a man in active service would have an opportunity to either shave or have his hair cut. Indians as a rule admire long hair, and have more respect for a man whose locks hang down over his shoulders. For this reason some of the older scouts refuse to have their hair cut: but now that barbers' shops are to be found at every post, scouts are generally as clean-shaven and as short-haired as

any other class of men. Taken as a whole, the life of a scout is a dangerous and precarious existence, fraught with innumerable hardships, and devoid of nearly everything that is happy or bright. The business of guarding the lives and interests of other people is a thankless task which seldom meets with any reward, and a scout's declining years are usually marked by penury and want. In most cases his last resting-place is an unkept grave in some lonely spot, and his only monument a rude head-board upon which his name is scrawled .- William

M. Edwardy, in Harper's Weekly.

-An old bachelor in Oakland, Cal., being well conditioned, wedded. After vorce. They had not quarresed, but in his single days he had kept bachelor's hall, and still insists upon doing all the housework, because he liked his own way best. As the lady understood that part of the work to be in her contract,

UPWARD VENTILATION.

Instructive Notes on the Winter Manage

ment of Bees. A great deal has been said about bees wintering without upward ventilation, and quite a number of bee-keepbees in their natural state—in the trees of the forest-have no ventilation and winter well, and seem to do much better than those having the best of ventilation. We have found many wild swarms in the last thirty years in many kinds of trees, and in nearly every instance we found, either above or on the sides of the swarm, rotten wood which the perspiration from the bees could pass into, acting the same as upward ventilation. Some parties claim that they winter bees safely without upward ventilation, and that it is the proper way. If they will invers their hives and pour water into them it will run out, therefore they are not air tight, for where water will run through air will

It is true, if bees are kept in a perfectly dry place and at a temperature of from forty-five to fifty degrees, they require much less ventilation than they would if kept in a damp, cold place. If bees are kept where it is continually freezing and there is no place in the hive for the escape of the perspiration that passes from the bees, it will commence to freeze on the outside of the hive, and In order to be expert in trailing, a if it continues cold you will find your bees dead and ice formed all around the cluster of bees. Had there been a small opening at the top or near the top of the hive, for the air to escape, there would nothing of the kind have happened.

It only needs a very little upward ventilation for bees; a good many beekeepers give altogether too much. They need all the heat in the winter and spring months that can be obtain-Give only what will be necessary to let the perspiration out so the hive will not become damp on the inside. It is a good plan to leave the bottom board off, or raise it up on blocks one inch when wintering, especially in cellars, as the foul air always settles, and if the hive is raised it gives a chance for it to escape; and if there is any dampness in the winter depository it will prevent the combs from molding. The heat and circulation of the cluster of bees render the combs dry for some distance around the cluster, but there is not enough of this circulation of air nor force to drive it to all parts of the brood chamber, and a part-often a very large part-of the comb that is damp with moisture extends up at the sides of the cluster to the top bees. This moisture gets into the honey and causes it too sour; and as the foul air is impure gas rises on top of the brood chamber, making the bees uneasy and they begin to move about, use the sour honey (which causes dysentery), and the destruction of the colonies ensues. We are safe in saying that a colony of bees never was known to have the dysentery when the honey and combs

were kept perfectly dry. and uneasy from being too warm. My experience has proven that it is not the warmth, but the fumes of the sour honey arising below and accumulating in the upper portions of the brood chamber that makes them uneasy, and the removal of the tight cover on top of the hive at such a time will convince any person that proper ventilation is necessary to the health of the colony .-Farm, Stock and Home.

AGAINST CORSETS.

Stays Not at all Necessary to Make a Good Figure.

No mother should allow her daughter to wear stays while she is under her charge. If a girl never begins to wear corsets, I promise her she will not require them. But woe if she once begins to wear them, for then she will not be able to do without them, for they weaken the spine, and once weakened it can not dispense with the false support it has long depended upon. Believe me, the most beautiful and graceful figures are those which have never been in steel or whalebone. I will risk all I possess in a wager that if you never put stays on a little girl she will not require them when she becomes a woman, and she will have a figure that every one will admire and covet. A young girl with a slight, supple, yet firm figure, certainly needs no corset: and a woman, however stout she may be, will always look fleshier and stiffer in stays than without them. Loose jackets and flowing draperies are far more becoming to a stout figure than tight stays; and as for young, slim girls and women, all they need is a band round the waist to mark its natural

curve. I, who write these lines, am a stay-less being, and I need not blush if I tell you at this distance that my dressmakers used to say that, among all their ladies, there was not one who had a more perfect figure. To use their expression, I was "moulee." You see, I speak in the past tense; years have changed the once youthful figure to more matronly proportions, but I can still exercise, touching the ground without bending the knees, and perform other gymnastic feats above men-

I have proven by experience that the corset is not necessary, and urge all to do without it. An elastic, tight fitting jersey will support your figure quite enough if it needs support .- Ninon, in

-Egg Gruel.-Beat well one egg, white and yelk separately, pour one cup of boiling water or milk to the yelk, add one teaspoonful of sugar, mix well, stir in the white.

-If the gums, as frequently happens after illness, become very sore, a gargle of my rh in a little water is to be commended, and as this has a good, wholesome odor one need not mind using it.

-To make sealing-wax for fruit cans. take eight ounces of resin, two ounces gum shellac and a half ounce of beesmake a quantity and may be melted for use when wanted.

-For bunions and corns, Cannabis indicus and glycerine, equal parts, painted on the bunion or corn, bound around with Canton flannel, adding a few drops of the liquid to the flannel where it comes in contact with the affected parts, will soon restore to health.

-There is scarcely an ache to which children are subject so hard to bear and so difficult to cure as earache. A remedy which never fails is a pinch of black pepper gathered up in a bit of cotton batting wet in sweet oil and inserted in the ear. It will give immediate relief.

-Mint Sauce.-Take some tender bunches of mint, wash all sand or grit from them in several clear waters; then remove the stems and chop the leaves fine in the best cider vinegar, adding sugar. The sauce should be as thick as horseradish sauce, and it is best to put it in little dishes by each

-To cure a felon, fill a tumbler with equal parts of fine salt and ice: mix well. Sink the finger in the center, and allow it to remain until it is nearly frozen and numb, then withdraw it, and when sensation is restored renew the operation four or five times, when it will be found the disease is destroyed. This must be done before pus is formed.

-Pineapple Shortcake. -Prepare the shortcake as for strawberries, and an hour or two in advance chop or pick up the pineapple very fine, and cover it thickly with sugar to draw out the juice. When the cakes are done, butter them and covered with prepared pineapple. Place it in the oven a few minutes for the juice to soften the crust, and it will

be ready to serve. -Date Cake. -Beat together a slightly heaped cupful of sugar and a half cupful of butter; add two well beaten eggs; add one-half teaspoonful essence of lemon and a scrape of nutmeg; add one cupful of sweet milk with one teaspoonful of saleratus dissolved in it; finally add two and one-half cupfuls of flour with two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar sifted through it. Stir gently into this creamy mass a well heaped cupful of the prepared dates. Bake in

shallow pan and cut in squares.

-Baked Apple Pudding. -Fill a three quart earthen dish with pared and quartered apples; sprinkle on these one cup of sugar, a little cinnamon, fresh butter the size of a small egg, and onehalf cup of water; cover and bake thirty minutes. Roll a piece of chopped paste into a strip about two inches wide that will reach around the pudding dish; roll Those that winter their bees without the remainder to cover the dish. Take proper ventilation are often heard to the pudding dish from the oven, slip the strip of paste between the apple and the dish and put on the top crust; return to the oven and bake one hour. Serve with creamy sauce.

SETTING NEW ORCHARDS. Six Suggestions or Rules Relating to the

Management of Trees.

Autumn being the time for selecting and ordering trees for orchards, a few practical hints on the subject may be in season for some of our readers, in connection with the management of trees, whether set in autumn or not till next spring. We give these suggestions in the shape of condensed and numbered rules.

1. The main portion of the new orchard should be planted with well tested and approved varieties. If practicable select such as have done well in your particular locality, and plant very few, by way of experiment, of new, lauded and untried sorts, most of which will eventually prove of little value.

2. Choose young and thrifty trees instead of large ones, the young trees being dug with better roots, costing less on the railroad, being more easy to set out, and starting sooner into vigorous growth, than large trees with mutilated

3. Make it a condition with the nurservman that he shall give ample and uninjured roots, which will hold the tree when transplanted without bracing

4. Autumn transplanting should be performed only on quite hardy kinds, and in places where the trees are not exposed to sharp wintry winds. The heads of the trees should be shortened in and made lighter by cutting back the season's growth, or by cutting off the longer shoots at a fork. But no should be taken off, as large wounds make the trees tenderer and more liable

to injury by winter. 5. Trees not entirely hardy, like the peach, should not be set out in autumn (unless under exceptionally favorable conditions), but it is well to procure them in autumn, heel them in, and set them out in spring. The same treatment will answer well for all kinds, and they will be on hand for early setting. But special care will be required to heel them in properly. Pack the fine earth solid between the root-mice delight to occupy such caves with roots at hand for food. A smooth ridge of earth surrounding the trees will prevent the mice from approaching them.

6. After being set out, the earth about the trees must be kept clean and mellow through the season; and the crust which forms after autumn transplanting thoroughly broken and pulverized-

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE. . RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-Knowledge, like religion, must be experienced in order to be truly known. -E. P. Whipple.

-The attendance at the Michigan Agricultural College is greater than ever before, and it is thought that four hundred students will be enrolled next year. Fifty-one graduates of the instiwax. Melt all together. This will tution are presidents or professors in other colleges.

-Books outlive empires. They fly without wings, walk without feet; houses of supply are they that, without money or price, feed men suffering from soul-hunger; loaves that increase as they are broken, and, after feeding thousands, are ready for thousands more. - Christian Advocate.

-According to the Bible idea, s teacher is a "doctor." A doctor's first duty, when he called to see a patient, is to find out the nature and the cause of that patient's disorder, and then to prescribe accordingly. What better can any teacher do in the case of his scholar nowadays?-S. S. Times.

-A powerful illustration of the consecration of talents is given in a recent article in one of the monthlies, in which it is stated that from the profits of one of Miss Charlotte M. Younge's books a missionary college in New Zealand was built, and from those of another voltime the Southern Cross missionary schooner was provided and fitted up for the use of Bishop Selwyn .- Christian Inquirer.

-Books are a guide in youth, an entertainment for age. They support us under solitude, and keep us from becoming a burden to ourselves. They help us to forget the crossness of men and things, compose our cares and our passions, and lay our disappointments asleep. When we are weary of the living we may repair to the dead, who have nothing of peevishness, pride or design in their conversation. -Jeremy

-The seven hundred and seventyfive matricalates of the Boston University in the year 1887 came from nineteen foreign, and from thirty American States and Territories. Among them were bearers of university degrees from no less than seventy-one American and foreign universities, colleges and professional schools. The instruction was given by one hundred and twenty professors and lecturers. The number of graduates in June was one hundred and thirty-one.

-In the economy of nature the bad at last destroys itself, or is destroyed by stronger, because better, forces. So it is in every realm of human action. The history of mankind is a record of the struggle between good and bad influences, and whatever progress has been attained has been by the destruction of the one by the other. The same struggle is going on daily, and the actions of every man are on the side of the one or the other. If they are bad they must finally be destroyed, after exhausting their power to retard; if they are good they never can be destroyed, but will go on permanently affecting human society. - Providence Journal.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-Possibly the reason that a lawyer does so much kicking in court is that he is a limb of the law.

-Happy is the man who can count on having, every day in the year, s mealy potato, some loose silver, and a good laugh.

-One of the most effectual ways of pleasing and making one's self beloved is to be cheerful. Joy softens more hearts than tears. .

-If you want to get the dyspepsia, follow down every mouthful, to know what it is doing. You will very speedily find out. - Beecher.

-Feelings come and go like light troops following the victory of the present; but principles, like troops of the line, are undisturbed and stand fast.

-The first absolute requisite for success in entertaining people and adding to the pleasures of life, is to have a kind heart and to desire really to make others happy .- Mrs. John Logan. -Some things flower invisibly, and

hide away their fruit under thick foliage. It is often only when the winds shake their leaves down, and strip the branches bare, that we find the best that has been growing. -A. D. T. Whit-

-To insure long life, recreation should be a part of our daily life. It makes the busy man thoughtful and keeps the thoughtful busy. It insures health, success, and the accomplishment of more and better work in less time.

-Ambition is full of distractions; it teems with strategems, and is swelled with expectations as with a tympany. It sleeps sometimes as the wind in a storm, still and quiet for a minute, that it may burst out into an impetuous blast till the cordage of its heart-strings crack. -Jeremy Taylor.

-Hasty conclusions are the mark of a fool; a wise man doubteth, a fool rageth and is confident; the novice saith: "I am sure that 'it is so," the better learned answers: "Peradventure it may be so, but, I pray thee, inquire." It is a little learning, and but a little, which makes men conclude hastily. Experience and humility teach modesty and fear.

-We are not much to blame for our bad marriages. We live amid hallu-cinations, and this especial trap is laid to trip up our feet with, and all are tripped up first or last. But the mighty mother, who has been so shy with us, as if she felt she owed us some indemnity, insinuates into the Pandora box of marriage some deep and serious benefits, and some great joys. - Emerson.

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W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of Chase County.

JAMES C. BLAINE ON LOW TARIFF.

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

HOLD THE FORT.

Fling aloft the starry banner, Float its folds on high, Rapidly the ranks are filling, Victory is nigh.

Сно. Hold the fort until November Thousands answer still, Send the tidings back to Cleveland, By our votes we will.

See the hungry hosts advance, High taxes in the lead, Loading down the land with tariff,

While the people bleed. CHO. O, dear people save our rich men, Is their plaintive cry; Let the people fill our pockets, Or we'll surely die.

Give to millions more protection, Is the greedy plea; If you will, we'll promise sure, To make your whiskey free. CHO.

Double our enormous profits, People dear, we pray; Then we'll hire Chinese labor, At fifty cents a day. Let the farmers pay us double,

For the goods we make, And for grain and hogs and cattle, We'll fix the price they take. CHO. Lo! the morning light is breaking. Truth is getting known; And the freemen of the land

IT IS A CONDITION WHICH CON- 000 per mile? PRONTS US-NOT A THEORY.—Grover

Are coming to their own. CHO.

The Leader and Republican both explain how Chase county was robbed (?) of the State Senator the tariff rates conform? this time, by Mrnon and Morris counties. Will they please to tell how and why Marion county was robbed by Thase county of the unexpired term in 1875. unexpired term in 1875

The Kansas City Evening News is making wonderful strides under its new management. Its telegraphic service is furnished by the United Press and Press News associations and thoroughly covers both the old world and the new, It has recently added an interesting column devoted to the State of Kansas, headed "The Sunflower State." It makes de"The Sunflower State." It makes its appearance this week in a new dress, furnished by Marder, Luse & Atchison, a distance of 900 miles, cost Co., and is a model of typographical beauty. In order to induce a trial the publishers announce that they will send it to new mail subscribers two months for twenty-five cents.

Remember that it is a daily paper and the subscribers and subscribers and subscribers to Strong City, a distance of 131 miles?

Do the railroads charge 39 cents Remember that it is a daily paper and that its cost under this offer is less than one-half cent a copy. Address the Evening News, Kansas City, Mo,

QUERIES PROPOUNDED BY A REPUB-LICAN.

To a large extent, is not high protective tariff the mother of the trusts and the contract system of selling

goods?

If, under our present tariff, we import \$1 in \$12, and the one-twelfth of importation raise \$212,000,000, how much more, if any, would the eleven-twelfths manufactured at home cost the consumer under a 47 per cent.
tariff than a 25 per cent. tariff?

If the average wholesale price of
granulated sugar has been 8 cents

per pound since May 1st, and milling sugars were bought in Cuba for 23 cents per round in February and March, who makes the difference, after paying the 80 per cent. duty, which would be nearly 4 cents per pound? and what condition of things exist that makes it possible to nearly quadruple the price

If you can buy in Europe from 17 to 20 pounds of granulated sugar for \$1, why should the American laborer only get from 10 to 11 pounds?

If we import \$100,000,000 worth of

start and raise only six millions, why should we force the American laborer and farmer to pay \$58,000,000 revenue to the government on same?

Are there four men in the United Would a law passed by the legis-States that will make from seven to lature of Kansas, compelling all meat

9

sells them for 21 cents per can; also, and Senator, whoever they may be, we not better muzzle the animal? they put 60 cents worth of acid in a to work for such a law? barrel of rainwater and call it vinegar

trust, a coffee trust, a lye trust, a yeast trust, a molasses trust and a trust in matches?

What is the cause of nearly everything we cat and wear being in a

other \$7 to support the \$1?

Have we a bank trust that can combine in 48 hours and, by refusing to loan, or renew paper that is due or will become due, create a stringency in the money market that will depreciate

Is the paper money the government issues direct to the people not as good as the notes the government endorses for the National Banks?

If our circulating medium has been and will be curtailed \$100,000,000 from May 1st, 1887, to May 1st, 1889, would it not be good policy to increase the circulation a couple of hundred millions and give the drooping values of every description a little upward tendency? Would it or would it not assist the debtor in discharging his obligations?

cent on their sugar, and, under tariff nes of the vacant mills and shops? protection, make it possible for a syndicate of four men to tax them anoth-

sent on their sucar, and, under tariff protection, make it possible for a dot they not?

In the protection of the such them another than the protection of t

ing 2,000 miles to and return?

Does the railroad and water transportation from Saginaw, Michigan, to Atchison, a distance of 900 miles, cost 22½ cents per one hundred pounds? and the railroads charge 181 cents.

Do the railroads charge 39 cents for a barrel of salt from Hutchinson to Topeka, and do they charge 55 cents for a barrel of salt from Hutchinson to Strong City, just one-half

the distance? Do the people, living from 100 to 150 miles east of St. Louis, when they want to ship produce east, ship to St. Louis, rebill and ship right back over the same route, and versa in shipping from the east?

Do the railroads charge \$25 per car from here to Kansas City, and \$42

a car from Kansas City here? Has Congress delegated its powers to the Interstate Railroad Commis-

If there is nine billions of money invested in the railroads of the United States, about one-half the mileage of the world, is it not time that they should be controlled by a direct law, and not by the ideas and interpretations of the world. tions of a commission? Or had not the duties of the commission better be more explicitly defined by law, not allowing discretionary powers?

Have we four men in this United States who control the prices of our meat products? Do they not employ a great many men in their cottonseed oil manufactories, and extract the oil from the lard and replace it with cottonseed oil? Do those four men

regulate the price of every pound of beef and pork raised in the west?

barrel of rainwater and call it vinegar and sell it for 17 cents per gallon.

Why should we have a soap trust, a coal oil trust, a cracker trust, a coal oil trust, a coffee trust, a lye trust, a government, a collect \$1 each off of that part of the world, taken it home.

If there are less than 200 hatters the feet of foundation of the British government) of England, reached out to talk over the events of the past to talk over the events of the past to the farthest ends of the earth, and opened up new fields of commerce? Have they bought the surplus raw material of the world, taken it home.

these goods made on these orders in the month of July, August and September, and are not the orders filled?

Do not the fires in the furnaces go produce in the world's markets, can produce in the world's markets, can out, the hands get discharged, and the bats find a hiding place in the vacated rooms? Is this repeated for spring and summer delivery? Are not the orders all in by December 20, for spring and summer, and are they not filled by March 20th? Do not they vacate the benches, let the sewing machines stand idle and discharge the cutters? And do the Isles, the Scandinavians and the Cos-After rewarding our soldiers with pensions is it right to tax them 80 per rear their young in the unused chimcent on their sugar, and, under tariff nes of the vacant mills and shops?

Are there nearly 2,000,000 people in

Are not the piece goods made un-der contract, and as soon as the num-

If we had a few unguarded entrances to this wall, would the English bottoms carry our mail to every foreign nation on earth? or do they?

Do English or foreign bottoms carry all our imports as well as all our

Do the sails of our merchant marine whiten the seas of every clime?

Do we ship our spars, our ship knees and valuable shipping timber to the Liverpool docks, there to enrich and enlarge the English merchant marine?

Liverpool docks, there to enrich and enlarge the English merchant marine?

Liverpool docks, there to enrich and enlarge the English merchant marine?

Liverpool docks, there to enrich and enforce its jurisdiction over a strip of thinly populated country 30 miles wide by 150

Why should the editors of the various papers have nearly the exclusive right to the appointment of real and enforce its jurisdiction over a strip of thinly populated country 30 miles wide by 150

MEAT Or, are they made into ships at our the paying post-offices in the State of

the pride of the American citizen? And when our marine gets up there do they allow them to take any of the bivalves not within the three mile limit, and from headland to headland? Has the proud American citizen the right to lead and american are constituted in the state of the price of the to the Interstate Railroad Commission to make and unmake the law as they please, or has it got to be interpreted in such a manner as the railways may choose, or is any one derelict in his duties?

If there is nine billions of money invested in the railroads of the United States, about one-half the mileage of the world, is it not time that they sand not by the ideas and interpretations of a commission? Or had not the railroad of the united sand interpretations of a commission? Or had not by the ideas and interpretations of a commission? Or had not the law as the aland, and procure a the land, should pay the mortgage on the law, should pay the mortgage to go scott free of tax?

Or would the passage of the laws last mentioned have a tendency to drive capital out of the State when we need capital to develop our State so bad? There are a few farms in the land, should pay the mortgage to go scott free of tax?

Or would the passage of the laws last mentioned have a tendency to drive capital out of the State when we need capital to develop our State so bad? There are a few farms in employment to thousands of our sea-

Oh! but would that not be twisting the caudal appendage of the British government too much; and, by the way, have not some of our public men

put five pears in a can and the jobber wise to petition our Representative tail hold a good hold anyhow? Had

o work for such a law?

Has the merchant marine, (which is the Fair were over, the horsemen the United States was a state of the Horsemen the United States was a state of the Horsemen the United States was a state of the Horsemen the Horsemen the United States was a state of the Horsemen th collect \$1 each off of that part of the 60,000,000 people of the United States who wear those hats? Has Congress the moral right to and, in return, have they not traded levy a tax on an article and then let a them the handiwork of the English In there is \$1 in every \$8 of the vast wealth of our country invested in manufactured articles, or in manufactured articles, or in manufactured articles, is it right to unduly tax the other \$7 to support the \$1?

Have we a bank trust that can compare the same, when not a dollar of it goes into the United States Treasury?

The animals put up as a wager are worth \$1,000, each. Dan McKenzie, the owner of "Marlowe," is a witness to the bet.—Wichita Beacon, Sept. 5.

And what have we have the same, when ment to twenty-eight million of people, who live on an island that does not contain but little over one half the area of square miles, as the State of Kansas?

And what have we have the same was just what Toler wanted, and, accordingly, a contract was signed. The animals put up as a wager are worth \$1,000, each. Dan McKenzie, the owner of "Marlowe," is a witness to the bet.—Wichita Beacon, Sept. 5.

turer send his hundred men out in May, June and July to take their orders for fall and winter goods, and forward them to their boot and shoe of the lack of employment, or values to such an extent that it could nearly bankrupt the business of the country, or is it all an illusion?

And by July 15th have they is there too much twirling and too not sold goods amounting to several little action? If the Chinese wall million dollars worth? Are not keepsout invaders, does it protect us

Europe who are raising people to emigrate to America to enjoy the blessings and prosperity of our land? Are

of States when we have admitted States with less than 60,000? Why allow a few half civilized race

of beings who are diminishing in num ber, yearly, to control a territory as large as the S'ate of Kansas? Is this great nation so weak that it cannot assert and enforce its juris-

or, are they made into ships at our principal sea ports to float the commerce of the United States?

What is the destiny of our merchant marine? Is it to carry the larger portion of the commerce of the world? Or is it to go up along the coast of New Foundland and fish for clams? Is this the destiny of our merchant marine? Is it grand, noble and exaltinz? Does it appeal to the pride of the American citizen?

The paying post-offices in the State of Kansas?

Is there a need of relief or stay of execution in the shape of an equity of redemption, said to be passed by the legislature of the State? If so, would it be wise to petition our Representative and Senator, whoever they may be, to use their influence to that aim?

Also, would it be advisable to make taxation just and equitable, and tax to property where there is two or more

Has our merchant marine given employment to thousands of our seamen and relieved our overstocked labor markets, or has it dwindled down to a few fishing smacks?

Is it the principle of the unjust action of the English government in regard to limits of neutral waters, or is it the value? Would it be wise to send enough iron clads to the fishing grounds with our fishing smacks to interpret our ideas of the treaty?

Oh! but would that not be twisting.

Do we need an equity of redemp-tion law, or will it hurt capital?

THE 7TH ANNUAL FAIR States that will make from seven to sten million dollars apiece on this corner on sugar? And what class of legislation is responsible for this state of affairs? To illustrate: We would a law passed by the legislation way, have not some of our public men way, have not some of our public way, have not some of our public way, have not some our public beneather that way, have not so BETTING HORSES.

Last Saturday night, after the races wager one of his best trotters against a flyer from Toler's stock farm that Harrison and Morton would be elected. This was just what Toler wanted, and,

newing their subscription to this paper, will be supplied with the Kansas City Weekly Journal FREE, during the campaign of 1888.

Here is an opportunity to place in your family the largest and best weekly paper published in Kansas City. Send in your name at once and get two pabers for the price of your

STATEMENT.

I have been accused by some of writing the article which appeared in the COURANT, last week, signed "Sec'y." As to the charge that I knew of such an article being sent in, I plead guilty; but as to the charge that I wrote the article, I do not plead guilty. JAS. R. JEFFREY.

Notice for Publication. In the District Court of Chase county,

Millie H Wells, Plaintiff,

L. Kellogg, S MARKET.

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

LANDS.

WILL BUY OR SELL WILD LANDS OR IMPROVED FARMS COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

JOHN B. SHIPMAN Has MONEYTOLOAN

In any amount, from \$500.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands, Call and see him at J. W. McWilliam's Land Office, in the Bank building, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, If you want money ap23-tf THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET

IN CLEMEMTS.

E. A. BIELMAN, Prop'r.

Hams, Bacon and bologna always on hand. hoice corned beef. Highest cash price paid apri2-lyr.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH G. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. 1623-t1

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.

R. L. FORD, Watchmaker and Jeweler COTTONWOOD FALLS. BEATING ALL

CLGIN, WALTHAM, SPRINGFIELD AND HAMDEN WATCHES, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Aikin Lambert & Co.'s Gold Pens Repairing English Watches a Specialty.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wm. H. HOLSINGER,

-DEALER IN-

HARDWAPE, STOVES ARD

FARM MACHINERY & WIND

TIPWARE,

MILLS, Wood and Iron Pumps,

PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND

FITTINGS,

W. H. HOLSINGER,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS Headquurtert for Livery Rigs. Livery, Feed & Sale Stable

JAS. C. ATKINSON, MANACER. You must get your rig from the Red Front Stable,
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 full stock covers;
Horses well trained, and know just what to do,

do, Either for a business trip or a Rankaboo; And the blacks and bays and sorrels and

grays, Are speedily hitched for the party that pays, jy26-tf LAND OFFICE AT TOPEKA, KANS,
July 26th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed rotice of his intention to make final proof in support of his
claim, and that said proof will be made before The District Judge or in his absence before The District Judge or in his absence before The District Judge or in his absence before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of the District
Court of Chase county. Kansas, Sept.
sth 1888, viz: H E No. 5201 of
David Kerwin, Strong City, Kas., for the
nig and the self of nw/a and next of swaf of
sec 30, tp 18, range 9 cast.

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

John L. PRICE, Register.

Notice of Attachment.

PC Jeffrey, Plaintiff, Before W M Tomlinvs.

J J Cook, Defendant of Diamond creek tp.
said defendant is hereby notified that on
the 17th day of August, 1888, an order of attachment for eight and 99-190 dollars was issued by the above named Justice of the
Peace against his goods in the above entitled
action, and tnat said cause will be heard on
the 6th day of October, 1888 at, 2 p. m,
Attest W M Tomlinson, P U Jeffrey,
Justice of the Peace. Plaintiff.





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

Sold by C. E. HAIT. apr5-lyr

COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS., THURSDAY, SEPT. 13, 1888.

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop

"No fear shall awe, no favor sway; How to the line, let he chips fail where they may."

Terms-per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; atter three months, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$3.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	lin. 1	3 in.]	3in.	5in.	% col.	1
	41 00	21 50	22 110	28 00	\$ 5.50	\$10.00
2 weeks	1 501	9 201	9 5(1)	A CHE	7.001	10.00
3 weeks	1.75	2.50	3 00	4.50	8.25 9.50	10.00
4 weeks	3.00	4 50	5 95	8 50	14.00	25.00
2 months .	4 00	a not	7 50	11 00	20.001	32.50
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year	10.001	18.001	24.00	135.00	55.00	

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

No due bills for patent medicines or other goods taken on advertising; that is, we will not advertise for manufactures of goods and then pay them, in addition to the advertising, as much cash, if not more than the articles advertised are worth, for the privilege of advertiseming their goods.

TIME TABLE.

TIME TABLE	A 1	. & S	. F. R	. R.
BAST. At.BX	L PASS	E.EX.	NY.EX	. Cui
BASI. AU.BA	a m	p m	St III	(B BA
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Evans10 18	9 20	11 27	12 35	
Strong 10 25	9 30	11 40	12 53	1 05
Ellinor 10 37	9 35	11 45	1 02	1 10
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WEST. Cal.X.	D M	p m	am	a m
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Ellinor 5 10	3 54	5 02	3 40	3 30
Strong 5 22	4 04	5 11	3 58	3 38
Evans 5 32	4 08	5 14	4 03	3 43
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strong City				5	05
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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 immediately, 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.

Business locals, under this head, 30 cents a lne, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for ach subsequentinsertion.

There was a hard rain, Tuesday

Dr. C. E. Hait was down to Topeka, last week.

Mr. A. D. Rilae was down to Em-

poria, Tuesday. Mr. Tony Tracy, of Strong City is sick with malaria.

Mr. T. M. Gruwell is visiting friends and relatives at Osage City.

Mr. Mark Hackett, of Lawrence, is here visiting his parents.

Mr. Geo. Stubenhofer was down to to Emporia, last Sunday.

Miss Rena Kinne has returned from her visit in Minnesota.

Mr Edgar W. Joues, of Larned, is visiting at his sister's, Mrs. J. H. Doolittle.

Mr. Wit Adare, of Strong City, was

down to Kansas City, last week. Prof. W. C. Stevens and wife, of Em-

poria, were here, last week, visiting. Mrs. Geo. W. Simmons and her children have returned from Wichita. Mr. Jacob Schimpff, of Prairie

Hill, was down to Emporia, yesterday. Mr. E. W. Ellis started to Lead-ville, Col., Saturday night, on busi-

Miss Carrie Crocker, of Elinor, is attending Washburn College, at To-

There were thirty car loads of cat-tle shipped east from Bazaar, last

Mrs. Vetter and her daughter, Emma, left, Thursday, for a visit at Erie, Pa.

Del Rose and Sadie and Bessie Prickett have gone to Emporia to attend school.

Mr. A. J. McClure, formerly of Fox creek, but now of Emporia, was

in town, last week. Mr. J. K. Crawford enjoyed a visit, last week, from his brother, Mr. G.I.K. Crawford, of Marion.

carpenter work for the railroad, was at home, last Sunday.

Mrs. Frost, of Barber county, was visiting the family of the Rev. Geo. W. Stafford, last week.

Mr. W. F. Rightmire was over to

Mr. Will Guthrie, of Atchison, is visiting Mr. Ed, Byram, on the Guthrie ranch, on Peyton creek.

Mrs. R. M. Pugh and her daughter, Mrs. Hattle Dart, will start, Monday, on a visit to heir old home in North Carolina. Mr. John Emslie is building porch es to his residence in Strong City, and otherwise improving the same.

Mr. J. E. Edmiston and his son, Mr. H. D. Edmiston, were at home, last Saturday and Sunday from Douglas.

The street cars remain here now over night as lamber in the barn at Strong is being used in the new barn north of

Miss Jennie Miller, daughter of Mr. Arch Miller, is going to the High School, here and boarding with Mr. Jas. McNee's.

Our young people can not do better than attend Ritner's Commercial Col-lege at St. Joseph, Mo.; and fit themselves for business

Mr. P. J. French has a very hand-some, new transparent sign in front of his lunch house in Strong, the design being an original one.

Messrs. J. M. Kerr, F. P. Cochran and W. A. Movgan and wife went to Columbus, Ohio, last week, the two atter to go on to Cincinnati.

Mr. H. V. Simmons and wife and Mr. Abe Simmons and wife and daughter were at the Baptist Association in Coffey county, last week.

The Twin City Ice Company is still delivering ice in both cities, in large quantities, at very low figures, and will continue to deliver, even in midwinter, if necessary.

We were mistaken in saying, last week, that 'Squire Geo. W. Hill, of Strong City, had returned home from Kansas City. He has not returned yet and it is uncertain just now when he will.

Mr. S. A. Perrigo is moving his household goods to Central Hotel, where he and his wife will board; and Mr. Chales M. Frye will occupy the Perrigo residence.

E. W. Brace's ice wagon continues making morning calls, and you can get as good and pure ice of him as of any one else; and he sells his ice as low as any one. Give him your orders.

The cards are out for the marriage of Mr. J. F. Ollinger, of Salina, and Miss Kittie M., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wheat, of Marion, on Wednesday, September 19, 1888, at 8:30, p. m. Mabel, daughter of Mr. Allen Stephenson, who moved to Arkansas, from Cedar Point, last winter, diedjin that State, last week, and was buried in Walnut Grove Cemetery, near Clements, in this county, on Wednesday of

Mr. E. F. Holmes left, on Wednes-day of last week, for Chicago, to lay in a stock of goods; and from there he will go to Howell, Michigan, where Mrs. Holmes is now visiting, and return home with her.

Mr. E. Link has leased his place, east of this place, to Messrs. J. E. Duchanous and E. D. Jones, for 10 year, with privilege of 15, for quarry purposes; and the opening up of the quarries has already begun.

The new M. E. church at High Prairie, seven miles southeast of Matfield Green, is to be dedicated by Rev. B. Kelly, S. ptember 16, 1888. Rev. Cook, Stafford and others will be present. Dinner and horse feed free. All are cordially invited.

Misses Nannie, Libbie and Nettie Cartter left, Tuesday, the former for Washington City, where she will visit, this winter, and the two latter for Topeka, where they will attend school during the present school

Strail, so that Mrs Strail can give her more close attention than she could otherwise. Mrs, Schlaudecker is some better than she was before being moved.

There will be Democrat pole and flag raising at Vernon, on Saturday afternoon, September 22, at which Mr. J. V. Sanders, Dr. J. W. Stone and other Democrats will speak, and to which all the Democrats of the county are cordially invited.

The Southern Kansas christian conference will meet at the christian church at Matfield Green, on Wednes-day, September 19th, at 2, p. m. The sessions will continue over the next Sabbath. A general invitation is ex-tended. H. COOKE, Pastor.

Dr. R. M. Wilson, formerly of this Dr. R. M. Wilson, formerly of this county, came in, yesterday, from the Indian Territory, where he has been very busy for the last four months, treating chronic diseases. The Dr. desires us to inform the oitizens of Chase county that he will remain in the Twin cities for about four weeks and perhaps longer.

and perhaps longer. In our report of the Democratic county convention, in last week's issue of the COURANT, we got the initials incorrect of Dr. Rich, of Clements, who was Chairman of the convention. His name should have appeared as Dr. W. M. Rich, both as Chairman and a member of the Com-

mittee on Resolutions. Last week several cows in this vicinity were taken sick with sore mouth and stiff limbs, the mouth beweek.

Mr. E. H. Brown has bought the restaurant of Mr. P. J. French in this city.

Mr. M. R. Dinan, of Strong City, was over to Concordia, Saturday, on business.

affected.
On Wednesday evening of last week, there was a very pleasant party of young folks at the residence of Mr. R. E. Moloney, in Strong City. Music, dancing and various games were indulged in until about 12 c'clock, when a most bountiful lunch was served, and partaken of with a relish which showed it was very palatable. Dancing was then continued un-

til a late hour, when the guests rerawford, of Marion.

Mr. Jacob Hornberger, who is at pleased with the evening's entertainment.

At the special session of the District Court, held September 1st, instant, the suit of D. S. Sauble vs, Drinkwater & Schriver, the celebrated dam case, was decided, Judge Doster ordering the dam abated eight Mr. W. F. Rightmire was over to Concordia, Tuesday night, addressing a Union Labor meeting.

Mr. Frank Murphy, of Wichita, arrived here, Friday night, on a visit to friends and relatives.

Born, on Saturday, September 1st, 1888, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Helmes, of Strong City, a daughter.

Mr. Frank Murphy, of Wichita, arrived here, Friday night, on a visit to friends and relatives.

Born, on Saturday, September 1st, 1888, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Helmes, of Strong City, a daughter.

Letters remaining unwood Falls postoffice, Segmander, Judge Doster ordering the dam abated eight inches, and the defendants to pay costs, amounting to about \$400. Daniel Kreider pleaded guilty to stealing a coat from a Santa Fe way-car, and having already been in jail for 30 days, the Judge gave him 15 more days. The sale of the Prather farm, under mortgage was confirmed,

Saturday, September 1st, instant, being the sixtieth anniversary of of the birth of Mrs. Geo. W. Brickell, of Cansan, about fifty friends and relatives gathered at her residence to celebrate the occasion, the surprise having been arranged by her husband, who is one of Chase county's best citizens, and who enjoyed the surprise to his helpmate immensely, it having been the first time he ever surprised her. The dinner was most sumptuous, and Mrs. Brickell was made the recipient of many pice presents, a book-case from her son-in-law, Mr. Stephen Hinshaw, of Emporis, being the most valuable one. After dinner the young folks went to the woods and enjoyed themselves by swing and other pastimes. A most agree able afternoon was passed, and towards evening the guests bid Mr. and Mrs. Brickell "good day." wishing Mrs. Frickell many more such happy birth day anniversaries.

Mr. J. T. Prather and wife, and

Mr. J. T. Prather and wife, and Mr. Wm. E. Prather shipped their household goeds to Anthony, Harper county, last Thursday, and left the next day, for the same place, where they will live in the future. The Messrs Prather were among the pioneers of Kansas, and had lived in Chase county since its early settle-Chase county since its early settle-ment, on a farm about two miles west of this city. They are good, moral, industrious citizens, and their departure from this community is quite a loss to the county, but in our loss Harper county is the gainer. Mrs. Prather, also has many friends here who will miss her society; but the best wishes of the friends of the fambest wishes of the friends of the family go with them to their new home. The prime reason why the Prather Bros. left this county for the southeastern part of the State is, they had made large investments in live stock, and, to carry on their farm, had mortgaged it and their stock, and the stock was sold, on Tuesday of last week, under a foreclosuae of the mortgage, the farm having been previously sold, thus compelling them to go where they could get farming land cheaper than in this county. Their cattle and hogs which were cried off by Mr. B. U. Schlaudecker, brought over \$4,000; the horses were not sold.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION. The Democrats of the 24th Senatorial District of the State of Kansas met in delegate convention in the Democratic Club Hall in Council Grove, Monday afternoon, September 10, 1888, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Senator, and of electing a Senatorial Central Committee, and to transact such other business as might come before the conyention, and, in the absence of B. S. Bertram, Chairman of the Central Committee, the convention was called to order by W. E. Timmons, Secretary of the committee, who read the call.

On motion, John Maloy, of Council Grove, was elected temporary Chairman, and W. E. Timmons, of Cottonwood Falls, temporary Secretary.

On motion, the following Committee on Credentials was appointed by the Chair: A. H. Wheeler, of Marion; L. McKenzie, of Morris, and R. E. Maloney, of Chase, which committee reported the following - named will be present. Dinner and horse feed free. All are cordially invited.

Misses Nannie, Libbie and Nettie Cartter left, Tuesday, the former for Washington City, where she will visit, this winter, and the two latter for Topeka, where they will attend school during the present school during the present school washington.

Mrs. B. U. Schlaudecker has been Mrs. B. U. Schlaudecker has been removed to the home of Mr. M. P. Schallegates as entitled to seats in the convention: Marion county—H. S. Martin, W. H. Ketcham, J. Beck, A. H. Wheeler, I. E. Schriver, William School during the present school during the present school during the present school during the present school Amsberry, J. N. Baker, Chas. Shaw; Chase-F. B. Shannon, J. J. Holmes. R. E. Maloney, Earl Blackshere, J. A. Holmes, A. Tilton, H. S. F. Davis, W. E. Timmons. Report adopted.

On motion of Mr. McKenzie, where county was not fully represented, the parties present from such county were allowed to east the full vote of such delegation.

On motion, the temporary organiza-

tion was made permanent.

On motion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the delegates from the 24th Senatorial District, in convention assembled, that we deem it inexpedient at this time to make any Senatorial nomination; but we instruct our Senatorial Central Committee to place a candidate in the field whenever they shall think the same advisable.

The following - named gentlemen were then appointed the Central Committee for the ensuing four years: Marion county-J. G. Johnson, of Peabody; A. H. Wheeler, of Marion; Morris—L. McKenzie, of Kelse; J. N. Baker. of Council Grove; Chase—R. E. Maloney, of Strong City; W. E. Timmons, of Cottonwood Falls.

The convention then adjourned, and the Central Committee immediately organized by electing L. McKenzie as Chairman, and W. E. Timmons as Sec-

CHASE COUNTY PROHIBITION PARTY CONVENTION.

There will be a convention of the Chase County Prohibition Party held at the Court-house in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, beginning at 2 o'clock, p. m., on Thursday, Sept., 20, 1888, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices:

A Representative, County Attorney Probate Judge, Clerk of the District Court and County Superintendent. All men and women in sympathy with the Prohibition party are desired to be present. All members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in sympathy with the Prohibition party are especially invited. Judge & B. Peyton, of Emporia, a member of the State Central Committee for the Fourth District, is ex-

peoted to be present and speak on the issues of the day.

By order Prohibition Central Com-mittee.

E. Stotts, Chairman.

LETTER LIST. ining unclaimed in stoffice, Sept., 1, 1888;
Gardner, Elijah
F Morris, Shird
More, Joseph
Sampsell, Eugene



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. Shorthand by mail a specialty. Send twenty-five cents for Primer and three trial lessons. Address P. RITNER, A. M., President.

ST. JOSEPH.

MISSOURI

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CAMPBELL & GILLETT

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

CUTLERY, TINWARE, &c., and the finest line of

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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.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION

Is called by the central committee of the Chase county Union Labor party, on September 15th, '88, at the court house, in Cottonwood Falls, for the purpose of placing a candidate in the field, and for such other business as may come properly before the convention. Marion county is entitled to 10 delegates and 10 alternates, Morris county to 8 delegates and 8 alternates;

brushes, toilet-sets, combs, knives, books, etc., at the lowest prices known in Cottonwood Falls. sep13eow2t Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

Cash paid for chickens and eggs, at Wm. Hillert's shoe factory. Somers & Trimble have just re. ceived a car load of anthracite coal which is for sale cheap. 13-3t

J. S. Doolittle & Son have their shelves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices. They also keep a full line of cheap clothing. Give them a call.

Brown & Roberts have all the furniture and undertaking goods in Cotton-wood Falls, and will sell them cheap. School-books, wall-papers, stationery and cigars by the box at reduced

rates at Johnston & Kirker's Drug sep13eow3t. Cheap flour at Somer & Trimsep13-3t.

Now is the time to enter Ritner's Commercial College, St. Joseph, Mo. See ad. in another column.

Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it. Brown & Roberts have the only feb16-tf hearse in the county. Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood

Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefertigte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Speziaug5-tf Johnston & Kirker, Registered

Pharmacy, solicit your patronage in drugs, medicines, notions, paints, oils and all goods kept in a first class drug store. Doctor Otterman, prescription clerk. We have a large stock of flour and wish to decrease it, and we

will sell very cheap for the next thirty days. Somers & Trimble. M-T kegs and barrels for sale cheap at Johnston and Kirker's Drug sep13eow2t.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. A vertising Bureau (6 Spruce St.), where advertising sourced may be made for it IN NEW YORKS.

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution.

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

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

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.

Don't forget that you can get anything in the way of general merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle & Son's.

You can get flour from 75 cents to \$1.50 per sack at Somers & sep13-3t

Trimble.

You can get flour from 75 cents for notions and fancy goods ever brought to this market, Johnston & Kirker, the Druggists, will sell for the pack ten days, pocket-books, albums, fancy note paper. hand-bags, brushes, toilet-sets, combs, knives.

Giese & Krenz are buying old iron at 15 and 25 cts. per hundred pounds. State; but all citizens of any religious denomination whatever, who from scruples of conscience may be averse to bearing arms, shall be exempted therefrom upon such conditions as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this State at the general election for the election. Those voting in fayor of this proposition to amend the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots. "For the amendment to section one, article eight of the constitution. Said hallots shall be received and said vote shall be taken, counted, canvassed, and returns thereof made, in the same manner and in all respects as is provided by law, in cases of the election of representatives in the legis.

lature.
SEC. 3, This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.
Approved February 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, for the sub-mission of a proposition to amend the con-stitution of the State of Kansas.

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

Sec. 2. The following shall be the method of submitting said proposition to the electors: The ballots shall have writien or 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 bill of rights of the constitution of the State of Kansas, concerning the purchase, enjoyment and descent of property," or "Against the proposition to amend section seventeen of the bill of rights of the constitution of the State of Kansas, concerning the purchase, enjoyment and descent of property," or "Against the proposition to amend section seventeen of the bill of rights of the constitution of the State of Kansas, concerning the purchase, enjoyment and descent of property," or "Against the proposition to amend section seventeen of the bill of rights of the constitution of the State of Kansas, concerning the purchase, enjoyment a

in the statute book, June 20, 1887. E. B. ALLEN, Secretary of State.

Sea wonders exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex, of all ages, ean earn from \$5 to \$25 a day and upwards wherever they may live. You are started free. Capital is not required and some have made as high as \$50 in a single day at this work. All succeed. dec8-lyr,

PHYSICIANS.

. W. STONE. STONE & ZANE,

Physicians and Surgeons.

Office in Central Drug Store. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

A. M. CONAWAY,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. jy11-ff

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

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

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

FOR TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE. FOR TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE.

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

NEW DRUGS.



THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON,

ELMDALE, KANSASI EHAS ACAIN PUT IN ANSENTIRELY

New and Complete Stock DRUGS AND MEDICINES

WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS ON HIM.

HIS OLD STAND,

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN: TO THE

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Notice for Publicaion. Land Office at Wichita, Kans, }
Aug., 4th, 1888. }
Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his
claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judgeof the District, or in his
absence, E. W. Eilis, Clerk, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on September 15th, 1888,
viz:

wood Falls, Kansas, on September.

Viz:

H E No., 7367 of William H. Nicholson,
Wonsivu, Kansas, for the 8½ of 8w½ of 890
10, tp 22south, of range 6 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John B. Johnson,
Samael T. Slaybaugh, Joseph L. Crawford
and; Carney M. Shroyer, all of Wonsivu,
Kansas.

FRANK DALE, Register.

Notice of Application to Purchase School Land. The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will, on the 24th day of August, 1888,make an application to the Probate Court of Chase county, Kansas, to purenase the following-described school land, viz: swk of sek of swk of sec 7, tp 22, range 9

He names the following persons to prove his settlement, continuous residence and improvements, vz: Frank Newcomb and Harman Daser, both residents of Bazaar township.

township.
Done at Cottonwood Falls. Chase county.
Kansas, this 8th day of August, 1888.
PATRICK DOUGHERTY.

DYE WORKS.

CLEANING AND REPAIR-

INC NEATLY DONE.

C, MURPHY, Prop. FIRST DOOR NORTH OF THE STONE CHURCH.

COTTONWCOD FALLS KANSAS.

THE NEW YORK FAMILY STORY PAPER

FOR 1888

PROSPECTUS In beginning the fifteenth year of its suc-cessful career, it is with a feeling of just pride that the publisher of THE NEW YORK FAMILY STORY PAPER

THE NEW YORK FAMILY STORY PAPER states that this great journal has double the circulation of any family paper in the world. This claim, which all its competitors are invited to verify, can easily be established by an examination of the books of the American News Company.

The pre-eminence thus acquired can be achieved only by merit. The reading public will buy that paper which best satisfies their desires for stories of the highest literary merit and most interesting character. And the enormous circulation of THE FAMILY STORY PAPER proves that it has done this.

And the enormous circulation of THE FAMILY STORY PAPER proves that it has done
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be z alously guarded during the coming
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be retained, its artistic excellence maintained
and its beautiful typographical appearance
preserved. The same judicious editorial
supervis on will be exercised to keep the
tone of the paper as pure and moral as it
has been from its inception
NO EXPENSE OF TIME OR MONEY
will be spared to add new and attractive
features. Standing as it does like a beacop
light above all its contemporaries, THE
NEW YORK FAMILLY STORY PAPER can
not help attracting to its columns all that is
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MUNRO'S PUB'C HOUSE.

MARTIN HEINTZ,

Carpenter & Builder.

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

THE FISHERIES MUDDLE. Mr. Cleveland's Able Reply to the Mulish Republican Senators

gravely intimated that the President of in negotiating a treaty with Great selves together. Britain on the fisheries.

Like his party colleagues of the Senate, Edmunds was then domineering and and the President is right in asking insolent. He and they are now gasping for breath.

solutely, thereby preventing further possible. - Chicago Times. negotiations. The President had done all in his power to secure by peaceful means, approved by the common sense of mankind, the rights of American fishermen in Canadian waters. The Senate would neither accept nor amend the treaty. Their criticism was of the kind which, finding fault, proposes no improvement. They hoped to discredit the President before the country as an executive who, unable to procure the ratification of his treaty on a disputed point, would sink into noxious desuetude. They believe him unwilling or unable to give efficacy to the law of March, 1877, providing that in case American fishing vessels in Canadian ports were denied treaty privileges or in any way harrassed the President might deny to Dominion vessels any entrance into American ports, and, further, prevent entry at American ports of any Canadian product.

The President advises Congress that he shall not upon occasion hesitate to give this act full effect, but he suggests that as the object of retaliation is to inflict the maximum of injury upon your adversary at the minimum of cost to yourself, the powers of the Executive ought to be enlarged in this useful ends, whereby retaliation shall be something more than the cutting off of one's nose to spite one's, face.

Canada refuses to permit our fishermen to ship their catch in bond from a Canadian to an American port. The fish catch is not comparatively of great value. The whole subject is one without other than a sentimental interest outside of the littoral of New England. But when we retaliate let it be done to some purpose. Goods, wares and merchandise to the value of some \$270,000,000 are annually brought into American ports for Canadian consumption, or shipped from Canada by rail, to be exported at Portland, or Boston, or New York. By comity they are not subjected to American duties. Legislation to this effect was had under a clause of the Treaty of Washington, which clause fell with those of the same treaty regarding the fisheries. when, more than five years ago, we served the needful two years' notice that the fisheries clause should be at an end. The gentlemen of the Senate had given this clause no thought. The President, having made a study of the whole question, found that without any violation of treaty stipulations this privilege of transit might be withdrawn, thereby delivering a tremendous blow upon Canada without particular harm to ourselves. The blow would be the greater, because, when the St. Lawrence is closed by ice, the American seaports are almost a necessity to inland Canada

a necessity to inland Canada.

Portland, Me., the metropolis of Senator Frye's State, is a terminus of the Grand Trunk railroad, a foreign corporation, which would largely suffer by the refusal of the privilege granted by our law to enter goods for Canada free of duty. Senator Frye has been one of the most blatant champions of the cod-fishers, who put out largely from Maine. Frye was absolutely indifferent regarding the effect upon the lake ports of an embargo upon intercourse with Canada, but when the President's message suggested the feasible and far more desirable suspension of the Free Transit act whereby Portland would suffer more than Milwaukee or Chicago, Frye was as startled, confused and dumbfounded as the first cod caught by a hook off the Newfoundland banks.

Edmunds, who menaced the President with impeachment because he had assumed to proceed on his own motion to procure an understanding between

Grover Cleveland, the Democratic President. But it is notorious that this competition. But it is notorious that this competition. But it is notorious that this competition, and of delivered his message he had some one for the regulation. They called trust in the someting to say to the sum functor. Cleveland delivered his message he had sout the danger of trusts. I think there should have for their object the regulation of the supply and precede and sold by members of the combination. The people can hardly hope for any consideration in the operation of the supply and precede and sold by members of the combination. The people can hardly hope for any consideration in the operation in the operation of the supply and precede and sold by members of the combination. The people can hardly hope for any consideration in the country. Wether the country. Wether the country. Wether the country whether the country. Wether the country whether the country whether the country whether the country whether the country. Wether the country was and th

to procure an understanding between Britain and America on the fisheries question, and procured the rejection of the treaty, at the same time bidding the President carry out the Retaliatory law, was thrown clean on his beam ends by a message proposing a plan whereby the Vermont Central, which Mr. Edmunds is a counselor, should lose much of its profitable traffic between Montreal and New York

The second point in the President's suggestion for retaliatory measures upon Canada relates to the tolls paid by shipping for the use of canals of the respective countries. The St. Clair and the "Soo." American works. are open to Canadian bottoms without charge. American bottoms are entitled to use the Welland canal, the canals of the St. Lawrence, and other works of like character controlled by the Dominion upon the same terms as Canadian bottoms. Both are charged tolls. But the word of promise is kept to the ear of the American skipper and broken to his hope, for Canadian craft, while observing the form of payment, secure rebates not given to Americans who have paid tolls. Wherefore the President recommends that America give Canada a dose of its own

for the benefits of some cod-catchers of March, 1885 .- Boston Globe.

who are constituents of Senator Frye, will incline to look upon the treatment of the whole matter since it went to Mr. Edmunds a short time since the Senate as mere maneuvering between contending parties for an adthe United States was under the influ- vantageous position before electors Workman of the Knights of Labor, protected, about one million ounces the feeling of conscientious and intelence of foreign and adverse interests, who will vote in November. Looked has cherished a particular admiration only were produced in this country and ligent Americans, in saying: and threatened that in due time he at merely in this light, ordinary for Mr. Blaine, and he certainly did all nually; now the production is 2,200,000 would be called to account for the humanity suggests that time be given he could to promote Blaine's election ounces. Since putting it on the free usurpation of unconstitutional powers the Senate leaders to gather them- in 1884. Various of his utterances list the quantity produced has more

America enters upon a retaliatory

THE LUMBER TARIFF.

Why Its Removal Will Not Reduce the

The lumbermen in Maine ought to be pretty fair judges whether the passage of the Mills bill, with its free lumber clause, will reduce the wages of the working-men in that industry. The opinion of one of the largest operators in that State is that it would not reduce wages, and he gives his reasons for so thinking. "My impression is," he says, "that it would make their wages better. And I will tell you why I think so. We hire from two hundred to three hundred men every winter to work in the woods. About eight out of every ten of these men are Frenchmen who come over from Canada to work in the woods and then go back in the spring. So you see we get the pauper labor of Canada at a cheap price, and what few Americans there are that work for us have to compete with the Frenchmen. Now, if the Mills bill should pass, with lumber on the free list, there is no doubt that it would stimulate the lumber business to some extent in Canada, consequently their men would get more work and better connection for the attainment of two wages at home and would not flock over here so much. That would give our laboring men a better show and better wages here."

The same operator goes on to say what every intelligent student of the wages question knows, that wages are governed entirely by the relation between supply and demand. "When there is a large quantity of logs," he says, "to drive down the Kennebec, as was the case a few years ago, driving wages are high. And it is just the same in all branches of the business, and in fact in every business. When business is dull, and we can not sell our goods, we have to shut down our mills. Give us all the market you can, both at home and abroad. When we can ship spruce deals to England, as we do some years, and spruce and pine lumber to South America, our home market is always better, our mills are then running lively and our men are then all employed." - Detroit Free Press.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

The Democratic and Republican Policies la Relation to Trusts.

Every man, woman and child in the eratic party, says on this subject, and what Mr. Blaine, the leader of the Republicans, says on the same matter:

Grover Cleveland, the Jam's G. Blaine, the Democratic President, Republican goddlem-

Foraker Is an Ass.

Reason is not an appropriate weapon with which to punish such fellows as Foraker. He blats and bellows and astonishes small children. Old women look on him with wonder. No one has charged him with fealty to any man or idea. He had the honor of being watched by his own friends at Chicago. That much has not been said even to Blaine, who has been disingenuous for twenty years.

But since Foraker makes a noise so loud there must be a reply. He is not a canary bird; he is an ass. It is not a song; it is a bray; and if the reader would know why it be a bray, and what it means, the Herald must be prepared with its answer.

All there is of Foraker's bray-when he is not insulting women-is that there were rebels; that rebels still exist; that armies ought to march Southward and whip them again. In other words, if there be a Union it ought to cease, and be as it was when John Morgan came up after Foraker.

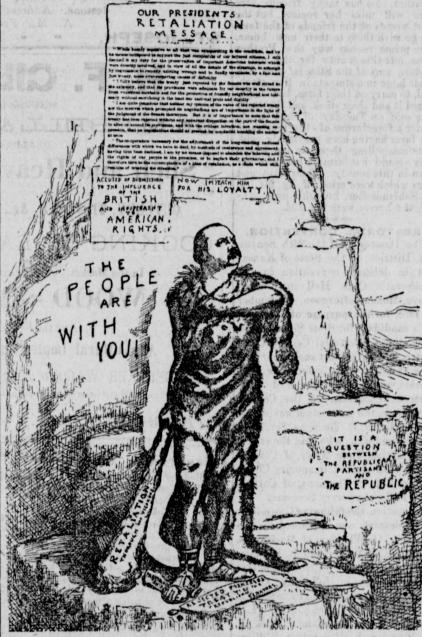
Because there is a Union Foraker is noisy. He learned to sing his song in the times when there was no Union. and an ass, as every one knows, has but one piece in his repertory .- Chicago Herald.

The country at large, which has ____ The best protection for Amerinothing but a sentimental interest in can interests will be the re-election of the fisheries question and is unable to Grover Cleveland, who has taken such discover reasons why it should be taxed good care of them since the fourth day

POWDERLY AND TRUSTS. Views That Are Wholly Irreconcilable to

June 30, 1879, taxed quinine was worth \$3.60 an ounce. Since July 1, 1879, quinine has been on the free list. To-It has generally been understood day quinine is worth less than sixty also have conveyed the impression than doubled and the price has been half of the taxes now collected under our internal revenue laws." Viewed soberly, the Senate was that Mr. Powderly favors the pro- reduced from \$3.60 to 60 cents an wrong in rejecting a reasonable treaty tective system, he being one of the ounce. When the tariff was on quivictims of the Republican delusion that nine all the quinine produced in this that when in accordance with law it is in the interests of labor. Upon country was made by Powers & Weightone vital point, however, Mr. Pow- man and Rosengarten & Sons. When That treaty the Senate rejected ab- policy it shall be made as effective as derly is in fiarmony neither with Mr. Congress proposed to put quinine on Blaine nor with the other advocates of the free list these manufacturers, who protection. He appeared as a witness counted their wealth by the millions, before the committee which is now wrung from the sick poor of our counconducting in New York City an in- try by the strong arm of a protective

> MASTER OF THE SITUATION, AND INTENSELY AMERICAN. [N. Y. Graphic.]



. . The course which I have outlined and the recommendations made relate to the honor and dignity of our country and the protection and preservation of the rights United States is affected by the opera- and interests of all our people. A Government does but half its duty when it protects tion of trusts, which combine for the its citizens at home and permits them to be imposed upon and humiliated by the unfair purpose of putting up and regulating and overreaching disposition of other nations. If we invite our people to rely upon ar prices to suit themselves, and it will rangements made for their benefit abroad, we should see to it that they are not de not be uninstructive to read what Mr. ceived, and if we are generous and liberal to a neighboring country our people should Cleveland, the leader of the Demo- reap the advantage of it by a return of liberality and generosity.

These are subjects which partisanship should not disturb or confuse. Let us survey the ground calmly and moderately, and having put aside other means of settlement. if we enter upon the policy of retaliation, let us pursue it firmly, with a determination only to subserve the interests of our people and maintain the high standard and the becoming pride of American citizenship.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 23, 1888.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

migration. In the course of his examination, the following highly interesting and significant dialogue occurred:

In reply to a question from General Spinola, Mr. Powderly said that trusts in this country are a menace to the welfare of the public gen-erally and are organized in the interests of a few to control the output, limit the production and smother small aggregations of cap tal in the same business or crush them out entirely. He had personal knowledge of coal trusts and knew that an individual concern could no more ship coal to this city from Pennsylvania than a man could fly. He thought the strong arm of the law should be outstretched to crush out

"Then you do not agree," said Mr. Oates, "that trusts are private concerns which legis-lators have no right to control?"
"Decidedly not," said Mr. Powderly. "We regard them in the same way that we do high

ymen."
"You think, then, that these trusts are detri mental to the general interests of the country?" asked Mr. Spinola.
"They are, and should be wiped out of exist-

ence as speedily as possible

Mr. Blaine pretends that the Republican campaign for the maintenance of protection is in the interests of American labor. In the speech in which he sounded the key-note of this campaign he said: "Trusts are largely private affairs, with which neither President Cleveland nor any private citizen has any right to interfere." Mr. Powderly, who stands at the head of the greatest labor organization the world has known, and who may be presumed to know what is to the advantage of labor, takes square issue with Mr. Blaine on this point and says: "We regard them (trusts) in the same way that we do highwaymen," and adds that they are detrimental to the general interests of the country, and should be wiped out of existence as speedily as possible" by law.

These two views on trusts are wholly irreconcilable. Let the laboring-men of the country, who are the parties chiefly interested, consider carefully which, from their point of view, is the most worthy of credence and of being followed, Mr. Blaine or Mr. Powderly. -St. Louis Republic.

THE QUININE TAX.

A Few Facts Which Outweigh a Volume of Monopoly Theorizing.

What has been the effect of the removal of the tariff on quinine? Theorize as much as you please, but what the American people want are downright facts. From January 1, 1879, to his defense of trusts. - N. Y. World.

investigation of pauper or assisted im- tariff, proclaimed that an outrageous injustice was being done them which would result in the stoppage of their factories. But did it? Since the tariff on quinine has been taken off, two new establishments for its manufacture have sprung into existence, more than twice as many men are engaged in producing it and they are paid better wages than when quinine was taxed. And by putting quinine on the free list the saving to the sick of the United States amounts to more than \$1,500,-000 per annum. If it was possible to lay a tax on air, the prohibitory tariffites of this country would favor it to protect American industries." -- Albert G. Craig, in Indianapolis Sentinel.

TARIFF IS A TAX.

Allen G. Thurman is a Democrat of

The Old Roman Speaks in Words That Can Not Be Misunderstood. Democrats. He has never wavered ia his devotion to the principles or in his support of the fit candidates of his

stump for the Democracy, and the first resounding blast that accompanied the waving of his red bandana was a peal for tax reduction through tariff reform. Judge Thurman is an honest and fearless man as well as a Democrat.

The sturdy old veteran has taken the

He would scorn to win an election by false pretenses. He would rather be defeated standing squarely upon the principles of his party than to try and sneak into office by pretending to be just a little less Republican than the Republicans on the main issue before the country.

"A tariff is a tax." "This tax is paid by the consumer of the article. · How can a laboring man be aided by a tax that begins with the crown of his head and extends to the soles of his feet and taxes every thing that is between them?" "How can a country be made rich by taxing its people unnecessarily?" "Restore the surplus to the pockets of the people who earn

These are the key-notes of the Old Roman's speeches. Compare them with Mr. Blaine's puerility that wages can not be reduced without the laborer's "vote and consent," and with AN INDEPENDENT VIEW.

George William Curtis on Republicanism

General Garfield stated a sound and that Mr. Powderly, General Master cents an ounce. When quinine was just rule of taxation, and expressed

"First, we tax the vices of the people, if that term may be properly applied to some of their social habits. The smokes, and drinks, and chews of the Amer can people pay almost one-

The wisdom of the tax, he said, would not be disputed by any one.

Hamilton, advocating an excise tax ipon wines, spirits distilled within the Inited States, teas and coffee, said that they could better than most others bear high duties because they were luxuries, and some of them in excessive use pernicious luxuries. This, he said, was especially true of ardent spirits, and added:

"Should the increase of duties tend to a de crease of the consumption of these articles, the effect would be in every respect desirable." Mr. Jefferson writes to General Sam-

uel Smith in 1823: "I shall be glad, too, if an additional tax of one-fourth of a dollar a gallon on whisky shall enable us to meet all our engagements with punctuality. Viewing that tax as an article in a system of excise, I was once glad to see it fall with the rest of the system, which I considered as premature and unnecessarily introduced. But the prostration of body and mind which the cheapness of this liquor is spreading through the mass of our citizens now calls the attention of the legislator on a very different principle. One of his important duties is as guardian of those who, from causes susceptible of precise definition, can not take care of themselves. Such are infants, maniacs, gamblers, drunkards. The last as much as the maniac requires restrict ve measures to save him from the fatal infatuation under which he is destroy ing his health, his morals, his family and his usefulness to society. One powerful obstacle to his ruin by self-indulgence would be a price beyond his competence. As a san tary m public guardians.'

This is a Jeffersonian doctrine worthy of the most respectful consideration at the cross roads of both par-

General Grant, in his second annual message, said:

"With the revenue stamps dispensed by the and by wise adjustment of the tariff which will put a tax only on those articles which we could dispense with, known as luxuries, and those which we use more of than we produce, revenue enough may be raised," etc.

Senator Edmunds, when it was proposed to modify the whisky tax, said that a question of morals was involved in the retention of the tax, and added: "The true principle upon which taxation ought to be imposed is to put the highest possible rate on articles of luxury; and what can be more so than this, an article the pro-duction of which it would be a great advantage to this country if it could be discouraged in-stead of encouraged, and leave the corn and the wheat and the rye that go into you poison to be fed to the children of the drunkard, in stead of turned into liquid and given to him as

Senator Hawley said in Congress: "I will not vote for the entire abolition of direct taxation, nor can the gentleman find a wise government or a wise head of finance in any foreign country that is in favor of taking all duties from whisky and tobacco. They are the legitimate plunder of the tax collector, the legitimate plun ler of the exchequer, in every government of the world. They all get a large part of their revenues from them. We should be immeasurably and insufferably foolish if we

bolished those taxes. I am aga nst it." In the same year the Republican convention in Maine resolved that: "We are unalterably opposed to the abolitic

iquors, and demand that all possible reduction of taxation should be made on necessaries, and not upon luxuries."

zation, says that a wise government of the country are preparing to knock puts fines and penalties on pleasant vices, and added:

"What a benefit would the American Government, not yet relieved of its extreme need, render to itself and to every city, village and hamlet in the States if it would tax whisky and

rum almost to the point of prohibition! Mr. Blaine, the chief authority of the Republican party of to-day, agrees with Senator Edmunds. He said last Decem-

"Other considerations than those of financial administration are to be taken into account with regard to whisky. There is a rioral side to it. To chearen the price of whisky is to increase its consumption enormously. There would be no sense in urging the reform wrought by high license in many States if the National Government neutralizes the good effects by making whisky within the reach of every one at twenty cents a gallon. Whisky would be everywhere distilled if the surveillance of the Government were withdrawn by the remission of the tax, and illicit sales could not then be prevented even by a policy as rigorous and searching as that with which Russia pursues the Nihijists. It would destroy high license at once in all the States. * * * So long as there is whisky to tax I would tax it. * * * The tax on whisky by the Federal Government, with its suppress on of illicit distillation and consequent enhancement of price, has been a powerful agent in the temperance reform by putting it beyond the reach of so many.

These views, so far as they are modern, were, until recently, Republican views. They were the views of a party of moral ideas; of a party which, perceiving the terrible consequences to the individual and to society of the unrestricted use of ardent spirits, would limit the use by high taxation. This has been the policy of the Republican party. It has asked the support of the friends of temperance on the ground that it was essentially a temperance party, because it favored a high tax, in the form of a license upon the sale of spirtuous liquors. But its latest and strongest declaration reverses its precedents, and demands as a remedy for the surplus the repeal of the taxes upon tobacco, and upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes, and if despite this, and while checking by higher duties the importation of articles produced in this country.

This is the way that the overprotected manufacturers are expected to "take care of themselves"-by contributing money to the campaign expenses of the party that preserves to them their bounties.

Mr. Blaine talks in public for buncombe. Mr. Foster writes in private for "business." Which is the more likely to speak the truth?--Harper's Weekly (Ind.).

-It is a condition which confronts us not a theory. - Grover Cleveland. (Rep.

THE POLITICAL CANCER.

About Which the Republican Dectors Are The Republican doctors held a con-

sultation in 1884, and their platform declared that a surplus is a disease cancerous in character, dangerous to the health of the patient, and if not removed, perilous to his life. It is the part of patriotism, they said, to cut out the dangerous growth and by skillful modicament prevent its recurrence. The people accepted this sensible and wise diagnosis and urged an immediate application of the knife.

The Democratic doctors also convened, examined the case carefully and reached precisely the same conclusion. There was unanimity for once. In their pronunciamento you will find that they substantially agreed with the Republican doctors both as to the nature of the disease and as to the imperative duty to take it in hand and at once operate.

No matter why just now, but in that year 1884 the Democratic doctors were appointed by a popular vote to take charge of the sufferer and restore him to health if possible. They went to work. Mills, of Texas, and his committee presented a detailed plan of action. This, that and the other thing were to be done in this, that and the other way. With free wool and other raw materials, the duty on lumber and other necessaries of life removed or decreased the patient could have a house to live in, a good woolen shirt, not shoddy, and cheaper groceries. He could have steady work, fair wages, a prosperous home and a happy and contented family.

What is the result? Why, the Republican doctors are having a pretty howdy-do-snarling, growling, snapping. Some of them have gone so far as to say that the patient has no cancer -there is no surplus-that he is simply suffering from general debility and will come out all right if liberally supplied with free tobacco and free corn juice .-- N. Y. Herald.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

-No Republican paper in all the and dare open its columns to an argument in favor of the Democratic position on tariff reform, or permit its readers to even know what it is .- N. Y. World.

-General Harrison denies the story that he intends to withdraw from the Presidential race. He will continue to be mentioned in that connection until next November, but not afterward .-Quincy Herald.

-The largest emigration to the United States is from Germany, a country that has a protective tariff. Why doesn't the German tariff make high wages in Germany?-Louisville Courier-Journal.

--- The winter is coming on. The Democratic platform asks that the tax shall be taken off of our clothes. The Republican platform concedes that the tax may be taken off of whisky .-- Cin-

cinnati Enquirer. -- John Sherman doubts the right of Congress to interfere with the trusts, and James G. Blaine thinks the President and private citizens have no right to Interfere with them. Meantime the Mr. Emerson, in his essay on civili- Democrats in Congress and the people

> them out .- Pittsburgh Post. -The Republican papers are not rushing to defend Mr. Blaine against the criticism so freely bestowed because of his declaration that the people have no right to interfere with the trusts. Republicans have as little to say about that as about Foster's "fat" circular. Mr. Blaine may be his own Burchard this time. - New Haven News.

> --- A stockman in Phœnix, A. T., offers to bet a good ranch twelve miles square, having plenty of water and grass, and 120 mares, value \$12.000; 100 two and three-year-old cods, \$2,000; six Percheron stallions, \$4,000; house, stables and shops, \$1,000; vineyard and field with ditches, \$3,000; total, \$26,000, that Cleveland will be elected.

> -The entrance of Allen G. Thurman into the National campaign is an event of picturesque and solid interest. He is an honest and strong man of statesmanlike quality, the foe of rascals and the friend of the people, learned in the law and thoroughly grounded in the principles of decocratic government. - Springfield Itemublican.

> --- Tilden carried New York by 32,-000 on a platform which declared for a tariff for revenue only. At that time the Prohibition vote in that State was insignificant. This year, with the Republicans on the free-whisky platform. the Prohibition vote will be swelled to 100,000. Put this and that together, and add thereto the strength of an able, wise and economical administration of the Government for the last four years, and you have ample reason for the claim that New York will certainly cast her electoral vote for Cleveland .- St. Paul Globe.

> -The rejection of the fisheries treaty by the United States Senate, foreshadowed by caucus action long ago, is a humiliating evidence of the extent to which men in the highest places may be controlled by partisan bias. With the treaty itself and its terms, its merits and its defects, we have no concern in reaching the conclusion that the action of the Republican party was dictated by party considerations. The report of the majority of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations betrayed the determination of the Republicans to use the negotiation of the treaty for campaign purposes, and the debate on the treaty, the caucus action, and the final vote confirm this view .- Philadelphia Ledger

MOHAMMEDAN SCHOOLS. How Oriental School-Masters Instruct

Their Noisy, Bare-Footed Pupils. passing through the streets is attracted by a noise for which he can not satisfactorily account toward the building in which the school is held, he will, on looking in, probably see a long and narrow room, at one end of which is seated a man with a long beard (schoolmasters retain their beards even when whiskers only are sactioned by general usage), while the sides are lined with little boys of various ages squatted upon their heels on the floor, which is generally covered with a thick mat, in addition to which those parents who can af- safe distance. ford to provide their sons with a bit of carpet or felt in Persia, or with a cush- It was lean in flesh, its keeper having ion in Turkey, to place between them and the mat. Some of the elder boys go the fight by adding to the lynx's natural so far as to obtain a cushion to intro- ferocity the rage of hunger. The ani- not change for us. duce between their backs and mal's eyes flashed fire as they fell on the wall, but this luxury is the big harpy, standing so defiant in Hal, with almost a shudder. "One is rather discountenanced by the the presence of its antagonist. The in no danger of forgetting his expesimilar in shape and color that it would of threatening fierceness. Then the sionally, and then resuming its fantasbut, on the breaking up, every one length of its neck, lowered it nearly to and discovered that the object was without any of that individual hesitation or general confusion which might parted, rushed upon the lynx. The be expected. When the boys are learn- suddenness of the attack was a surprise ing their lessons, or repeating them to to the lynx, for he was still cowering their master, they do so all at once, with a loud voice, and with a continual see-saw of the body, without which movement they seem to conceive it impossible that any thing can be learnt. The scene which this affords is extremely ludicrous to a European, par- it tore the lynx's flesh with its beak, ticularly as the zeal of the learner and, jumping like a game cock, struck of his voice and the vio- ing on its combatant, in spite of the latlence of his see-saw; and hence, when

conscious of the approach of a person whom the master or pupils wish to imress with a favorable opinion of their spplication and progress, the noise in the excited yells of the great audience. the schools, which may previously have The eagle was nearly denuded of feathsunk into a low hum, rises abruptly to ers. Blood poured from the lynx in the clamorous uproar of many voices. streams. At last the lynx made a des-It seems that in reading all at once to perate rush, seized one of the eagle's the master the elder boys, if the school is large, are expected to give some at- mighty wrench unjointed it at the tention to the others near them. The shoulder and tore it from the harpy's master can not in such a noise distin- body. Although thus crippled, the harguish the individual accuracy of each py fought on, and not until one leg was reader and his attention is, therefore, stripped of flesh and broken so that it directed to observe that time is as near- hung to the body by its cords alone, and ly as may be kept by the voices, and, in the teeth of the lynx had gashed open some measure, in the motions also of the now bare throat of the bird, severthe pupils. The object seems but poor- ing the windpipe and arteries of the ly attained. This style of reading is neck, did the harpy fail to rise to meet most unnatural. It is a drawling chant the assaults of its enemy. Even then uttered in a very loud voice. In the it turned on its back and struck with its East generally the tone of voice is very talons until it was too weak to raise high, even in common conversation, them, and death ended the combat. but in reading it is raised to scream- The lynx crawled away from the torn

stored is perfectly amazing, and this a finish by both the contestants. The alone suffices to show that books are lynx crawled to the door of his cage. scarce and reading difficult, while it where he rolled over and died. He had also indicates what might be expected been disemboweled by the harpy's taltions delivered by persons who make it gram. a profession, occupies, in some measure, the same place among Mohammedans as reading among ourselves; and any person is sure of an audience who sits down and professes his ability and willingness to afford amusement or instruction. In some places, indeed, there is no instruction, beyond that of reading and writing, to be obtained in Any other manner than from persons who exhibit their information for the sake of the farthings which may be colected at the conclusion. In some towns men of professed learning are accustomed to go to the porch of the mosque and there begin to read, lecture or preach to the people who there collect around them; and it is not unusual for two persons to seat themselves opposite each other and instruct their auditors by a vehement dispute on any subject which they consider attractive. Such practices could only afford remuneration where there is a thirst for better knowledge than the ordinary channels of instruction afford. This thirst seems more intense in Persia than in any other Moslem nation .-- London Standard.

LYNX AND HARPY. A Strange Contest Seen by an American in

the City of Mexico.

Mr. Ed. Mather, steward of the Oriental Hotel, on Coney Island, was in the City of Mexico when President Juarez returned to the capital after the downfall of Maximilian's Empire, as an attache of a party of English naturalists who were traveling through that country and Central and South America.

"The festivities celebrating the occasion of the President's return," said Mr. Mather, "included bull fights, of course, and most extraordinary some of them were, too. Our party attended the fights, but, as exciting as they were, the best of them was tame when compared to one of the incidental numbers of the programme of the arenic sports. That particular number was a battle between a Mexican lynx, one of the most ferocious of tropical beasts, and a male harpy eagle. A number of these birds had been captured away up in the region of the forks of the Rio Verde and brought to the capital for another purpose; but some Mexican, who had probably seen manifestations of the gameness, pluck and power of the harpy, suggested the lynx and eagle fight, and it was put on the programme. It was expected that the lynx would succeed an quickly dispatching the eagle, but supply of harpies ran out.

The lynx was brought into the arena in a wooden cage on wheels. The eagle had already been deposited on the If a stranger in a Moslem country in ground, its wings having been clipped square head held aloft, as it cast a de-

within twenty feet of where the great and the attendant scurried away to a

"The lynx bounded from the cage. when the harpy rushed upon him and beak and talons. The lynx, with a yell of rage and pain, sprang upon the eagle. The eagle's harsh cries mingled with the fierce yells of its antagonist while estimated by the loudness fiercely with its talons, every blow tellter's agility.

"For ten minutes the bird defied the tactics and furious counter-assaults of the beast, while the arena rang with wings in his red jaws, and with one body of its foe, leaving a trail of blood. The quantity of poetical literature A second eagle was not needed to conwith which the mind of a Persian is tinue the fight. It had been fought to

HAPPY NORFOLK ISLAND.

Pacific Ocean Island Whose People Lead an Ideal Existence.

In the Southern Pacific is a little island with a few surrounding islets, which, if all accounts be true, comes as near to Moore's "Utopia" or Bacon's "New Atlantis," as any place on earth. Norfolk Island comprises about 8,600 acres of land in all, which are mainly divided up into farms of fifty acres each, and every newly-married couple gets one of these farms as a wedding dowry. The government of the island is home rule, pure and simple, and is vested in three officials-a chief magistrate and two councilors-who are elected annually by the people, the Chief Magistrate being responsible, and the medium of communication with the higher officials. The three magistrates act under commissions bearing the great seal of the colony, issued by the Governor of New South Wales, who himself holds a separate authority as Governor of Norfolk Island. The Governor has, in fact, unlimited power, but holds a mild sway, allowing the islanders to do much as they liked so long as they do not go too far. The laws are they answer the purpose well. there being no crime to speak of nor any lockup or need of one. There is no revenue, except a few waifs and strays in the shape of small fines, etc., which seldom amounts to much, but it is responsible for the signal master's salary of \$7.50 per annum, besides a court sweeper at \$5. The Chief Magistrate's only \$60; this, with the emoluments has been accumulating for some years.

The imports include clothing, groceries, agricultural implements and timber for building purposes; the exports, oil, wool, horses, sweet and Irish potatoes, a grain of science which would not onions, bananas and sometimes sheep. have been obtained if we had hesitated, The oil and wool go either to Auckland on account of vain scruples, to seek out or Sydney, the latter port taking be- and verify the facts in question .- Paul sides sweet potatoes and bananas, other Janet, in Science Monthly. produce, such as horses, onions, Irish potatoes, etc. The importation of liquor except for medicinal purposes, is cently appeared in an Ithaca paper: absolutely prohibited; the law is strict "Baseball and Baptism-A game of ball and the people care little for it; there will be played at Cayuga Lake Park are no duties, and consequently no custom house or any other record kept, but the imports and exports together in a Mynderse Academy nine of Seneca in quickly dispatching the eagle, but favorable year would probably amount fresh eagles were to be pitted against to \$30,000. The island has a populathe animal until it was defeated, or the tion of 741, none of whom are poor and wil, occur the baptizing in the lake of none rich. - Detroit Free Press.

ASCENDING A MOUNTAIN.

Going Up to the Top of Mount Shasta and Then Down Again.

Now that we were within a few miles to prevent its flying away. It stood of Shasta, it did not look so wholly erect on its powerful, feathered legs, its white. Its snows were plowed by many breast thrown forward, and its strong, a rocky ridge, not perceptible at a greater distance. It did not, however, fiant look around from its glittering lose its supernatural appearance thereeye. The bird was at least three feet by, but rather gained an effect more high, its viciously curved beak and im- startling by the sharp contrast of lava mense, spreading talons marking its rock and sweeps of snow. Shasta was equipment as a combatant to be dreaded. The lynx's cage was brought to
within twenty feet of where the great
meaning chaste, pure. It is the culminside; but one or two of Allcock's Plasmeaning chaste, pure. It is the culmineagle stood. The door was then opened, ating peak of the coast and Sierra ranges, and has an altitude of 14,444 for weak back and think the world of them. feet. Its glaciers extend for more than I have now been using them for twenty two miles down its slopes. We sat for years, and always have a box in the house." an hour on the hotel porch trying to evidently enhanced the excitement of familiarize ourselves with this strange mountain, but its unearthly aspect did "It is terrible to be up there!" said

masters as an encroachment on lynx crouched on the ground as if for rience. As I was following that lava their own peculiar dignities. All the a spring. The eagle did not wait for ridge this side of the Devil's Thumb, I boys have their heads covered, but an assault. The remarkable crest of saw far off on the snow a black object they are without their shoes, which are feathers on its head instantly rose to its about the size of my finger, wriggling left near the door, so mingled and so full height, giving to the bird an aspect and staggering about, falling flat occaseem difficult for each to find his own; eagle thrust its head forward to the full tic gyrations. I observed it carefully, seems to slip his feet into his own shoes, the ground, raised its wings a foot or forked, and then it flashed through me more from its body, and, with its beak | that it was a man climbing the glacier. When our party reached the cleft peak that forms the summit, we were met by a perfect avalanche of clouds that tossed and tumbled about, giving a simultaneously struck him with both ghostly indistinctness to every thing. We appeared to be in a world of unrealities, peopled by shadowy creatures that lengthened and contracted, and flung about their vast, white wings above the sickening fumes that steamed up from the hissing, spurting hot springs at our feet. A momentary parting of the clouds showed the sky blue as indigo, closing down in awful nearness. Through a revolving glare the blood-red sun swung in the frightful purple of the heavens. Fronting these unaccustomed elements a solemn dignity possessed the soul and gave a conscious feeling of infinitude. The loss of all familiar landmarks lent an indescribable terror to the scene. This dead volcano's throat is choked with snow. On its icy rim one of the ladies slipped and fell headlong over the fear-ful chasm. The guide caught her by horrible death was almost miraculous. We were nearly frozen with the cold, and yet our mouths were parched and hot as in a desert. Our hearts throbbed painfully, and we drew our breath in

gasps. Before we commenced the descent a fierce blast tore the mists asunder, revealing the grandest picture we shall ever behold on this earth. From the CATTLE-Shipping stee s... 5 10 @ 5 majestic temple we could see hundreds of miles of kaleidoscopic landscape. Mountains, rivers and valleys, with spurs of rocky ranges cutting through tawney farm fields far away; green meadows starred with lakes, and billowy ranges running toward the sea, while fifty miles of dense pine forests Oregon's rich prairies, linked to ours by a chain of silver-surfaced lakes; to WHEAT-No. : ret..... Buttes, we catch a glympse of dusky plains, with isles of clustering peaks.

Three times I have seen all this, and PORK 15 6 NEW YORK 4 15 76 again. In spite of the labor and exhaustion attending the ascent, the vision from the top is worth a greater sacri-

> fice. We slowly descended the mountain, gazing silently toward Mount Shasta until the intervening silver firs shut off our view.

The train was two hours late that night, and as I turned from bidding Hal good-by we saw a radiant mantle fall on Shasta's head from the departing sun. "And the glory of the Lord was like devouring fire on the top of the mount!" he quoted solemnly, and within its re-

Facts in Scientific Reasoning.

flected light we parted hands .- Over-

land Monthly.

A fact is always a fact, whatever may be the consequences. The question is, whether it is true; our studies are obscure and hard to explain, but that does not prevent them being facts; or, few and primitive and could be printed at least, the chief question should be, on two sheets of foolscap; nevertheless to learn whether they are facts. Beside, contradictory facts are the ferment of science. I once asked a distinguished man of science how a certain discovery he had made was getting on. "It is not getting on," he replied. "What is the matter with it?" I anxiously asked. "Why," he said, "I find no facts except those which are favorable to it; and," he added, "it salary is \$125, but up to last year it was | takes contradictory facts to teach us." This is true. The theory will either paid to the colonial surgeon, chaplain, explain the contradictory facts and be registrar and postmaster, is paid out of fortified by them, as the Newtonian the interest of a fund in Sydney, which | theory has been, by all the exceptions that have been opposed to it and which have entered into it, or it will be replaced by a wider and more comprehensive theory. In both cases there is

> -The following advertisement reconverts of the colored camp-meeting."

How to Overcome the Dangers of Exposure.

Francis O'Reilly, the well-known livery man of No. 18 Prince street, New York, says of Allcock's Porous Plasters: "For the last forty-two years I have been engaged in the livery and hacking business. I am greatly aided by my four boys. We are much exposed to the weather, and we have found ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS of very great service. We use them as chest protectors, placing one on the chest and

one on the pit of the stomach. They not only ward off the cold, but act as a tonic. TERS quickly cure us. My wife and daughter have been using ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS

PASTE diamonds are so called because people get stuck on them so often.—San Francisco Examiner.

Rheumatism is a remorseless twister. It twists the joints out of shape; it produces angular projections where there should be curves, and worse than all, makes us writhe and twist with pain on couches that sleep refuses to visit. Conquer this truly demoniacal disease in its infancy with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which also overcomes kidney complaints, nervousness, dyspepsia, chills and fever.

The ice-dealer's motto—As we journey through life let us live by the weigh.—
Merchant Traveler.

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 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 recommend it."

It is not always the most sensitive base ball player who is the most easily put out.

- Washington Critic.

Fair fashionables patronize that standard eautifier, Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50c.

One thing can be said in favor of Chinese drama—the actors never forget their queues.—New Haven News.

Why are bakers very self-denying people? Because they sell what they kneed themselves. -- Michigan Farmer.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, Sept. 7. CATTLE-Shipping steers ... \$ 3 75 @ 4 40 Range steers...... -Good to choice heavy. 5 50 % WHEAT-No.3 rel HAY-Bated..... BUTTER-Choice creamery. CHEESE-Full cream

Butchers steers & HOGS-Packing & SHEEP-Fairte enough & S FLOUR-Choice..... OATS-No. 1 RYE-No. 2. BUTTER-Creamery....

OATS-No. 2 2312 7

CATPLE—Common to prime. 4 15 % 5 50 HOGS—Good to c 10124....... 6 9) @ 6 15 FLOUR-Good to easiee WHEAT-No. 2 red 10) @ 101 BUTTER-Creamery 11

2:TYCOB2 OIL For Rheumatism. BRAND NEW, STRONG PROOFS

22 Years. Rewton, Ill, May 23, 1838.
From 1863 to 1856—about 22 years—I suffered with rheumatism of the hip. I was cured by the use of 8t. Jacobs 0il. T. O. PODD.

16 Years. Maple Kill, Mich., May 3, 1858.
Mr. JOHN J. SMITH, Ensiey, Michigan, was smitted with rheumatism 15 years; his case was pronounced incurable by two physicians, but was gured by 8t. Jacobs 0il and has remained so two years.

S. McCREARY, Druggies.

Since 1885. No. Branch, Mich., May St., 1888.
Fall of 1885 was taken with Inflammatory Rhem-mation and suffered two weeks; was tured by one bottle of St. Jacoby Oll. Mrs. J. H. VARDSCAR. AT DEUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md. DURIFY YOUR BLOOD.

But do not use the dangerous Alkali and Mercurial preparations which destroy your nervous system and ruin the digestive power of the stomach. The Vegetable Kingdom gives us the best and safest remedial agencies. Dr. Sherman devoted the greater part of his life to the discovery of this reliable and safe remedy, and all its ingredients are vegetable. He gave it the name of

Prickly Ash Bitters!

a name every one can remember, and to the present day nothing has been discovered that is so beneficial for the Blood, for the Liver, for the Kidneys and for the Stomach. This remedy is now so well and favorably known by all who have used it that argument as to its merits is useless, and if others who require a corrective to the system would but give it a trial the health of this country would be vastly improved. Remember the name-PRICKLY ASH BITTERS. Ask your druggist for it.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CO., Sole Proprietors, ST. LOUIS, MO.



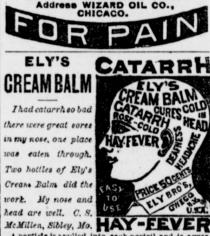


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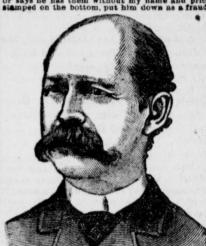
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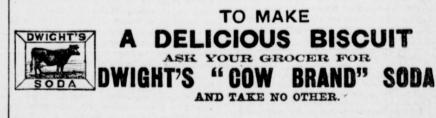


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PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

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Yellow Fever Increasing Its Ravages at Jacksonville-Seventy-Seven

New Cases and Ten Deaths For the Day-Another Town Infected With the Disease.

Mysterious Sickness at Shelbyville-Ocean Steamers in Collision-Noted Southern General Drowned.

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 8.—Reports heretofore without confirmation that yellow fever was raging at McClenny on the Florida Railway & Navigation Company's road, thirty miles west of the city, were confirmed yesterday. About twenty-five cases have been reported from there as dengue fever, but there have been three or four deaths, it is claimed, from malarial fever. McClenny is a town of 200 or 400 persons and the county seat of Baker County. Montgomery, Ala., has quarantined against it.

The committee on depopulation com pleted the census of the city yesterday and reported the total population remaining at 13,577—whites, 3,945; colored, 9,812; unwilling to leave, 10,375, mostly colored people; with means of self-support, 3,365; without means, 8,495; refusing to answer as to means, 1,390. It is expected that two or three thousand will leave in ten or twelve days. The complete depopulation of the city is impossible, and those with-out means can hardly be provided for in the refugees' camps under a month or six weeks, during which time it is feared the epidemic will have done its work and hundreds of lives be sacrificed. The negroes are loth to leave, being told by politicians that they will lose their votes by a change

of residence. Seventy-seven new cases were reported to the Board of Trade yesterday for the twenty-four hour ended at six p. m. There were eight deaths from yellow fever during the same period. Among the prostra-tions by fever are Hon. H. A. Lengle, cashier of the State Bank of Florida and chairman of the committee of sanitation of the the citizens' association, who had worked indefatigably since the outbreak of the fever. The roll of deaths is as fol-Dr. Cone Williams, a prominent druggist; M. A. Brotherton, clerk for Kohn, Furchott & Co.; Mrs. Herrick, the third of her family; Mrs. Davenport, colored, A.C.Oswald, M.C. Cliggott and Mrs. Wash-ington, colored The total number of cases to date is 511; total deaths, 60, Dr. C. Walton, a druggist, died from what was reported as bilious remittent fever, and Miss Nellie Rogers, manager of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, died after the official list had closed. The infant child of Mrs. Wolf died yesterday, but, it is said, not from yellow fever, though the whole family—the mother and eight children-bave the disease, and one daughter

died Thursday.
At the Citizens' Sanitary Association meeting yesterday morning, a committee was appointed to answer the statements of Surgeon-General Hamilton in reference to

NOTED GENERAL DROWNED. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 8 .- Word has reached here that General William Terry, one of the most prominent citizens of Southwestern Virginia, was drowned while attempting to cross a swollen creek near Witheville, Wednesday. He was nearly seventy-five years old. He suc-ceeded "Stonewall" Jackson in the command of the famous "Stonewall" brigade in the Confederate army.

MYSTERIOUS DEATHS. VINCENNES, Ind., Sept. 8. —Isaac Wooley, one of the proprietors of the Curreyville denly yesterday. A few hours afterward his wife suddenly expired, although she had been apparently well. One of the children is now at death's door from the same mysterious disease.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 7.—A flood in the New River yesterday carried away the new iron bridge of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad at Grand View, involving a

HIS HEAD BIT OFF BY A HORSE Madison, Ind., Sept. 7 .- A vicious horse bit off the top of the head of Robert Banta's three-year-old son at Bradtown near here, yesterday, causing instant

DAMAGES BY PRAIRIE FIRES
ABERDEEN, D. T., Sept. 7.—Reports from points west of here state that prairie fires are doing great damage. A large numbe of farmers lost their entire crops and farm

buildings. Irish Catholic Benevolent Union. Columbus, O., Sept. 7.—The Irish Cate-olic Benevolent Union to-day restricted membership to the widows and orphans fund and laid over for one year the proposition to strike from the constitution the word "Irish." It was decided to appoint State organizers on the recommendation of the State delegations. The resolution offered yesterday relative to the condition of Ireland were adopted; also indorsing the action which resulted in the ejection from the Boston schools of such books as "Swinton's Outlines of the World's History" and commending the same action in other cities. The following same action in other cities. The following officers were elected: President, M. Glennan, of Norfolk, Va.; first vice-president, P. E. Walsh, Jr., of Columbus, O.; second vice-president, William Walsh, of Chatvice-president, William Walsh, of Chat-tanooga, Tenn.; treasurer, James Henry, of St. Louis; secretary, M. T. J. Griffin, of Philadelphia: executive committee, J. Be-han, of Canada; Owen Kelly, of Philadel-phia; William Howson, of Richmond, Va.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 7 .- A negro named Coleman a short distance from here this afternoon nearly cut off the head of James Grant, his employer, while he was milking, and after hiding the body entired Grant's not sekeeper, Mrs. Read, into the yard and "tabbed her two or three times in the neck. She fainted, but revived and dragged herself 200 yards to the road, where she was found. Coleman rifled the

house and made his escape. An excited

crowd are hunting for him, and if found

he will have but a few moments to live.

Lawlessnes RICHFIELD, Kan., Sept, 7 .- Several sus picious characters are in this town and county and the fact that the Colorado horse thieves are passing through makes the people rather nervous. Wednesday night a party drove into Rearick's livery barn just in time to extinguish a fire started in a stall. Sunday two men from Colorado in pursuit of a stolen stallion passed through going east. Later they captured the horse rear Woodsdale in Stevens County in the possession of a cowboy whom they took back to Colorado with

The spinners in the cotton mills at Bolton, England, have struck against a system of weighing cotton.

THE OLD ROMAN.

Hon. Allen G. Thurman's Trip to New York—Cordial Greetings En Route— Brief Receptions and Specches at Har-risburg and Lancaster, Pa — Arrival in New York.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 5 .- Hon. Allen G. Thurman passed through the city this morning on his way to New York. News of his coming had been heralded by the newspapers and fully 2,000 people, in-cluding many ladies and children, as-sembled at the Pennsylvania depot to bid him welcome. The station sheds were crowded by enthusiastic Democrats as well as prominent Republicans, who desired to get a sight of the Old Roman.



When the 10:20 train rolled into the sheds and stopped there went up a mighty shout, the Commonwealth Band played "Hail to The Chief," and men waved their bandanas wildly and yelled with all their strength. The distinguished visitor then appeared upon the platform of the rear car, where he was again the recipient of loud cheers. Congressman Wilkins, of Ohio, introduced Judge Thurman, and again the band played and the crowd cheered. Partial silence being restored, Mr. Thurman spoke for seven minutes, dwelling chiefly upon the issues of the campaign. He paid a glowing tribute to President Cleveland and reminded the Democrats that every man should do his duty. He thanked the Harrisburg people for their reception of him, and was about to return into the car when there was a great rush made to shake hands Many persons, irrespective of party, availed themselves of the opportunity.

A number of little girls and boys climbed upon the steps of the coach and the Old Roman, clasping their hands laughed as he said: "I'm happy to see you." After making a most courteous bow Mr. Thurman entered the car, where he had an informal reception for a few minutes, when the train started. Judge Thurman was accompanied by his two sons, Allen G., Jr., and E. W. Thurman, Congressman Wilkins, W. T. Taylor and Allen O. Meyers, of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Brief Stop at Lancaster, Pa. LANCASTER, Pa., Sept. 5,-When the train bearing Hon. Allen G. Thurman and party, on their way to New York, reached this city at 11:30 o'clock this morning, it was stopped ten minutes. A very large crowd had assembled to greet him. The Young Men's Democratic Club with a band of music was at the depot to greet the Old Roman. Judge Thurman was introduced to the enthusiastic assemblage by W. A. Henel, of Lancaster, who asked them to please refrain from shaking the judge's hand, because he had been so severely gripped on the way that he was suffering from the effects and feared a renewal of it. In response Judge Thurman spoke substantially as follows: "I am admonished by recent experiences that I can not be expected under such circumstances as these to make a speech or to enter into any extended discussion of the issues of the campaign. I used to read that time and tide wait no man, but I'm disposed to add to that old motto so as to make it read 'Time and tide and railroad trains wait on no man. I can, however, thank you all of this great crowd, in which I know I have many personal friends, irrespective of party its cordial and courteous greeting. will, I am sure, let me say that nobody of any party can deny that Grover Cleveland has made a good President [cheers], and I am glad to find the people awake everywhere to an intelligent discussion of the issues of the day. [Applause.] I feel that I am no stranger here. Within your city dwells my nearest relative-my only living sister-who, with her husband and children, has lived here for many years. Hither I have been accustomed for many years to make frequent visits, and here I have made and found courteous and kind friends. The people of this great country have had their lines cast in pleasant places. Yours is a wonderful county. Its agricultural resources outstrip all others in the land. Your tobacco, the magnificent fields of which I have seen by the wayside, yields more than that of any other county and as State except much as any Your wheat and corn, your butter, and perhaps cheese are famous everywhere. I have traveled many miles and in many lands, and nowhere, even in those parts of Europe cultivated with the spade, have I seen more careful tillage and better husbandry than here. This year seems to be one of bounty and prosperity, and with the whole country and as citizens of friendly and neighboring States we rejoice together. [Cheers. My friends, my time here is brier. would be glad to greet you all individually did the occasion permit, but I can only again thank you, wish you all well, and trust you will vote the right ticket."

with a humorous endeavor. Arrived in New York.

Allen O. Meyers made things lively

New York, Sept. 5 .- Mr. Thurman was met at Jersey City at four o'clock by the mayor of Jersey City and the chairman and members of the National Democratic committee, who escorted him to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in this city, where he held reception in the evening. He was cheered by the people, who recognized him as he was driven through the streets.

Frightful Railway Accident. PARIS, Sept. 5 .- A disastrous railway accident occurred near Dijon this morn ing. Two express trains, one coming from Marseilles and the other from Turin, came in collision. One train was going at full speed and the shock was terrible. The cars crashed into and mounted over each other; the passengers were wedged in among the ruins. Their screams were frighful. Those who escaped began the work of rescuing the dead and injured, but a long time elapsed before all were taken out. Some died before they could be released. The total number of killed is reported to be twelve and many are injured, some of whom can not recover.

THE CROPS.

The Yield of Winter Wheat and Oats in the Western and Northwestern States as Shown by Reports to the "Farmers' Review.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3 .-- The Farmers' Review prints the following crop report this week:

It is now possible to arrive at a fairly definite onclusion regarding the yield of winter wheat and onts as shown by the spring returns which we have been receiving from our crop corre-spondents during the past two weeks. Our reports do not, however, "tell the whole story" of the returns, for in some localities, as parts of Dakota, Minnesota and Northern Iowa, but a fraction of the crop has been threshed. The reports received to date may, however, be taken as a fair evidence of what will be found to be the average yield.

Yield of winter wheat in Illinois-A careful summary of our reports of threshing place the average yield at fifteen and five-eighths bushels per acre; the highest average yield is twenty-five bushels per acre, reported by sev-eral counties, while in one or two the average drops to three bushels per acre, the crop having been damaged by the chinch bugs and so as they appropried the hall, down the drops to three bushels per acre, the crop having the voice of the speaker forth.

Wisconsin-Twenty-one bushels per acre; highest average yield, thirty bushels.

Indiana—Twelve bushels per acre; highest average yield twenty bushels.

Ohio—Eleven and one-half bushels per acre;
highest average yield eighteen bushels.

Missouri—Fifteen and one-third bushels per acre; highest average yield, twenty-six bushels. Kentucky—Thirteen and one-half bushels; highest average yield, twenty bushels. Kansas—Twenty and one-balf bushels; high-est average yield, thirty bushels.

Yield of oats: Illinois-Thirty-three and one-third bushels per acre; highest average yield, fifty bushels. Wisconsin—Thirty-two bushels per acre; highest average yield, fifty bushels.

est average yield, fifty bushels; highest average yield, fifty bushels.
Ohio—Thirty-three and one-third bushels; highest average yield, fifty bushels.
Missouri—Thirty and one-half bushels; highest average yield, thirty-one bushels.
Kentucky—Twenty, and one-half, bushels.

Kentucky—Twenty and one-half bushels; highest average yield, thirty-five bushels. Iowa—Twenty-nine and two-third bushels: highest average yield, forty bushels.

Minnesota—Twenty-nine bushels; highest average yield, fifty bushels.

Kansas-Thirty-five bushels; highest average ield, fifty bushels.

Dakota—Thirty-seven bushels; highest aver-

age yield, fifty-five bushels.

Nebraska—Thirty-three bushels; highest average yield, forty bushels. Our correspondent in Sac County, Ia., reports that 9) per cent. of the oat crop there will not be threshed, while the rest will go from eight to twelve bushels per acre

THE ENGLISH OUTLOOK.

A Philosophical View of the Situation—No Extraordina.y Distress Anticipated, Notwithstanding the Partial Failure of the

London, Sept. 3 .- The stout-hearted or philosophical statisticians of England protest that they do not anticipate any extraordinary distress among the poor during the coming winter in consequence of the partial failure of the wheat crop here, necessitating the importation of an un-usual quantity of bread-stuffs. To be sure the premises of these gentlemen, presumably situated very comfortably themselves, appear to be based on that common quality of mind which enables us to bear the misfortunes of others with becoming resignation, but the same view of the matter appears to be taken by some of the leading metropolitan and provincial journals, notably the *Times* and the Manchester Guardian, and their views are probably the result of careful consideration. It is true that the interests of England are so varied that a partial observer is apt to overlook many circumstances which go far to qualify what seem an indisputable calamicrops have failed, and ntity of wheat to be The the quantity of wheat to be imported is much larger than usual. The imported is much larger than usual. The loss falls first upon the farmers and agricultural laborers, but the former appear to still subsist after being ruined from year to year, and the latter, with some little relief, appear to get along in an up-hill business, proposition and then adds: "While I will police force are on duty at the entrances and through the entrances and through the building, and extra officient can be described in a constant and the not question and then adds: "While I will be onlice force are on duty at the entrances and through the entrances and through the building, and extra officient can be litt little relief, appear to get along in some manner. The industrious poor of the great cities, miserable enough now, will feel the pressure, of course, much more than the others. Bread has gone up, and the hard struggle is intensified, but great efforts are being made to alleviate the condition of

the worthy, and the brazen class, who seldom or never work, will live in their accustomed mode. One thing is certain: the trade of the publicans is falling off, and will undoubtedly be duller still before the winter is over. As a rule, the poorer the district, the more numerous the gin-shops, but perhaps if the working class discover that they can drink less liquor without any dreadful consequences befalling them, they may be induced to discon tinue, or at least curtail, a habit which absorbs no small share of their scanty The general trade of the country might be much better but it has seen periods of still greater depres In commercial affairs, things look bright. The shipping interest in November. The election of a President has received a great impulse and bids fair to be still more thriving. The demand for vessels, especially steamers, can not be supplied, and if many wrecks do not take place during the ensuing months it will be surprising, for every old hulk and ocean tramp will be afloat.

Dedicating Monuments at Gettysburg. GETTYSBURG, Pa., Sept. 4.-The survivors of the Ninth Pennsylvania regiment yesterday dedicated two of the striking monuments on this battle-field. The first, which marks their position on the right of the First Corps line at the Mommasburg road is a granite representation of the body of a monster oak tree with arms and accoutrements, shield, cannon ball and other ornaments in bronze and the shattered trunk encircled with an ivy vine of the same material. The second monument at Zeigler's Grove, their position on the second and third days of the battle, is an artistically ornamented die surmounted with a granite drum, on which rests a bronze eagle with wings spread.

The exercises were, opened with prayer by Rev. J. K. Demarest, of this place. Lieutenant Hillary Beyer delivered both of the battle-flag memorials to the association, S. McSwope receiving them. Colonel A. J. Sellers, who commanded the regiment in this battle, delivered the

oration. Indiana's "Floating Vote." WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.-Representative O'Neil, of Indiana, expresses some faith in the Democracy carrying that State. "What makes Indiana so uncertain," he said, "is the floating vote, or, as we term it, the 'manageable vote,' It always has existed in our State, and I suppose always will so long as there is a large and easily accessible campaign fund. If we can WATERLOO, Iowa, Sent. 6.—Judga Nav. secure forty per cent. of that floating vote we can carry the State: if we don't, then indeed, our case is gone up Saltriver for a somewhat langthy cruise. Do I suppose that the President's \$10,000 will capture any of the floaters? Probably; but we need more cash than that."

ATTACKED WITH SICKN'ESS.

ing at Immense Audience at Macison

Square Garden. New York, Sept. 7.-Madison Square garden, the great structure which covers an entire block between Fourth and Madison avenue, covered a mighty swarm of people last night on the occasion of the Democracy's reception to Allen G. Thurman, and when its holding capacity was exhausted it served as a center to many thousands of people who were addressed by speakers upon stands at each corner of the building. A panic was almost created by an unnecessary alarm concerning the stability of the galleries. Calvin S. Brice called the meeting to or-

der, and introduced Hon. Roswell P. Flower, the first speaker. While Mr. Flower was still speaking the

crowd near the Madison Square entrance began to cheer and the cheer swelled and ran to the body of the hall, down the as they announced the coming of Mr. Thurman. As he made his way to the platform the cheers were redoubled, bandanas were waved and the band struck up "Hail to the Chief."

Mr. Flower who had not attempted to continue his speech at once introduced Mr. Thurman, saying: "Fellow citizens-I have the honor to introduce to you the old Roman, Allen G. Thurman."

As Mr. Thurman stepped forward to the speaker's stand and stood erect there, wiping the perspiration from his face with the famed bandana, the wildest excitement followed. Every one having a seat stood upon it. Bandanas and flags were waved and the crowd cheered aga n, drowning into a muffled sound the strains of the band.

The cheering continued for fully five minutes, and then, in a voice so feeble that only those within a few feet of him could tell except by the motion of his lips that he was speaking, the Judge said: "Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: It has been said by the Republican papers since I was nominated for the Vice-Presidency, that Allen G. Thurman is an old, frail, decrepit and broken-down man. I do not know that I should reply to this, although I well know that I am in no condition to-night to speak to an immense au-dience such as this. However, I want to speak, and in spite of illness, I am almost induced to make the attempt. I beg leave, however, to withdraw, and thank you for

your kind reception."
A hush fell upon the assemblage as all saw that the hero of the evening was trying to speak to them, but was unable to do so. Colonel Brice and Mr. Flower stepped forward, and each taking Mr. Thurman by the arm, assisted him back from the speaker's stand. He was almost fainting, and for a few minutes was too sick to be removed from the build-ing. When he had recovered sufficiently he was taken in a carriage directly to the ladies' entrance of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, accompanied by Messrs. Brice and Barnum and his son, Allen W. Thurman, and was conducted to his room and attended by Dr. Goldthwaite, the hotel physician, who applied remedies and later said that the distinguished patient would be all right in

POWDERLY AND LITCHMAN. r. V. Powderly Replies to Litchman's Let-

ter of Resignation. PHILADEI PHIA, Sept. 6.—This week's fournal of United Labor contains an article, two columns and a half in length, contributed by General Master Workman Powderly, on the correspondence that passed between him and Charles H. Litchman upon resigning the general secretaryship of the order. First is given Litchman's letter of resignation. Powderly's reply opens with an acceptance of the can be benefited by having its officers cast aside the obligations and duties which their constituents imposed upon them for the purpose of taking sides in a political campaign. It is true that groans and sighs are floating up from the mouths of political leaders for the wrongs of the workingman. Many of those who groan the loudest at this time may justly be classed among those who were the very worst oppressors of labor in the past. The tears they shed will never be increased in volume to such an extent as to wipe away the grievous wrong. Their past actions or failure to has imposed upon the man who bends under poverty's load. You can not blame me, then, if I call the groans and sighs mere empty sounds, the tears but a hollow mockery and the professions of conversion to the doctrines of organized labor as the sublimity of hypocrisy. In this campaign every man has an undoubted right to so act as to confer the greatest amount of good upon his country, but the question at issue—the tariff—will not be settled when the votes are counted will not make a change unless the people of all the land make judicious selection of such members of the National Legislature as will carry out their wishes when Con-gress assembles. Already forty-one nommated candidates, regardless of party, have signed written pledges to work for measures of reform at the request of members of the Knights of Labor. If this plan of our order is faithfully carried out it will result in more good than any other."

THE STRICKEN CITY.

The Yellow Fever Growing Worse in Jacksonville - Complaint of the Afflieted People.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 7 .- Yesterday was the gloomiest day of the epidemic, as the death roll was unexpectedly large. When Dr. Neal Mitchell entered the executive committee rooms in the morning and announced six deaths since the previous evening and that some of the patients had the want of skilled nurses, the Board of Health was authorized to send to New Orleans for as many nurses as might be needed who had recommendations from the president of the State Board of Health, the executive committee to pay charges.

The gloomiest apprehensions are felt here and the bitterness of the policy that has shut men and women in who could have been sent to places of safety two weeks ago had a consistent and well ordered plan been adopted is intense

Navajos and Whisky Peddlers. ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Sept. 6 .- A squad arrest whisky peddlers when a large force of Navajos confronted them declaring that the peddlers shouldn't be arrested and the

WATERLOO, Iowa, Sept. 6.—Judge Ney, under the Iowa Prohibitory law, has decided that a man can not lawfully manufacture cider for use in his own family, and has instructed the grand jury to indict if they find that such a thing has been

THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

Fifth Annual Opening of This Monster Enterprise—Twenty Thousand Citizens of the Western Metropolis View with Pride and Pleasure the Evidence of the Continued Success of Their Pet Institution. St. Louis, Sept. 6.—The fifth annual St. Louis Exposition was opened last even-ing. The front of the building and all Olive street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets was a blaze of light shed from more than a score of big electric arcs, and during the hour before the doors were opened presented a very attractive spectacle. Hundreds of people, of whom at least half were ladies in bright summer costumes, promenaded the broad pavement or waited on the steps

until the opening hour. At last the great doors were thrown open and the crowd surged in, and the great Exposition was a splendid and portentious fact. For hours a steady stream of people trickled through the clicking turnstiles. It was in many respects a brilliant and distinguished crowd; it was in the best of humor and a talkative mood, and was not disposed to be too critical. It hurried down the broad aisles and filled the great building with the rustle of many garments and murmur of a myriad voices. It bustled about everywhere by fits and starts. It recognized the fact that it had forty days and nights in which to find out, admire and criticise the particular and individual beauties and meris, of the mammoth cosmopolitan display. and was only anxious this first night to take in and be properly impressed by the

whole affair as a unit. Afterwards it would digest the display piecemeal.

The general expression of the visitors was of surprise—surprise and wonder-ment at the excelence of the show. The halls were brilliantly illuminated by electric lights, and sight-seeing made easy. There was no crowding. This does not mean that thousands of people were not in attendance, but such magnitude of room is at the disposal of the Exposition company, so wide are the aisles, so com-modious are the retreats, in corners and cozy places, that there was no incon-venient elbowing. Every body was there to himself and herself, and the enter-

tainment provided was amply sufficient. The clocks chimed the quarter hours, and merrily went the great crowd around admiring this and that display. There was a general feeling that while in some departments the show might have been exceeded by the opening show of five years ago, nevertheless the entertain-ment, as a whole, was the best ever provided to Louis and the thousands of visitors who flock to the city to witness at least a portion of the fall festivities.

The Exposition Hall is fitted up with so many conveniences that it is a little city in itself. There is a branch of the Si Louis Post-Office, with a clerk deputized by Postmaster Hyde, stationed near the front door. He sells stamps and receives mail. The post-office business is quite heavy. The check rooms and ladies' parlors are in charge of colored women, who look out for their wants, and conveniences of this character are also on the lower floor. If any lady is taken sick, she will be gently laid on the lounge in the ladies' parlor and a doctor premptly sent for, if the case seems to be at all serious. Men will be strictly excluded from the ladies' parlor, whether they are husbands of the women who enter there or not. The mails are received for distribution at 7:30 p. m., and collected at the usual collection hours, just the same as if the letters were placed in the street boxes of the neighborhood. An extratelephone for business strictly and not for idle chat, is located at the end of the main entrance hall

of the main entrance hall.

The Western Union Telegraph
Company has opened an office opposite
the entrance. The "very finest" of the The aisles are wide and the crowds are admonished at all points to move through the right-hand aisles first and, as far as possible, to move around following those who have gone before them. The whole building is so very large and the aisles so spacious that very little crowding is ox-

In the middle of the big building, in the monster auditorium hall, Sig. Liberati and his military band gave their opening concert. The attendance was very large, enough to well fill the seats in all of the first gallery and half of the seats in the lower portion of the house. Sig. Liberati had never appeared before a St. Louis audience before except as a cornet soloist. He more than fulfilled the promises of Secretary Johnson last night by the excelence of the music of his military band. Among the most admired numbers were the opening march, "Militair," the duet by flute and horn by Messrs. Guarressi and Nickel and the fantasia from Lohengrin. Sig. Liberati played but one solo, which was heartily encored. He is probably the greatest living cornetist. In his execution he rivals Levy. Brilliancy, strength, rather than sympathy and sweetness, are his distinguishing characteristics. buckle could conduct Mr. Talmage's audience in sweet singing of hymns. Liberati could not be trusted with any such pious mission. He would electrify them and turn their thoughts from holy things to his cornet playing. He began life in an humble manner, and has earned his renown by hard work and devotion to his task. In Detroit he was a poor man. In St. Louis he is a prime

favorite, and deservedly so.
"Twenty thousand people," said Secretary Johnston, as he rubbed his hands in satisfaction at the Exposition building last night, in response to a query as to the attendance. "I said 20,000, and I won't take a single one off. It is the best opening night we have had in the five years of the existence of the association. We feel proud of the patronage extended to us by the citizens of St. Louis, and believe that the interest in the great endeavor in which we have embarked will be well sustained."

Prize Fight.
New York, Sept. 6.—Jack Wannop, of England, and Jack Sheehy, of Ontario, have signed to fight with two-ounce gloves September 22, near Muskegon, Mich.

-Of the many railroad bridges in the United States, that of the new Poughkeepsie bridge over the Hudson has the longest single span-548 feet. The highest point reached by a railroad within our domains is 10,852 feet -more than two miles-at Marshall Pass, on the Denver and Rio Grande line. Hoosac tunnel, in Massachusetts, is the longest excavation of the kind in America, extending a distance of 41 miles. The highest bridge on the continent is the Kinzua viaduct, on the Erio railroad, which is situated at an altitude of 305 feet.

NOW IT IS RICE.

A Heavy Combination to Monopolize the Rice Product.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—An extensive combination has been formed by Chicago, St. Paul, Pittsburgh and New York capitalists for the purpose of handling, milling and marketing rice, with the ultimate design of controlling the entire rice product of the South. Two million five hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed and an immediate investment of \$200,000 has been made in New Orleans in elevators for the storage of rice, a mill for cleaning and facilities for handling it. The projectors of the company will operate upon this year's crop, and within the last three months sev-

eral meetings of the share owners have

been held in this city.

A. Leo Wall, of Pittsburgh, the general counsel for the syndicate, is temporarily stopping at the Richelieu Hotel here, having just returned from New Orleans, where he has been in the interest of the combination. When asked to-day about the syndicate and its purposes, he was apparently disinclined to be interviewed. 'This is a private business enterprise.' said he, "in which are engaged a number of gentlemen who have avoided notoriety and sought to conduct their business without unnecessary publicity." He refused to give their names, but said that the facts were as stated above, but declared that the organization was not a trust in the ordinary acceptance of the word. The combination controlled a new process of milling rice, and would rely for profits upon the use of patent machinery and improved methods of handling the grain and in running the business of rice dealing upon a cash basis. A mill on the levee at New Orleans with a daily capacity of a thousand barrels would be ready for the machinery in ten days. Mills at Charleston and Savannah, the other two chief centers of the rice industry, are to be

erected but not until next year.

While Weil was of the opinion that the combination could easily suppress all competition, he maintained that the increased savings and the increased product secured by the new system would make rice cheaper, not dearer.

CAMPAIGN SPEAKERS.

Selections of the Republican National Com-mittee For the Campaign.

New York, Sept. 5.—The Republican National Committee has concluded the selection of speakers for the campaign and last evening turned in the list of names to the State executive committee. The dates of each are already fixed and the list shows that they are carefully distributed, principally throughout this State, New Jersey and Connecticut. The dates run into the first days of November, and not a city, town or hamlet in these three States has been omitted. Among the names are: Daniel P. Baldwin, Logansport, Ind.; Hon. B. K. Bruce, Washington; General W. W. Berry, Quincy, Ill.; General Dennis F. Burke, New York City; P. T. Barry, Chicago: General James A. Beaver, Pennsylvania; ex-Governor Austin Blair, of Michigan; A. B. Campbell, Topeka, Kan.; Hon. J. B Bolliver, Fort Dodge, Iowa; Hon. Patrick Egan, Lincoln, Neb.; Governor J. P. Foraker, Ohio; ex-Governor Foster, Ohio; Hon. Lucien Fairchild, Madison, Wis.; General W. H. Gibson, Tiffin, O.: Congressman Rosswell G. Horr, Michigan; Hon. John A. Kasson, Iowa; Robert T. Lincoln, Illinois; Hans Mattson, St. Paul; J. B. Obeirne, New York City; George A. Sheridan, New York City; G. R. Peck, Topeka, Kan.; Alexander Sullivan, Chicago; General J. S. Robinson, Columbus, O.; Hon. C. H. Ultman, Denver, Col.; R. R. Wright, Atlanta, Ga., and General Lew Watlace, Indiana.

LIFE'S UNCERTAINTY.

A Dakota Thresher Explosion—Death in a o'clock last evening, and eight men were either killed outright or badly jured. C. J. Goulette, one of the owners, was steering and was blown six rods and was badly scalded and bruised. An old man named McLean was instantly killed and four young men, McKinzie, Johnston, Memory and Griffin, sons of prominent

citizens, were terribly wounded and will

hardly recover. The other two who were

injured will undoubtedly recover. TERRIBLE DEATH. Спісадо, Sept. 6.—Louis Larsen, a workman for Crane Bros., crawled into an iron cylinder used for the piston of a hydraulic elevator this morning for the purpose of cleaning it, taking with him a lighted candle and a bucketful of benzine. In a short time the cylinder was filled with inflammable gas and an explosion followed, and the man was enveloped in flames which filled the entire cylinder. His fellow workmen were attracted to the spot by his cries, but owing to his situation it was impossible to help him, and enough water could not be secured at once to quench the flames, and his companions were forced to stand helplessly about and listen to his cries till they were stilled in death.

AN, UNFORTUNATE SHOT.

A Lad Kills His Brother While Attempt-

Ing His Defense.

CAMERON, Mo., Sept. 6.—George and Charles Altman, of Hamilton, aged fourteen and sixteen, were coming to this city yesterday morning when a short distance east of town they were met by an umbrel-la mender, Goodie Walters, who attacked the oldest boy, who had \$9, with the intention of robbing him. He had a large knife in his hand, and the younger brother, becoming alarmed, drew a revolver to defend his brother and fired several shots. Unfortunately one of them hit his brother back of the left ear and the ball was afterward taken out near the right eye. The wound proved fatal, the boy dying about noon. Walters was hit twice in the back and once in the head, and there are but slight hopes of his re-covery. He admitted that the account of the affair as told by George Altman was correct, and stated that he expected to be sent to the penitentiary should he recover. The boy's parents reside at Cowgill, but they had been living with relatives at Hamilton. It is reported that Walters has a sister at St. Joseph, but further than this but little can be learned in regard to him. The boy is a plucky little fellow,

Paris, Sept. 6 .- An express train from Dijon left the rails last night while on its way to Paris, blocking the road. The Italian night train ran into the disabled train and was wrecked, and twelve persons were killed, thirteen severely injured and many more slightly injured. An American named Boucher was seriously wounded. The accident is attributed to the unusual speed at which the train was running and the bad condition of the roadway. Several passengers expressed fear before the accident happened. A Swiss uative, Mariotta, who is described by the company as a butcher trading in America, was injured.