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

VOLUME XIV. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1888.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editorand Proprietor

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

CONGRESS. • **THE** proceedings of the Senate on the 27th were unimportant. A resolution was adopted calling for copies of certain documents upon which the Commissioner of the General Land-office based his recent letter in regard to timber depredations, and the Jackson, Miss., municipal election was then talked about until adjournment.... In the House Messrs. Bynum and Cannon had awar of words as twick was and Cannon had a war of words as to which was authority as to the proceedings of Congress, the *Record* or the journal. Mr. Breckenridge, of Arkansas, introduced a bil to suspend the operations of the law relating to the sinking fund; Mr. Mason, of Illinois, a bill to investigate certain National banks: Mr. Anderson of Lowe fund; Mr. Mason, of Illinois, a bill to investigate certain National banks; Mr. Anderson, of Iowa, to define trusts, and to punish persons connect-ed with them. A quorum being present, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bills The decision of the chair ruling out the French spoliation clause was sustained, and the bill was reported to the House and passed, with the spoliation clause omitted. Adjourned. omitted. Adjourned.

THE Senate on the 28th adopted Senator Hoar's resolution calling on the President for copies of all remonstrances made by him against unfair treatment by the British Government of Ameriban citizens. The conference report on the Deficiency bill was then taken up and Sen-ator Allison spoke at length in criticism of cer-tain acts of the President. Pending discussion of the report the Senate adjourned.... When the House met a number of requests for leave of absence were acted upon and the Oklahoma bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and after some discussion the House adjourned.

SENATOR REAGAN introduced a bill in the SENATOR KEAGAN INtroduced a bill in the Senate on the 29th to permit the free importa-tion of jute bagging. This bill is a blow at the jute bagging trust. Senator Plumb's resolution in reference to the diversion of the waters of the Platte and Arkansas rivers was agreed to. The Senate resumed consideration of the con-ference report on the Deficiency bill but no action was reached. Several private bills action was reached. Several private bills passed and the Senate adjourned....The House, after passing a joint resolution extending certain appropriations until September 1, took up, considered and passed the bill providing for the printing of Government securities in the highest style of the art. The Oklahoma bill was then taken up and discussed until adjourn-

AFTER the introduction of resolutions the Senate on the 30th resumed consideration of the President's retaliation message and Senators George and Cullom addressed the Senate. The conference report on the bill to provide for the disposal of the Fort Wallace military resthe disposal of the Fort Wallace military res-ervation in Kansas was agreed to and the Senate adjourned...After routine business the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Oklahoma bill and the amend-ment of Mr. Anderson, of Iowa, providing for the free entry of lands by honorably diicharged soldiers who had served six months was reject-ed. The whole afternoon was consumed in ef-forts to secure a quorum and the House ad-journed without accomplishing any thing.

journed without accomplishing any thing. THE Senate on the 31st passed the House joint resolution extending certain appropria-tions to September 15. Senators consumed much time in talking for political effect and then resumed consideration of the Fortifica-tion bill. After amending the bill by increasing the total appropriation and providing for the casting of new guns of American production, the bill passed. The House bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to certify lands to the State of Kanasa for the benefit of agricult. the State of Kansas for the benefit of agricult-ure and mechanical arts passed, and the Senate adjourned until Monday....In the House the

THE seventh annual convention of the National Electric Association began on the 29th in New York City. Mayor Hewitt

delivered the address of welcome. THE County Democracy of New York held a mass meeting the other night at Cooper Union, to consider the fisheries question, and finally adopted long resolutions commending the attitude taken by the President. Senator Gray, of Delaware, was the principal speaker.

HORACE BISHOP, aged fifteen, and Charles McApplebee, aged sixteen, living near New Haven, Conn., died soon after drinking soda water at a drug store. Investigation showed that tincture of aconite had been mixed with the soda water instead of syrup. Robert J. Lama, the clerk who made the fatal error, was arrested.

CALVERLY'S statue of Robert Burns was unvailed at Albany, N. Y., recently in the

presence of 1,000 people. It is reported in New York City that the Trunk Line Association is certain to break up in the near future.

THE WEST.

THE Deep Water convention met at Denver, Col., on the 28th. Governor Evans was made temporary chairman. THE Ninth Indiana district Congressionl convention has nominated Hon. James McCabe, of Warren County.

CONGRESSMAN J. C. BURROWS has been renominated by the Republicans of the Fourth Michigan district.

THE report from Ashland, Wis., that work on the Duluth, South Shore & Atantic railway had been stopped because of the President's retaliatory message is positively denied by officials.

An epidemic of malarial or typhoid fever with over twenty-five deaths and seventyive sick persons is raging at Caldwell, O.

NEBRASKA Democrats have nominated Hon. John A. McShane for Governor. THE Union Labor party of Kansas has nominated P. P. Elder, of Ottawa, for Governor.

TROUBLE is brewing on the Shoshone reservation, Frement County, Wyo. T. The Sioux visitors of the Arapahoes are at the bottom of the trouble. Two white men were found dead near the Rattlesnake mountains on the reservation, where they were doubtless murdered by the Sioux, who donned war paint after being ordered off the Shoshone reservation. FIRE at Lancaster, Wis., recently de-

stroyed eight business houses and their contents, causing \$40,000 loss.

A. J. THOCKMORTON, nephew of ex-Governor Thockmorton, of Texas, committed suicide in a cheop lodging house in Denver recently. Cause, liquor and lack of money. A SHORTAGE of \$3,190 has been found in

the accounts of the late City Treasurer McGeochen, of Lafayette, Ind., who died recently.

C. J. COSGROVE and C. W. Gerard have been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the First and Second Ohio districts respectively. GEORGE W. Cox was hanged at San An-

dreas, Cal., on the 31st, for the murder of his son-in-law, Henry G. Cook, last November. Cox manifested the utmost indifference as to his fate.

GREAT excitement exists at Howard, D. T., brought out by the finding of gold dust thickly mixed with sand thrown from an day was devoted to considering the Civil Ap- excavation which workmen were digging for well purposes. Old miners pronounced FIVE cowboys are reported to have been drowned by a cloudburst just west of Pike's Peak, in Colorado. They were sleeping in the dry bed of a stream at the time. MISS LILIAN DEPLEY, of St. Paul, Minn. aged about fourteen years, is reported to have eloped with her father's coachman William Stewart, a burly negro. A DISPATCH from San Francisco says: Three steamship lines, which have been competing for the China trade, have formed a pool on flour rates. Their agents have notified shippers that hereafter the schedule rate would be \$7 per ton to China. and that this figure will be a fixture.

GENERAL. CHARLES CROCKER'S will, recently filed, appoints the widow as executrix and disposes of an estate worth something over \$25,250,000.

A MAN named Garnier, who claimed that the Franco-German war had caused his ruin, called at the German embassy at Paris the other morning and fired a shot from a revolver at the porter, exclaiming as he did so: "At last I have killed one of them." The porter was not hurt. Garnier was insane.

Two hundred Dervishes attacked an Egyptian fort near Wady Halfa and cap-tured a portion of it. The Egyptians received reinforcements from Wady Halfa and finally succeeded in driving out the Dervishes, killing more than one hundred of them. The Egyptian loss was sixteen killed and twenty-seven wounded. THE English and French Ambassadors

to Turkey have made a united demand on the Sultan to sign the Suez canal convention

A DISPATCH from Puebla, Mexico, says that the German Consul in that city had committed suicide, owing to financial troubles.

ADVICES from Matamoras state that the Texas authorities having raised the quarantine against Mexico, Mexico will raise

its quarantine against Texas. HERR LIEBKRECHT, Socialist, has been elected to the German Reichstag from the Sixth district of Berlin.

A NATIONAL assembly of Knights of Labor brass workers will be formed in the next two weeks. It will have 25,000 members

THE tropical fruit dealers have formed a mbine

KING MILAN refuses to allow Queen Natalie to enter Servia to appear at a con-servatory. The Official Gazette publishes a royal decree forbidding the celebration of Natalie's birthday as a National holiday and instructing the clergy not to offer prayers for the Queen. This is the first official announcement of the royal quarrel. SIX Socialist leaders have been arrested at Amiens, France, for inciting workmen to strike.

THF wholesale grocers of Canada have decided not to compromise with retail grocers who have been burned out unless their stocks are insured for 60 per cent. of the liabilities.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, the Canadian Premier, has returned to Ottawa. The reported interview with Sir John at Sydney, British Columbia, upon the President's sage, turns out to be a pure fabrication, the Premier having granted an interview on the subject to no person.

A RUSSIAN General and a small escort of men has started on an exploring expedition in Central Asia with the capital of Thibet as the objective point.

THE Manitoba Legislature has ratified the agreement with the Northern Pacific railway by a vote of 27 to 10. BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended August 30 numbered for the United States, 202; Canada, 24; total, 226; compared with 214 the previous week and 199 the corresponding week last year. CHARLES H. LITCHMAN, secretary of the Knights of Labor, has resigned for political reasons.

PREMIER FLOQUET and Admiral Krantz, Minister of Marine, witnessed the French naval evolutions at Toulon on the 31st. During the movements of the fleet two torpedo boats came into collision and both were seriously damaged.

KANSAS STATE NEWS. Kansas Pensions.

shows by counties the number of pensions granted during the last three months of the fiscal year and the aggregate amount for each county. The report shows the following for Kansas: und r Counties. Counties. 198 \$5.814 Linn. 286 9, 68 Logan. 285 7.72 Lyon. 110 3,495 McPherson

104 6,284 Marion... 833 [0.612 Marshall. 169 5,2 8 Meade... 378 [1.238 Miami... 113 3,177 Mitchell. 113 3,177 Mitchell. 113 3,177 Mitchell. 141 8,144 Montgome 273 8,667 Morrns. 49 1,319 Morton. 88 1,660 Nemaha. 280 8,673 Ness. 280 8,673 Ness. 280 8,673 Ness. 280 8,673 Ness. 281 7,103 Norton. 52 1,008 Osage. 476 12,349 Osborne. 123 2,98. Phillips. 249 6,440 Pott wato 177 5,713 Pratt. 3,49 11,245 Rawlins. 3,49 12,245 Rawlins. 4,49 12,455 Rawlins. 4,40 1 524 19,715 7,119 3,400 113 158 4.121 6,976 7,466 5,464 263 174 161 213 193 121 78 299 5.9.3 3,746 1,734 9,896
 3.49
 11,265
 Rawlins

 17
 2,15
 Reno

 259
 7.31
 Republic

 88
 2,659
 Rice

 102
 3,232
 Rooks

 251
 7,448
 Russell

 37
 1,029
 St. John

 61
 1,803
 Sali

 101
 3,75
 Sedgwick

 55
 1,537
 Sedgwick

 51
 1,73
 Shawnee

 245
 7,191
 Sheridan

 75
 2,205
 Sherman

 157
 4,447
 Smrth
 151 4,876 ing water.

44 1,179 215 6,449

60, 1, 45

278 9,855 136 4,419

350 10,672

forth to render assistance.

thing movable on its bosom. For one half an hour the avenue was transformed into has not been such as to bind us to those a torrent fifty yards wide. Barrels, boxes on the other side of the line, who speak and parts of houses came down on the stream, and were left strewn on the side-

walks. Several large hotels were flooded to a depth of four feet, and many buildings were totally wrecked. Up to last night six persons are known

to be missing, five of whom have been found in the wrecked buildings. The damage to property is estimated at \$100,000.

THIRTEEN DROWNED. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 1.—George W. Brown, of Lancaster, Pa., and C. H. Coolidge, of Cincinnati, visitors, have just ar-rived here from Hot Springs, and say that the desolation is beyond description. They report thirteen people drowned and nine bodies recovered. The lost are mostly colored people. Owing to the confusion they could not learn the names of the drowned or the amount of damage done. United States in extent; it has not even Houses along Central street are badly un- 5,000,000 people, and the Americans have

A SENSIBLE CANUCK

NUMBER 48.

Hon. Mr. Laurier, a Leading Member of the Dominion Parliament. Sees the Errors His Countrymen Have Made and is Man Enough to Own Them and Sug-gest a Change of Tactics.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 29 .- Hon. Mr. Laurier, leader of the opposition in the Domainion Parliament, has just closed as series of addresses to the electors of Ontario at St. Thomas. Referring to President Cleveland's message, Mr. Laurier said: "President Cleveland, acting upon what he conceived to be the duty imposed apon him by the American Senate, asks power to retaliate by suspending the bonding system. This would be a very sericus event, which, if it came, would strike the city of St. Themas as much, perhaps more, than any other portion of the Dominion, because it is made what it is largely by the lines of railway which come here from the United States. But, after all, we are men and British men. We shall not whine even if the American people deem it advisable-I do not say their duty-to take such an untriendly course. No doubt some parties will suffer in Canada, but, no doubt, like British men, it is our duty to find elsewhere what we would lose. If we are met with the state of things with which we are threatened, it is due to the vicious policy of the Canadian Gov-ernment in the administration of the rights secured to us by the treaty of 3939. If the Canadian Governmenthad followed a more friendly course there would not have been any unfriendly feeling to-day. We are threatened with the possibility of losing our carrying trade. If the carrying trade is such a loss to the country, is not that the most potent argument that the most unrestricted reciprocity of trade would be of very great advantage to the country! I say this, and this is a fact to which I call the attention of my fellow-countrymen to-day. It is high time we should reverse the policy we have been following toward the United States for the past twenty-five years. It has not been altogether hostile to the United States, but it has never been altogether friendly; it

the same language and have the same ability with us." After referring to the war between the North and the South and the unfrien iliness shown by Canada to the North during that great struggle, Mr. Laurier said: "I remind you that again in the days of 1878 we adopted another policy, the brag-gadocio policy. We were told by Sir Charles Tupper that the government would find a way to compel the Yankees to grant reciprocity. What did Sir Chailes Tupper say in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and in the House of Commons? He said he would compel the United States to give us reciprocity. Canada is the land of my birth, of my love; Canada is the land of my heart, and it is enough for me; but it is not equal to the United States in extent; it has not even

dermined and those damaged will have to a population of 60,000,000, and to say, as be rebuilt. Telegraph wires are closed and it is impossible to get particulars. as was said by the Conservative leaders at that time, that we could compel that great Nation to come down to their knees and could force them to give us what they have not been willing to give us so far, was simply the greatest braggadocio t'at has been enacted within my lifetin.e. Let us remain as we are politically, but let us agree that it would be for their benefit and for our benefitt. at there should be no customs laws, but that we should exchange our products from one side of the line to the other. That is the policy of the Liberal party. For my part, I believe that we look no longer on them with jealousy; that we are glad of their success; that we are sincere friends and brothers, and that we would have no difficulty in arriving at the object we have

Commissioner Black's report for the fiscal year ended June 30 has just been made public in full. Among other features it

Allen

CLOUDBURSTS. Thirteen Persons Drowned at Hot Springs, Ark., in a Terrible Downpour.

> Five Sleeping Cowboys Perish in a Colorado Waterspout-Wrecks in Algoa Bay.

Courant.

Floods in Mississippi-The Damaged Thingvalla-A Millionaire in a Runaway-Gas Explosion,

Hor SPRINGS, Ark. Sept. 1 .- Ruin and wreck meet the vision everywhere and nothing has been known to compare with the results of Thursday night's storm, which occurred too late to be telegraphed. Without warning people were awakened from slumber to find themselves threatened with destruction by the mad wave, but strange to relate people were uncomscious of the disaster until they swoke to look upon the desolate scenes next moraing and dragged the drowned from the drifts.

The storm struck the town about eleven o'clock from a northwesterly direction. It was accompanied by stiff, cool winds though not strong enough to produce damage. The rain fell in torrents from eleven to one o'clock without intermission. Indeed, those who were up and witnessed the deluge describe it as one never before seen by them. Vivid flashes of lightning displayed, as it were, great sheets of fall-

At the close of the storm great and ominous sounds, mingled with the shouts of people and cries of distress went up from the valley, and such citizens as wer- in the vicinity of the creek and ravines went

The flood on Central avenue, the prin-cipal thoroughfare, was like an angry river, whose rusbing tide swept every

propriation bill in Committee of the Whole. At for well purposes. Old miners the evening session twenty-seven pension bills the find a very promising one. passed and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE movement of the standard silver dollars from the different mints and subtreasuries to Washington for storage in the new large silver vault in the treasury building has begun. The shipments are made in lots of \$500,000 a day and will continue until the vault is filled. As it has a capacity of \$100,000,000 in silver dollars, it will take about six months to fill it at the rate of shipments decided upon.

THE House Committee on Manufactures has decided to begin the investigation of the cotton bagging trust if the attendance of the necessary witnesses can be secured. THE President on the 28th went on a fish-

ing trip for a few days to the Blue Ridge mountains.

SENATOR QUAY, chairman of the National Republican Committee, has made public a letter from Charles H. Litchman, general secretary of the Knights of Labor, in which he argues at great length in favor of protection.

ADMIRAL PORTER was recently reported quite sick.

THE statement of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the month of July shows that the collections amounted to \$10,178,599.63, an increase of \$82,220.20 over the corresponding period last year.

LAND COMMISSIONER STOCKSLAGER has in the case of the Central Pacific decided, Railroad Company against John Geary, of the Shasta, Cal., land district, that the land within the thirty miles indemnity limits of the grant of July 26, 1866, to the California & Oregon Railroad Company was opened to settlement after withdrawal and before selection by the company. This decision rests upon the assumption that the withdrawal was illegal, and follows the doctrine laid down in the Guilford Miller case.

A DISPATCH has been received in Washington stating that the Chinese Government has rejected the Restriction treaty with the United States.

THE EAST.

THE mother and sister of Hugh M. Brooks, alias Maxwell, who was recently hanged in St. Louis for the Preller murder, sailed from New York on the 29th for England.

THE boat Charley Wood, belonging to Wood, Schneider & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., sank recently near New Orleans. The boat was valued at \$10,000.

A FLOAT with eight west-bound cars of the Pennsylvania road sank in the North river off New York City the other night. No lives were lost.

THE steamers Lamprey and Eagle, excursion boats running between Lake lage and Weirs to the veterans' reunion. near Laconia, N. H., collided on the 29th and the latter's bow was terribly smashed. Two or three persons on the Eagle were injured, including Mrs. Frank French, of onia

W. VAN WAGONER recently rode a bicycle over the ocean drive, at Newport, R. I., about ten and one-half miles, in forty-one minutes, six seconds, beating the best pre-vious record by five seconds.

1 9

THE SOUTH.

TROMAS LEECH, a Louisville (Ky.) switchman, caught his foot in a frog the other night and was run down and mangled by a locomotive. The son of Rev. Jesse Pratt, the oldest

Baptist minister in Arkansas, was on trial for assaulting a woman at Little Rock recently, and the father expressed the hope that h would die before the verdict wa rendered, and did expire five hours before the jury came in sentencing his son to five imprisonment. Grief and shame years' killed him.

THE Citizens' Railway Company, of Baltimore, Md., reduced the wages of drivers and hostlers recently. Dissatisfaction resulted and a strike was threatened. A COLLISION between freight trains on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad near Clifton Forge, Va., recently resulted in the death of two brakemen and one engineer, Joseph Newman, of Augusta County. The other engineer, Fayette Weaver, of Rockingham County, was seriously injured.

By the explosion of the boiler of a port able engine at Denton, Tex., the other day, one man was killed and another fatally in

THE fever report from Jacksonville, Fla. for August 30 was as follows: New cases, 26: deaths, 3: total number of cases to date, 188; discharged, 4; total number of deaths to date. 26.

THE freight war on the Texas lines against the Queen & Crescent system has ended, both the New Orleans and the Texas & Pacific and the Southern Pacific having decided to take the Cincinnati business offered by the Queen & Crescent system.

The Presidential party caught twenty-five bass on the James river near Glen that she ever reached port, as her bow is Allen, Va., on the 30th.

THE Republicans of the Sixth Virginia district have nominated Patrick McCall for Congress

BURKE MITCHELL, the negro wife murderer, was hanged at Houston, Tex., on the 31st. It was the fifth execution in Harrison County, and was in expiation of one of the most brutal 'murders ever committed in the State. COTTON worms are reported doing much

damage in various parts of Louisiana and Mississippi.

A TERRIBLE rainstorm at Hot Springs Ark., on the night of the 30th proved ex-tremely disastrous to life and property. One report was that thirteen persons were drowned, mostly colored.

THE LATEST.

PUEBLO, Col., Sept. 1.-Word has been received of the drowning of five cowboys in the northwestern part of Pueblo County, just west of Pike's Peak, while attending a cattle roundup. Last night seven of them pitched their camp on the Beaver creek, a small stream that usually has no water in it. Being very tired all slept sound, paying no attention to the slight shower that came up during the night. It, however, proved to be the edge of a large black cloud that burst a short distance above them, and the result was a breast of water six feet deep swept down upon them and carried every thing in its path. The sleepers were carried down, but two of them saved themselves by clinging to branches of the trees.

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LONDON, Sept. 1 .- A hurricane occurred in Algoa bay July 30 during which a number of vessels were wrecked, among them the British bark Jane Harvey, Captain Sevens from Cape Town, which arrived there July 25, and the Swedish bark Natal. Captain Berggreff, which sailed from New York May 14 for Port Elizabeth. Only a portion of the outward cargo of the Jane Harvey had been put aboard. A part of the cargo of the Natal was still on board. Her crew was landed. Nine vessels were wrecked in the gale off Port Elizabeth. Many lives were lost.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 1 .- Port Warden Hunter held a survey of the steamer Thingvalla after she was placed on the slips and ordered that she have a new bow and stem from the collision bulkhead forward, which will include the first scarf of the keel. Those who saw the steame gone right down to the keel.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 1 .- It has been raining hard almost constantly through-out this section. Trains on the Little Jackson road are delayed owing to the loss of bridges, and a flooded track. The damage to cotton is said to be very great.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 1.-Gabriel Marrillo, while working on the streets several days ago, was hit in the face by a hydrant stream and his false teeth knocked down his throat. To-day he died of hemorrhage following their removal.

FITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 31.-A general strike of the flint glass workers of the country is expected to-morrow when the new scale of the engravers is supposed to go into effect. About 2,000 will be affected. in money.

BURRES, the oily-tongued ex-cowboy peka, out of \$2,400 in a bogus cattle transaction, also, it is stated, confidenced W. P. Herrington, of Rossville, out of \$600 in a

Miscellaneous

PATENTS recently granted Kansas in-enfors: J. C. Askren, Coronado, balance

sidevalve; F. W. Ayers, Stanton County,

seed planter; F. J. Case, Arrington, auto-

matic water elevator; W. I. F. Harden, Hartford, fence; J. W. Lasswell, Augusta,

washing machine; E. C. Phillips, Garden

KASSEBAUM BROS., of Topeka, were re-

cently swindled out of \$2,400 by an ex-cow poy named Oakley Burress, near Ar-

kan as City. Burress took them to a ranch and showed them 586 head of cattle

which he represented that he owned, and

traded them for a farm and \$5,000 in

money, \$2,400 of which was paid down, when Burress "lit out" for the Indian

country. Burress did not own a steer. A

reward of \$300 is offered for his capture.

similar fraudulent transaction.

cable railway; Joseph Sparrow, ison, vehicle wheel scraper.

City,

Atchi

THE names of the following post-offices in Kansas have recently been changed: Colia, Rawlins County to McDonald; Frisco, Morton County, to Morton; Oak, Seward County, to Tyrone; Olean, Graham

County, to Leland. THE Governor has issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$250 for the arrest and conviction of the party, or each of the partis, who, on or about the 25th day of June, murdered John Murray, near Atchison Also a proclamation offeringa reward of r the arrest and conviction of Joel \$250 fo T. Harris, who is charged with the murder of Beniamin Nottingham, in Rooks County, on the 17th day of August, 1888. Alse a proclamation offering a reward of \$250 for the arrest and conviction of each of the parties who secreted themselves in a cornfield and murdered Columbus Carter in Allen County, as he was riding along the

road, on August 22. THE other morning William Weston, a deaf mute, was struck and literally torn to pieces by a Santa Fe train near Welling. was about twenty-eight years of age and an industrious man.

THE derrick belonging to Seehner & Doyle, contractors for the stone work for the new iron bridge to be built across the Neosho river at Chetopa, fell the other day, instantly killing William Halsey, one o the workman, who had climbed to the top to adjust the guy ropes. THE Ladies' Library and Educational

Association of Topeka has undertaken to prepare a concise biography of the women of Kansas. The book will be issued some time next year.

KANSAS Congressmen will not return nome until final adjournment, except Judge Peters, who will make one or two speeches in his district about the middle of Septem-THE twelve-year-old son of W. B. Grif.

fey, a prosperous farmer living near Grantville, recently procured a piece of rope, tied a slip knot, placed it over a limb of a tree in his father's orchard, a short distance from the house, and placing his neck in the noose jumped from the limb and hanged himself. He was found in the evening by his parents, who had become alarmed at his absence and had instituted a search. No reason was given for the act. Onio soldiers in Kansas are requested by George Butler, president of the Ohio Soldiers' Association, to be present at the State reunion to be held in Topeka October 1 to 6 inclusive. All soldiers sent to the front by the old Buck-eve State in the dark days of the sixties, will meet at Ohio headquarters at ten o'clock a. m. October 4, where roll call by regiments will be called, election of officers for the coming year and other business which may be brought up attended to, after which a grand hand-shaking and camp fire jubilee will be in-

dulged in. SNEAK thieves opened the shutters of Mr. Hale Kiser's room at Leavenworth the other night, and taking a stick to which was attached a hook, fished out his trous-ers and vest and secured a gold watch and

chain and a pocketbook containg about \$8

FIVE COWBOYS DROWNED

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A RUNAWAY.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 1.-The horses attached to a barouche containing the family of Captain J. J. Vandegrift, the millionaire, took fright on Forbes street vesterday morning and ran away, and at the corner of Craft avenue collided with a lamp post and both horses were killed and the vehicle completely demolished. The occupants, Mrs. J. J. Vandergrift, Mrs. Harry Vandergrift and Miss Victoria Vandergrift, of Jamestown, N. Y., were thrown out and seriously but not fatally injured. The driver was badly cut and bruised and sustained a fracture of the right shoulder, but will recover. The team and barouche were valued at \$2,500.

VESSELS WRECKED. LONDON, Sept. 1.--A hurricane occurred in Algoa bay July 30 during which a num-ber of vessels were wrecked, among them the British bark Jane Harvey, Captain Sevens from Cape Town, which arrived there July 25, and the Swedish bark Natal, Captain Berggreff, which sailed from New York May 14 for Port Elizabeth. Only a portion of the outward cargo of the Jane Harvey had been put aboard. A part of the cargo of the Natal was still on board. Her crew was landed. Nine vessels were wrecked in the gale off Port Elizabeth. Many lives were lost.

THE THINGVALLA. HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 1.-Port Warden Hunter held a survey of the steamer Thingvalla after she was placed on the slips and ordered that she have a new bow and stem from the collision bulkhead forward, which will include the first scar of the keel. Those who saw the steamer on the slip yesterday say it is a miracle that she ever reached port, as her bow is gone right down to the keel.

FLOODS IN MISSISSIPPI. JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 1.-It has been raining hard almost constantly throughout this section. Trains on the Little Jackson road are delayed owing to the loss of bridges, and a flooded track. The damage to cotton is said to be very great.

STRANGELY KILLED. DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 1.-Gabriel Marrillo. while working on the streets several days ago, was hit in the face by a hydrant stream and his false teeth knocked down his throat. To-day he died of hemorrhage following their removal.

EXPLOSION OF GAS. SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 1.—An explosion of gas in the Mount Pleasant mine yester-day afternoon blew the head house and fan house to pieces and set them on fire.

THEY MET IN THE ROAD.

Both Drew Their Pistols and the Duel Began Which Ended in the Death of H. Head.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 29.-Springfield, Washington County, was the scene of a sensational tragedy Monday afternoon. Peter H. Head, a prominent farmer, and his son-in-law, Samuel Milton, fought a desperate duel with pistols in the high road. Head was killed at the fifth fire, but Milton escaped without a wound. For several years past there has been trouble between the two, growing out of family matters. Monday afternoon they met in the road. Both men drew their pistols and commenced firing. Half a dozen bullets were exchanged and Head

fell to the ground shot in three places. Several men who had been at work near by rushed to the spot, but not in time to intercept Milton, who jumped over the fence and escaped. Head was removed to his home and died a few hours later.

A STARTLING STORY.

An Epidemic Akin to Cholera Said to Be Ravaging Presque Isle County, Michigan.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Aug. 29 .- A startling tory was brought here yesterday from Presque Isle County. A farmer from that locality said cholera was raging in the interior of the county, that many persons were sick, and dying, and that Sunday nine persons had died. The only doctors, or persons who practice as such, were themselves among the victims, and he said that skilled medical attendance is needed to stay the course of the plague, which was now threatening to depopulate the coun-

ty. Doctors have gone to the place, the man accompanying them, so no more definite facts are attainable. It is known that a few weeks ago bowel complaint was prevalent in the county, and that the disease seemed to be taking on a violent and deadly form. "his fact lends the color of truth to the man's story, although it is probably exaggerated.

Explosion of a Locomotive.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 30 .- A freight locomotive on the Lehigh Valley railroad exploded its boiler on the Wilkesbarre mountain, at Fairview yesterday. Jsoeph Van Horne, the fireman, who was standing on a tank, was blown fifty feet into the air. His injuries are fatal. There was a defect in the boiler.

Chase County Courant. W. E. TIMMONS, Editor. COTTONWCOD FALLS. - KANSAS

THE DISAPPOINTED.

There are songs enough for the hero, Who dwells on the heighth of fame; . sing for the disappointed— For those who miss their aim.

I sing with a tearful cadence For one who stands in the dark, And knows that his last, best arrow Has bounded back from the mark.

I sing for the breathless runner. The eager, anxious soul, Who falls, with his strength exhausted, Almost in sight of the goal

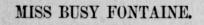
For the hearts that break in silence With a sorrow all unknown, For those who need companions, Yet walk their ways alone.

There are songs enough for the lovers Who share love's tender pain; I sing for the one whose passion Is given all in vain.

For those whose spirit comrades Have missed them on the way; I sing with a heart o'erflowing This minor strain to-day.

And I know the solar system Must somewhere keep in space A prize for that spent runner Who barely lost the race.

For the plan would be imperfect Unless it held some sphere That paid for the toil and talent And love that is wasted here. -Ella Wheeler Wilcox.



Her Successful Efforts in the Role of a Peacemaker.

Of course that was not her real name. No sponsors in baptism would have perpetrated such a joke upon her baby helplessness. She was christened Elizabeth Fell Fontaine: but being too small at the time for the weight of such an aristocratic name she became and remained for twenty-five years, Lizzie Fontaine. The changing of her first ous trembling; the young one came name, instead of her last, seemed an near not going at all, but a proud deunaccountable freak of fortune, for Liz- sire to show her enemy that she was zie was reasonably pretty and was not afraid of her, also, at the appointclever, and with an airy brightness so ed hour. agreeable in women, and at the farthest possible removed from that tart cleverness which is not agreeable in any body, least of all in young ladies. My own private theory about her unwillingness to marry is that she was too intensely romantic; and that, like many another girl who makes light of sentiment with her lips while she worships it in her heart, the image of some expected knight on a white horse, some impossible Sir Galahad, put her out of conceit with everyday young men.

Be that as it may, Lizzie gave up guite early the thought of matrimony and began to devote herself with fierce ardor to Benevolence (always with a is, a pretty spot of work he made of capital B) as a vocation. And some- you. If I choose to die here by myself, where back in the dawn of that plan of what is that to you?" life, she began to be called-for her fussy little ways, her constant schem-

spectful farewell, had a tender parting woman. But hear this letter. He bewith his sweetheart, and went far West gins, 'My precious darling.'" She with a party of engineers. He had stopped and glanced at Miss Gray and Amy and beg her not to forget him. forward, as if to seize the letter, but re-He might then have had, for the ask- strained herself and sat not only quiet ing, his old grandmother's forgiveness now, but rigid, like some young Indian and her consent to his marriage, but brave undergoing torture. Amy vowed she would never marry a man who asked any woman's consent reader, "a letter from that dear, med-

to his choice, and Lewis was well pleased with her spirit.

when Amabel reproached her for med- grandmother is very ill and begs me to dling, "but you know I can never keep my fingers out of other people's pies. I am dreadfully sorry for that lonely, harsh old woman. Lewis' absence has broken her heart. She was wrong, of course, but, oh, my dear, don't we all do wrong? Yes, I know you think she ing to be reconciled to his only relation has made you and Lewis suffer, but you may be sure she has suffered ten times as much herself. It seems to me that if I am not indifferent to the opinion held I had a brave, true lover like Lewis, I would be so happy and thankful, and so sorry for every body less fortunate, that marry." (Miss Amabel's hands were Defoe, wrote a pamphlet called "The I could not harbor an unkind thoughtnot even towards his grandmother. .

The dear old maid's eves were full of earnest tears and several bright drops from Amy's answered them. "I believe I have been wicked and ungrateful," she answered with pretty penitence; "I don't wish it was small-pox, but I wouldn't mind if it was measles." Miss Busy Fontaine laughed content-

edly. "Then you'll write to Lewis to come home and see the poor old lady?"

"Ah no, I can't do that. Don't you see it would seem as if I just wanted him to come back in time to get her money? Don't ask me, I can't indeed."

Old Mrs. Frost lingered on and got better, as old people so often do when they are expected to die; and one day, when she was able to sit up in bed, she sent for Miss Fontaine and Amabel Gray to come to see her. The old maid went at once, with a good deal of nerv-

"Elizabeth Fontaine," cried the sick woman, as soon as the old maid's fussy bonnet-top appeared above the horizon. "What in the name of all the saints do you mean by meddling with my affairs? Haven't I got along pretty well without your help for nigh eighty years? I have a mind to shake you till your frowsy hair stands on end."

"Don't abuse my hair, Cousin Sarah," said the meddler, glad to create a diversion, "for, as the old nursery rhyme says, "God hath made them so."

"And I suppose you'll tell me that He made you a busybody about other people's matters? Well, all I've got to say

"It's nothing to me when I see you in such a fair way to get well, Cousin Saing, her inevitable bazars, her perpet- rah"-Miss Fontaine was not easily ual Sunday-school picnics, her trouble- brow-beaten-"but it is a great deal to had just reached Cranville; had stopped some Christmas tree-Miss Busy Fon- me when you were ill; so much that I first at his lady-love's door, and then taine. But it was far from being a term promise you not to leave one stone unof reproach: the little world of Cran- turned to bring Lewis home to take care "Ha, Lewis! Your guilty conscience brings you to the confessional at once. Well, Busy Fontaine, I hate your med-"Why in the world can't you come to dlesome ways, but I must say you are a see people at decent hours, Miss Busy? woman of spirit, and I admire you for I haven't had any breakfast yet, and I that. "I've sent for that red-haired have come down without putting any girl who has made a fool of Lewis, but I've no idea she'll venture within the red face!" sound of my voice." At this moment Mrs. Frost's softcheeks with an unmistakable welcome. footed maid opened the door and an-"I was in a hurry, child-always am; nounced: "Miss Amabel Gray, madsee me I'd get nothing done. But I To Miss Fontaine's infinite amusement, the old lady was quite abashed early rising, Amy; old Mrs. Frost is and sufficiently thrown off her guard to offer her visitor a seat in a tone almost If painting her fresh young cheeks courteous. Perhaps it was because she was one of the things Miss Amabel had had just expressed her conviction that neglected that morning, it was no the girl would not come, but it is more longer necessary. Her visitor's words | likely that it was the unexpected effect brought a sudden flame to her face, and of Amabel's stately young beauty upon one might have fancied that the fire her. Amy was simply but richly this glow came from flashed up in her dressed, and carried herself with the grace and dignity of a young princess. She bowed in distant acknowledgment of her hostess' reception, and said, in a tone of cold indifference, that she had come in accordance with the request received from Mrs. Frost the day before. "Yes," cried the old lady, shaking off her unusual backwardness, "I sent for you to read you a letter; did you bring one in your pocket?" "I did not, madam," answered the girl; she did not abate one jot of the duchess-in-her-own-right air, but Miss Miss Busy Fontaine was baffled. She Fontaine's keen eye saw a tell-tale spot had come to get Amabel to write to her of color rise in each cheek. Evidently, Amy held the cue to the grandmother's mystery. The old maid gave herself a little pinch through her glove. "Why couldn't you let this mess alone, Busy time Lewis Frost had told his grand- | Fontaine?" she questioned herself, semother of his great happiness in hav- verely; "you've gone and put your foot "But you've got one that wasn't intended for you," pursued the keen-eyed old lady, peering under Amabel's softhaired girl he should not have a cent brimmed leghorn. Miss Gray's silence was not the sort that gives consent; the red-headed-oh, dear, no; but you elevation of her chin said plainly:

to take all the bones out of his charac- fond of me; perhaps you will think him ter. He bade his grandmother a re- extravagantly fond of such an ugly old been back once in the two years, tokiss the girl gave an irrepressible little start

"I have just received." continued the dlesome old maid, Miss Busy Fontaine.' There was another little silence, while "No, I know it's none of my busi- the invalid paused to enjoy Miss Fonness," answered Miss Busy Fontaine taine's dire confusion. "She says my In those days the celluloid ear had not come back to her. You may imagine what perplexity this throws me into. To come back now brands me in the eyes of the world, I mean my world of Moses, probably the punishment origifriends and acquaintances in Cranville, as a mercenary wretch, who is not willshort of \$200,000." ("Humph, he rates it high," ejaculated the reader.) "And of the man whom the sweetest woman who e'er drew breath has promised to clenched in the lace folds of her gown, but she gave no other sign.) "And yet, I despise myself for stopping to think of self, or of any thing except my dear old granny, sick and alone. For I do love her dearly for all she has been to me, and I am coming, dearest; will reach Cranville almost as soon as this does. I trust I may be able to soothe Defoe's case, however, as in many her last days. As for the money, I do not believe we will have any trouble about that; grandmother said she would leave me out of her will and she always keeps her word. But if it should come to me, I promise to give it all to the Home for the Aged, while you and I-" "The rest of the letter," said the old

grandmother. laying it on the coverlet, "I have not read," but somehow the fierceness was gone out of her cracked voice, and a piteous tremulousness had taken its place. Amabel rose to her feet and stood irresolute; she felt sorry for Lewis' poor old grandmother; she was eager to ask for the letter that, of course, had been written to her and put into the wrong envelope, but pride held her fast.

"Miss Amabel Gray," said the old lady, at last, and Miss Busy Fontaine was startled into fancying there was a touch of tenderness in the voice, "do you think you and Lewis are behaving prettily in brow-besting an old woman in this way, when you know a little humbling of your pride would have given her back happiness and-her boy?

There was a sudden impulsive move ment, a soft rustle of the silk gown, and Amabel's pretty red head was down under the old grandmothers hand on the bedside.

"I want my letter," said the girl, presently, raising a bright tear-stained face.

"I want my boy," was the happy answer, and suddenly the soft-footed maid opened the door again, this time to admit an unannounced visitor-Lewis. He hastened on to his grandmother's, to find both grandmother and sweetheart

A CHAPTER ON EARS.

People Who Were Punished by Having Their Listeners Removed. When jealous Husband Bell cut off the ear of Lothario Murray he revived an obsolete punishment. Though his act was not the result of an antiquarian impulse his object was the same as that of the public executioner two hundred years ago. Any mutilation of the ear which involved a portion of all of it has always been a mark of disgrace. In

been invented and the loss of one of these members was a public badge of shame for life.

Following the retributive law of nated in the ecclesiastical courts. It is first mentioned in the trials of offenses against the church and some of the earless clericals were noted men. The sentence to the pillory frequently had the additional punishment of the loss of one or both ears added. Daniel Foos or Foe, later in life known as Daniel Shortest Way With the Dissenters" and lost his ears. Pope, in his "Dunciad," speaks of the author of "Robinson Crusoe": "Earless on high stood unbashed Defoe."

He was placed in the pillory three times. That instrument being on a raised platform explains the line. In others, his punishment was rather a martyrdom and lifted him in the esteem of those who believed as he did. Dr. Bastwick, who published more pamphlets than pills, concluded one of his essays with: "From plague, pestilence and famine, from Bishops, priests and deacons, good Lord deliver us." This was so serious an affront that the doctor was sentenced to the pillory and to lose both his ears. The execution of his sentence was a sort of public fete. His friends gathered before the pillory and shouted words of encouragement. His wife climbed upon the pillory and kissed him. When his ears were cut off "she put them in a clean handker-

chief" and carried them home. The celebrated Prynne suffered a similar punishment. The names of lesser criminals have escaped the permanent records, but Blackstone mentions a number of early English parliamentary enactments making the loss of an ear a penalty in law. Fighting in a church or church-yard by acts passed during the fifth and sixth years of the reign of Edward VI. meant the loss of both ears. If the prisoner had no ears-which implies that there were habitual criminals 350 years agohe was to be branded with the letter F in the cheek. In the second and third years of the same monarch combinations among victualers and artificers to raise the price of provisions or the rate of labor for the third offense were punished by the pillory and the loss of an ear. The statute not only extended to the combinations to raise wages, but to regulate the quantity of work or to lessen the hours of labor. In this degenerate age the coal barons' associa-

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Borax in the rinsing water is good for whitening garments that have become yellow by lying away.

-Among vegetables peas, beans and lentiles hold a front rank as supplying real food to the body, while the vegetable oils, such as olive or peanut oil, are useful in supplying the body with fats. -- Christian at Work.

-Apple Ice Cream.-Three quarts apple sauce sweetened to taste, one one of the statues of Edward VI. the quart water in which apples were penalty affixed for its violation is the cooked, one quart sweet cream, beaten well together; just before cream is frozen, beat light the whites of three eggs and stir into it.

-Sugar Biscuit.-Sift together one and one-half pints of flour, one-half of a salt-spoonful of salt, one large cupful of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of bakingpowder and rub in one tablespoonful of lard. Mix with two eggs and onehalf pint of milk. Cut into biscuits and bake.-Good Housekeeping.

-Blackberry Cordial.-Simmer fresh ripe blackberries until they break. Strain through cheese cloth, pressing well to extract all the juice. To each pint of juice, add one pound of loaf sugar, one-half ounce of cinnamon, onefourth ounce of cloves and one-fourth of mace. Boil fifteen minutes, bottle, cord well, and keep in a dry cool place. Valuable in summer complaints of children.

-A Good Mouth Wash.-Get five cents worth of borax and two and a half cent's worth of tincture of myrrh; dissolve the borax in three parts of boiling rainwater; when cool, add tincture of myrrh and one tablespoonful of spirits of camphor. Bottle. Wash the teeth morning and evening with one tablespoonful of the mixture, diluted with same quantity of warm water. This preserves the teeth from decay, and is good for toothache and sore mouth.

-Macaroni Pudding.-To make this appetizing dish take one cupful broken Learning wisdom from the experience macaroni, one and one-half pints milk, four eggs, one cupful of sugar, one large table-spoonful butter, one tea- should be taken from one side of each spoonful extract vanilla. Boil macaroni in well salted water ten minutes, mine was the first one to enforce this then add to the boiling milk, and sim- most necessary regulation. These mer twenty minutes longer; remove from roads were twelve in number, and the fire, pour on sugar, eggs and but- should have been maintained at a mean ter beaten together, lastly add 'extract; breadth of fifteen feet, but in a short put in well-buttered pudding dish, bake space of time most of them ceased to be in steady oven thirty-five minutes, and serve with sauce.

corn can be readily tried: When corn and frequent landslips took place. is not too old cut it from the cob and put into a stone jar with one-eighth measure of salt, or more--it can not be aginable was used to remove the soil made too salt. Cover and weight. It must always be covered with brine. But simply shallow pits, which had a large a lady found that even her cow wouldn't stake driven into the ground at the upeat corn thus treated. But later she per edge of the pit, to which was atfound that after being drained out of tached a pulley, with a rope to draw up the brine it must be put at once into the buckets or bags containing the plenty of boiling water, boiled ten min- diamondiferous soil for sorting. utes, then drained and put into fresh water for a short time, repeating this the third time, when it is excellent, served with butter, pepper and milk or cream, with a spoonful of sugar to each gressed and capital came to the front, quart of corn. Just scald this and then steam engines took the place of the old serve.

How Low-Lying Soil Can Be Made to

Vield Profitable Crops.

wheat harvest and corn cutting for

Many farmers take the time between

It is claimed by some that all lands

Of the yearly amount of rain-fall, a

THE KIMBERLY MINE.

Curlous History of the Pioneer of African Diamond Diggings.

It has a curious history, this mine, the pioneer of the "dry diggings," first called New Rush and now Kimberly. A little child playing at "jackstones" or some other child's game drew the attention of Trader O'Reilly to one of the stones. He offered to buy it and was offered it for nothing; but he was conscientious, and, believing it to be valuable, he finally proposed half profits if the surmise of value should prove to be correct. O'Reilly took the stone to Colesburg and was laughed at for saying it was a diamond. He took medical and spiritual advice from a doctor and a bishop in Grahamstown; they declared it to be a diamond. It was then sent to the Colonial Secretary and was sold to Messrs. Hunt & Roskell for \$2,-500. The father of the boy, Mr. Nieukerk, then hunted up a native witch doctor who had a famous white stone and gave all he possessed for it, afterward selling it to Messrs. Lillienfeld of Hopetown for \$56,000. It was christened the "Star of Africa," and was sold by them to the Countess of Dudley.

Then began a mad rush to the rivers where these stones had been found. Then diamonds were found at Du Toit's Pan and Bulfontein and finally the cream of the diamond region, New Rush, was struck and the diggers-at first pooh-poohing the idea of "dry diggings"---came with a rush and nearly precipitated a war, which was only staved off by the English Government paying down \$450,000 to the rival claimants.

When the Kimberly mine was first started the claims were "jumped" in the majority of cases, but numbers brought with them order, and eventually the mine or diggings-locally called "Kopjes"-were divided into claims, which originally were thirty feet wide and ten feet long or thirty feet square, according to location. of other diggings, a law was passed that a strip seven feet six inches wide claim for a road, and the Kimberly two-thirds of that width. When a rich piece of soil was struck the diggers, -This easy way of keeping sweet careless of the future, undermined them

> Natives were employed to work in the claims, and the rudest machinery imfor sorting. At first the claims were

As the mines grew deeper huge capstans were introduced, which were worked by horse-power and were called "whins." As the work of mining pro-"whins," and soon the edge of the pit mass of mool Any description of the mine itself falls short of the reality. You peered over the edge and saw a semi-circular hole, crossed and recrossed by banks of greater or less height, some appearing in the likeness of battlements and turrets, some like a cluster of pillars or spreading terraces or steps; others gaping like great black pits that might be that are not naturally underdrained can full of stagnant water; while three hunbe profitably tile-drained where land is dred feet below, almost out of sight, looking like ants. certainly a profitable investment to tile- labored ten thousand men in six acres of ground; a gigantic hive filled with human bees, the hive resonant with the clang of the iron pick on rock or loose stones, the thud of falling earth, the splash of water from the pumps, buckets rising and falling, pulleys creaking, ropes straining and groaning, wires humming, and through the gigantic cobweb of the wires floated the gray, acrid dust rising from thousands of sieves, slowly settling and filtering back into the depths of the mine: while overhead the scorching sun beat down with burning, pitiless, vertical rays.-W. P. Pond, in Drake's Maga-

ville village made good-natured jokes of you." at Miss Busy Fontaine's expense, and nevertheless furthered her plans and knew it could not get on without her.

finishing touches to my toilet." But, in spite of this bitter reproach, pretty Amabel Grav kissed her visitor on both

if I waited till lazy folks were ready to am." didn't come to give you a lecture on very sick '

brown eves, too.

"Did you get out of bed so early to tell me that?" she asked, with scorn in her soft voice; "truly, that was a work of supererogation.'

"Amabel, the old lady is ill, I tell you," said the other severely.

"And I tell you I don't care if she has the small-pox. "Oh, you wicked girl! Do you think

Lewis has no feeling for his grandmother?"

"I've no doubt he adores her."

lover that his old grandmother was desperately sick, and the girl met her with such fierce sarcasm that it seemed useless to ask her. Two years before this ing gained sweet Amy Gray's promise | in it, sure's you are born. to be his wife, and the cantankerous old lady had declared in most unladylike fashion that if he married that redof her fortune. Not that Amabel was might perhaps call her hair tawny, that's the way poets put it.

Now, Lewis' ostensible profession was engineering, but being the declared heir after waiting for the answer that was of his grandmother's fortune, he really not forthcoming, "if you can keep what did nothing but sit at the foot of her table, drive her clipped horses, entertain she drew from a little escritoire at her her guests, and, in short, wait on her side a bulky - looking envelope, adwould give up his lady-love, as he had held it up, to Mrs. Sarah Sorrell Frost, given up smoking cigarettes, at her in a large, clear hand. bidding. But she was vastly mistaken. "You must know," she said, her dan- slot machines have got so far along as the manslayer of old in the city ref-

9

"I do not answer impertinent questions.'

"Oh, very well," said Mrs. Frost. comes to you, so I suppose can I," and pleasure. Perhaps she thought he dressed, as her visitors could see as she

Lewis was, after all, a manly fellow, gerous-looking eyes twinkling with grim that they now give a chew of tobacco uge. though Dame Fortune had tried hard humor, "that my correspondent is very to any one who drops in a penny.

with the different labor unions and posing for a tableaux of "Reconcilment, or All's Weli That Ends Well." "And so you think the old woman never changes her mind," Miss Fontaine overheard, as she slipped unnoticed out of a side door. "She never does, and whatever is left when she dies shall go to the young lady with the red hair-and bless my soul-the

Miss Busy Fontaine slept that night the sweet sleep of the peacemakers who are called the children of God.-Elizabeth P. Allen, in Interior.

Badly Shaped Mouths.

Half the badly shaped mouths that are the sorrows of the young women of to-day result from their being permitted when they were children to suck their fingers: one of the prettiest women in town has coarse, thick lips, that came from having been allowed to put her thumb in her mouth, when she was going to sleep, while another, whose lips protrude in the center, and whose mouth is large, blames her mother for allowing her to find consolation in her two forefingers. If persuasion will not break a child of this habit. then stronger means should be resorted to, and if necessary its hands should be tied together. Another very unfortunate habit among school girls, and which results in thickening the lips and making them supersensative, is the continual biting of the lower lip. The entire shape of the face is spoiled in this way, for when nature molded it there was not the intention that the lower lip should be larger and a coarse look given to the face .-- Troy Times.

-It is told that when Frederick III. of Germany was in London last Sir Morell Mackenzie introduced to him a celebrated American physician, who examined his throat carefully. "I suppose," said the Emperor, "an imperial throat is very much like that of other throats?" "Well," answered the American quickly, "we will try and make it so, at any rate." Frederick appreciated the answer, and smiting his mighty chest, said: "But this is all right, is it not?" The doctor looked him over gravely and replied: "Yes. As for the rest you would make a good American." The Emperor enjoyed it all, but the German doctors were simply dumbfounded at the levity of the Yankee.

-The English put-a-nickel-in-the- for No Man's Land, where he is as safe

walking delegates, if these laws were enforced, would give the public executioner active employment. In later years loss of an ear or a part

tion, the gas trusts, and other combines,

of one has also been regarded as imputting in tile. The question naturally plying disgrace. The ear is not easily arises, what kind of land will it pay to lost. Any accident that destroys the drain? ear usually destroys the person wearing it. One of the favorite ways of mutilating an enemy in a rough-and-tumble fight is to bite off his ear. In disreputvaluable. However this may be, it is able brawls and low resorts brute instinct makes ear mutilation a fit revenge drain all low, flat, wet and cold lands for almost any wrong. Jack Slade, the where an outlet can be obtained. notorious desperado, in a fit of rage is said to have cut off the ears of a man portion immediately runs off into the he had murdered. He kept them in his streams and is carried away. Some is pocket and boastfully exhibited them taken up again into the atmosphere by when in a drunken and dangerous evaporation, but a great part of that mood. When he saw on the poker which falls on uplands sinks into the table a stake he wanted particularly Jack played the ears. Flinging them on the table they beat four aces or a straight flush, for Jack had a pistol in each hand the next instant. He al-

runs directly on them from the surface zine. -According to Prof. Sargent, the of the upland, but are kept still more strongest wood in the United States is wet and cold for a longer time by cold that of the nutmeg hickory of the Arwater, which is constantly soaking kansas region, and the weakest them. Such lands are unproductive of the West Indian birch. The most any thing, except a very poor quality of elastic is the tamarack, the white or shellbark hickory standing far below it. The least elastic, and the lowest in specific gravity, is the wood of the Ficus aurea. The highest specific gravity, upon which in general depends value as fuel, is attained by the biuewood of Texas.

by the pressure of the water from the -A garden magazine says not onehigher level of the surrounding upland, tenth of the people of the United States are of little value, no matter how good ever tasted an apricot, yet they may be the surface drainage may be, for they successfully grown wherever peaches are cold and wet all summer, and in grow. California is one of the largest many places so soft and miry that it is apricot-producing States, and the fruit difficult for stock to get what little sour is there produced far beyond the possigrass grows on them. bility of utilizing it. Large quantities Such land can be made very producare canned for the markets of the tive by tile-draining. Very often the world, but the fruit is abundantly first crop of corn will pay the whole exgrown in family orchards, from which pense of tiling. none finds its way to canneries or other Frequently, land that has a good surmarkets.

face drainage is cold and unproductive. This can generally be made productive -Kansas is anxious to annex the by laying lines of tiles, three or four strip of land called "No Man's Land," feet deep, at intervals through the adjoining the State. Not, the newsfield. papers say, "for boom purposes," but for protection. Every thief and murlevel, a man of observation and judgderer who commits a crime in Western ment can lay out the lines of tile withand Southern Kansas makes a break

out the aid of an engineer, but there must be no depressions in the tile, if you wish a successful, lasting job.-Farm. Field and Stockman.

Unless the land to be drained is very

WHAT LAND TO DRAIN.

On a Foraging Expedition.

Sam Johnsing (to Aunt Dinah)-Wha's Unc. Rastus dis ebenin'?

Aunt Dinah-He's gone ter de grocery sto' ter git sumpin fo' brekfus. Sam Johnsing - Wha' - what you gwine ter have?

Aunt Dinah-Well, ef Rastus don' hab no bad luck we's gwine ter hab picked-up codfish. Wow, wow, wow!-N. Y. Sun.

-An ingenious Minnesota workman did a very clever thing the other day. It had become necessary to raise a huge block of stone about half an inch from its bed, and in the absence of derricks or other mechanical powers it looked like a hopeless task. Not to be defeated by such trifles, he attached a number of ropes to the rings with which the stone was furnished, tieing the other end to the top of the windmill under which it lay. He then mounted the windmill and poured pail after pail of water on the ropes, which in the morning had shrunk sufficiently to lift the stone the required height.

-At one of the colored schools in the South the girls learn house-keeping by being placed four at a time for a month in a cottage, where they live and have complete control, under the oversight of a matron. They keep a strict account of their expenditures, practice economy, sweep, cook, wash and iron.

native grass, and very poor pasturage. They can, by tile draining, be made as valuable as the very best of upland, producing enormous crops of corn, clover and all cultivated grasses. Low or marsh lands that are underlaid with a thin stratum of clay, through which cold water rises, being forced up

earth. Of course it must find its way out. It does so by oozing out around the base of the hills at the edges of the lowlands, which are usually underlaid with a stratum of impervious ways took the pot on the play .-- Chicago clay. Flat lands are not only saturated News. with the water which falls on them and

OPENING THE CAMPAIGN.

The First Gun Fired by the Old Roman at Port Huron, Mich.

The Sophistries of Protected Manufacturers and Their Republican Allies Swept Away - Why Laboring Men Should Be Democrats.

The first campaign gun of the Nation, echoing the policies of the tickets from an authoritative source, was sounded at Port Huron, Mich.; the other day, by the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, Ex-Senator Allen G. Thurman. The "Old Roman" said:

Ladies and gentlemen, will you kindly allow me to keep my cap on? [Cries of "Yes, sir." "Certainly."] I am afraid that this cold north wind might do me some harm if I went bareheaded, and, although I am perfectly willing to uncover my head efore the people, I don't want to break down at the beginning of the campaign. [Cries of "Good," "Good," "Keep it on," and cheers.] My friends, this is the first time in my life that I have had the honor of speaking in your State. I have been in vited again and again, but I have never een able to accept any invitation before this. I esteem it a very great privilege to be able to address you to-day. I do so because I know what an energetic, enterpris-ing and intolligent population Michigan contains, and I know, too, that your people are taking the deepest interest in the questions that are being discussed this year. In the brief time that I shall speak I shall occupy myself mainly with one of those I shall do so because it is that questions in which so much interest is now taken and upon which so much is being said by speak-



ers, by writers and through the public It is not necessary for me be fore I roceed to that subject to speak of the President of the United States and his administration more than a very few words. I defy any man who has any regard for the truth to say that Grover Cleveland has not made a good President of the United States. [Cheers.] A brave, intelligent, .evel-headed, noble man, he has had a clean, an upright and a successful Administration. [Loud cheers.] Four years ago he was elected. In the canvass that preceded his election his opponents predicted all manner of evils in case he should succeed. He did succeed, and pray what has become of their predictions! [Laughter and applause.] Where is the ruin that was to follow the election of Grover Cleveland? Where is the disgrace that was to follow his election? On the contrary, the country has been more quiet, more peaceable, more prosperous than it has been for many years that have gone by. Now, I know the man, know him well, and I tell you, my fellow-citizens, that a more upright and wise man I do not believe dwells within the limits of the United States-[loud cheers]-and he has a noble band of councilors around him, and not the least among them is the distinguished citizen of your own State, Mr. Dickinson. [Applause.] Cleveland knows not only [Applause.] Cleveland knows not only [Applause.] Cleveland knows not only constitution, but he knows full well how to choose good constitutional advisors. [Cheers.] Having said this much about the Administration, let me proceed to that question to which I alluded in opening, which is commonly called the tariff ques-I presume there is not a person within the sound of my voice who does not know what is meant by the tariff, and yet it may aid us to-day if I give a clear and precise definition of what tariff is. A tariff, my friends, is nothing in the world but a taxa tax levied by the general Government upon every article of commerce that comes into the United States and that is intended for sale within our borders, which instantly raises the price of the articles, and therefore becomes a tax or burden upon the people for every article of domestic manufacture of the like nature with those which pay the tariff tax. Now, we have at this moment, according to the last advices I have seen, about \$115,000,000 in the NationalTreasury, called surplus revenuethat is, taxes collected from the people beyoud the necessities of the Government. Those \$115,000,000 are lying partly idle in the vaults of the Treasury of the United States, of no service to any human being. drawing no interest, earning no profit, but taken from the pockets of the people, where they properly belong, and where, if they were now found, thousands and ten of thousands and hundreds of thousands of the people of the United States would put them to good use and improve their condition and prosperity. [Applause.] The Democratic party says that this is a wrong condition of affairs-that that money ought not to be, like the talent of the men we are told of in the Scripture, buried in the ground; that that is a very poor use to make of the money of the people; and, United States was to abolish the tax on quitherefore, the Democratic party say that nine, so that a man with the fever and ague this surplus revenue, which is produced in might have his medicine free. [Cheers.] the main by this tariff tax, ought to be re-I know there are a few cases, and they are duced; that the tax should be reduced so very few and exceptional, and not of sufthat the surplus will not continue to accucient importance to make it necessary mulate. Our opponents, on the other hand, say it is better to let the surplus acfor me to speak of them to-day in the lim ited time I have to speak, in which the cumulate; it is better to take the money duty or tariff tax is not all paid by the con sumer. They are so trifling in amount and from the pockets of our people; it is better so insignificant that it is not necessary to pile it up in the vaults of the Treasury Department, although it does that I should occupy your time with them. no good whatever, but rather does The principle, the general fact [Here a great harm; it is better to do that than to touch the tariff laws of the tumultuous cheer caused Judge Thurman to cease speaking, the crowd having caught sight of a bandana which the speaker was country. We say, on the contrary, that the lifting to his nose. Mr. Thurman looked way to relieve the overtaxed people is to amazed for a moment, but on discovering the tax; that the way to treat a people honestly, fairly and wisely is to take no more taxes out of their pockets the cause of uproar, said]: Well, gentle-men, it is a good, honest handkerchiet, and than the Government actually needs for expenditure. [Cries of "Good," "That's I could have bought it a good deal cheaper if it had not been for the tariff. [Laugh right," and applause.] The issue, then, is clearly made up between us. It is be-tween high taxation on the one hand and reasonable taxation on the other. It is beter.] As I have stated, there are men who say that a consumer does not pay tax. I have said that is a most audacious asser-tion. I have tried to show you that the tween taking the money of the people of their own control, out of their own pockconsumer must necessarily pay the tax. But if you want authority on that subets, and burying it in the cellars of the ject let me refer to some men who have Treasury Department, or leaving it where it belongs-in the pockets of the people, to spoken on the question and whose words can scarcely be gainsaid. First, I will go back to John Quincy Adams, and I dare say there are plenty of Republicans and be used as their wants, their requirements, their intelligence and interest direct. Now, my friends, in the long politi-cal life I have led I have heard a great sane Abolitionists in this crowa who have a great admiration for that man's memory. many false protenses preached to the peo-ple, a great many statements made that many false protenses preached to the knew him well. I served in the House Representatives with him. I know how intelligent he was. I know how frank and were intended to deceive and delude them, but in all my life I have never witnessed 'outspoken he was. In the year 1831 he was I that time I have never been able to find | means to the extent that you may suppose | viod, the value of the farms in Michigan

as much audacity as I noticed this year on the part of the advocates of a high protect-ive tarif. They seem to have been suddenly afflicted with a singular disregard of the truth. I do not intend to call people hard names. I have all my life kept a civil tongue in my head, and I mean to keep it as long as I live; but I do say that some people sometimes seem to lose their senses or they can not see the truth, and

often unfortunately can not speak it. [Laughter and applause.]

ABSURDITY OF A HIGH TARIFF.

Just think of it for one moment. We are told that a high tariff makes a country richer, as if it were possible to make a country rich by oppressively taxing its people. Ain't that a new way to make a man rich, to run your hand in his pocket and take out what you find there--[laughter]-and that without any just reason whatsoever for doing sof Ain't that a singular way to make anybody rich? And yet that is precisely the plan that those folks advocate when they tell us that the country is to be made wealthy by means of high taxation. Again, they have the audacity to say that this tariff tax is not paid by the consumers of the articles which are taxed. Why, if the consumers of taxed articles do not pay for the tax, I would like to know who does? [A voice: "So would I," and cheers.] Do those protetion orators pay it? Do the manufacturers pay it? Who pays it, if the people who consume the articles that are taxed don't? Can any man answer that question to the satisfaction- Here Judge Thurman was interrupted by the presentation of a note. He looked at it a moment and said: I am afraid there are some high protectionists in this audience, for a lady sends me this note to read to you. A lady has just had her pocket picked. She thinks it is high tariff. [Laughter.] Well, I hope the high tariff man who has taken that lady's money will be caught and made to refund before be leaves Port Huron. [Laughter and applause.] Now, my friends, if you will reflect for a moment you will see that it is necessarily the case that tariff taxes are paid by the consumer of the articles which are taxed, and all domestic articles of a like kind which are manufactured in the United States. It is a curious fact, and one of the worst things about this tariff tax, that while the Government gets \$1 resulting from the tax, domestic manufacturers get \$5, as it is best estimated, that never goes into the Treasury at all. How does this happen? A man called an importer brings goods into the United States to be sold. He can not sell a yard or a pound until he pays this tariff tax. He pays it, therefore, and then sells it to the merchant. Of course he must get this tax back in the price for which he sells or he would lose money. His business would break up at once. Therefore, he puts the tax on the original cost of goods, and with that price

added with the cost of transportation and his reasonable commercial profit he sells the goods to the merchant. The merchant sells to the retail merchant, and, of course, this tax which entered into the price con tinues in the price and to it is added the profits of the merchant. Then the retail merchant sells to you and of course he must get in this price, for otherwise he would sell for less than he gave for the goode, and no man would con-sent to do that. Therefore, the tax is on when the cloth, for instance, is sold to you and in the price you pay this retail merchant you also pay the whole of the tariff tax, the importer's profits, the wholesale merchant's profits, and the retail merchant's profits, besides the interest on their money. It is as plain as that two and two make four. If I was a school-master and a boy of ten years could not understand that after ten minutes' teaching I would give him up as a hopeless [Laughter.] That is the fact in re idiot spect to this branch of subject. Now, how much do you nay! The amount of duti-able goods imposed into the United States in 1887 was in value \$450,000,000 in round a tax was levied on the people of the United States by the operation of this tariff law of \$212,000,000 and a fraction, which went into the Federal Treasury. But that, as I have told you, was the least of the burden. The domestic manufactures of the same kind of commodities amounted that year to \$5,860,000,000, and as the price of those goods was raised by the tariff in nearly or equal proportions to the price of goods that were imported, the amount which the people paid by reason of these high prices of what they had to buy or had to use amounted to \$1,000,000,000. That is about five times as much as the tax received by the Government for the uses of the Government. In other words, the whole community was taxed about \$1,000,-000.000 for the benefit of comparatively a small portion of the community. And that is said to be just; that is said to be fair play; that is said to be for the benefit of the American people. Why don't they carry it out further? When they find in Port Huron a lawyer-I speak kindly of a lawyer because I am a lawyer myself-the proceeds of whose profession do not afford him and his family comfortable support, why don't they tax you all for his benefit so as to protect him. When they find a doctor whose income is not sufficient for hin self and family, why don't they tax all the people of Port Huron in order to add to the wealth of that doctor! And so on with every body else. Why don't they do it! Because they know perfectly well that the people would not stand it. And yet they do tax a nan, or did tax him, and do yet, pretty highly, sometimes on the medicine he is obliged to take. THE BANDANA IN SIGHT. I remember that one of the most satisfacory votes I ever cast in the Senate of the

Chairman of the House Committee Manufactures, and in a report made by him in that year he said: "The doctrine that duty on imports serves to cheapen the prices of commodities which they wied upon seems to conflict with the first dictates of common sense." [Laughter. The duty constitutes a part of the price of the whole mass of article in market. It is substantially paid on the article of domestic manufacture, and as well as upon foreign production. Upon one it is a duty, upon the other it is a burden, and the re-

peal of the tax must operate as an equivalent reduction of the price of the article, whether foreign or domestic. We say so ng as the importation continues the duty must be paid by the purchaser of the article. The genuine and prom nent effect must be to increase the price of the article to the extent of the additional duty, and it is then paid by the consumer. If it were not so, if the general effect of adding on a duty were to reduce the price of articles up-on which it was levied, the converse of the proposition would also be true, and the op-eration for reducing the price of the domestic article would be to repeal the duty on some article imported. We can not subscribe, therefore, to the doctrine that duties of imports are paid by fore gn mer-chants or manufacturers. And yet there are scores—I don't know but there are hundreds—of men perambulating the country or speaking in the halls of Congress to-day who tell you that this tax is paid by the importer or by the foreign manufact-urer. John Quincy Adams knew better, and he was too hones a man to make such a fulse pretense. Well, what said President Arthur? He was a good Republican. In his annual message to Congress in 1882 or 1883, he sad: "I recommend the enlargement of the free lit. That is, all goods that pay no duty, so as to include within it the numerous art cles which yield inconsiderable revenue, a simplification of the complex and inconsistent schedule of duties on certain manufactures, particu-larly on cotton, iron and steel, and a substantial reduction on those articles and upon sugars, molasses, wool and woolen goods." Well, that is precisely what the Democrats are striving to do. That is precisely what the Mills bill, as it is called, attempts to do. And yet those centlemen who are howling around about the beauties of protection and the ruin the Democrats are bringing on the country tell you that this thing which President Arthur recom mended only so recently is nothing in the world but free trade.

AIMS OF THE MILLS BILL.

The Republicans are more afraid of free trade than they are of rattlesnakes. [Laughter.] They are terribly alarmed less they should be bitten by free trade. [Renewed laughter and cheers.] Now, so far from this Mills bill being free trade, the most striking thing about it is that it is the most modest reduction of tarif duties that has almost over been attempted in this country. The average duties levied under the present tariff are 47 per cent. Under the Mills bill the average duties will be only about 40 per cent. A mere re-duction of 7 per cent. on all the duties taken together. Of course there are some things upon which the duties are reduced more. For instance, duties taken off number of articles called raw materials which are used by the manufacturers in their work in the fabrication of their product. And as they receive this great benefit of having their raw materials free or at a comparatively small duty, the bill wisely provides that articles manufactured by them when brought into the coun try shall pay a lower rate of duty than they did before, but that is nothing more than a compensation for taking off the duty on raw materials. President Garfield said in the House of Representatives on March 10, 1871: "I was sur-prised at the remark of the distinguished gentleman from Michigan. [I don' know who that distinguished gentleman was, but he was a Michigander.] He asserted that there is no item in the whole

the manufacturer or monopolist who upon from hearing so much said about it. For the raise of the tariff increased the wages of his labor. If there was such a case it has escaped the attention of everybody, even of these diligent newspaper gentlemen who gather up the news, and some-times get a deal of what is not news at all. [Laughter.] But they have never been able to find that manufacturing man who increased the wages of the laborers because the tariff was increased. THE LABORER AND THE TARIFF.

For nearly twenty-seven years we have had the highest tariff that this country ever knew before—an average fully twice as high as it was before the war. We have had that high tariff all this time, and if it is so much for the benefit of the workingman why have not the laboring men grown rich in these twenty-seven years. I would like to know. Have they? [Cries of "No!" "No!"] If they have they are very un-reasonable men, for not a year passes over our heads that we do not hear of strikes of laborers because of demands for more wages on the ground that they can not live on what they re-ceive. Again and again we hear of what are called lock-outs-that is, when the em ployers suspend operations and lock up their mills, because, they say, they can't afford to pay any more wages than they have been paying. Now, why are these strikes? Why are those lock-outs? Why are there such institutions as labor unions to secure better wages? Why is there such an institution as Knights of Labor to prevent the laboring men from being imposed upon and to increase their compensation? What is the necessity for all these things, and all these costly and expensive and troublesome organizations if a high tariff gives high wages to the laborer? No man can answer that question satisfactorily even to himself. It what those men say is true about high tariffs and their effect upon wages, why, all these labor unions, all these Knights of Labor, and every body else engaged in that kind of business are simply wasting their time, for tariff does the whole business for them. [Applause.] It does the business for them, but not in the way they ke, not precisely in the way that they col is for their benefit, and therefore they have to resort to other means to get wages which their employers will not willingly pay. While I am on this subject of the la-boriar man let me call your attention to something else. They say that the tariff does not raise prices. Well, if it does not raise prices, I would like to know why the manufacturers, or so many of them, are in favor of it. Do they want a high tariff to lower prices? [Laughter and applause.] There are instances in which a high tariff has lowered prices for special and peculiar reasons, but as a general rule, as I have already shown you by what I read from Mr. Adams' report and from other authori-tics, the tariff increases the price. If it did not increase the price you may be sure that manufacturers and monopolists would not want it, and if it does not increase the price, pray what is the protection? Where does that come in? They are so much afraid of our getting things cheaper in this country than they can be manufactured here by reason of the pauper labor, as they call it, of Europe. Well, if the tariff does not increase the price of the articles which we buy and which are manufactured here, where is the protection to the American manufacturer, an 1 how, if the price is not raised, can they pay better wages to the laborer? But there is one class of la-borers that I want to call your attent on to especially. There is one class of laborers who have been, according to the claims of the Abolitionists and Republicans, their especial wards, who have been especially under their guardianship and for whose interests they feel the most pe-culiar and earnest solicitude. These are

the negroes. The result of the war was to

free about four million of negroes, and I am very glad they were freed. They have in-

creased now to be about six or seven mil-lion. Now, how do those negroes make

instance, let me give you the following facts: According to the last census Great Britain had a population of 401 to the square mile, and the average wages paid was 97% cents per day. New England has 210 to the square mile, and the average wages are \$1.02 per day; about 4 cents more than in England. Ohio has eighty to the square mile, and the average wages are \$1.06 a day. Colorado has two to the square mile, and wages in that State average \$1.45 a day. The entire United States, not including the Territories and the District of Columbia, has tweaty-four to the square mile, and the average wages are \$1.12 per day. What fact does this estab-lish? Does it not prove that the more dense the population the greater the competition among wage-earners and the lower the wages, and the reverse proposition, the less competition among wage-earners the higher the wages? No man can deny that who has any regard for truth. That is it. Now, my friends, you hear a great deal said about the pauper labor of England, especially because our chief imports are from Great Britain, that is England, Ireland and Scotland, and yet you see in that most prosperous State of Massachusetts, the greatest manufacturing State of the country, the averages are only about four cents more than they are in England. But if you take the purchasing power into account, must do, the wages are just as high in England as they are in Massachusetts. gentleman on the platform: "Higher."] I don't know but what they are. They are as high, certainly because in order to as-certain how much a man is obtaining by his labor, how much his earnings tend to support him and his family, you must take what it costs him to live into account, and if it costs him more to live in one place than it does in another, although he gets more wages in the first place than he does in the second, he will not lay up one single cent more money. I am ready to admit that as a general rule American labor is paid higher wages in money than the labor of any other country. But what are the reasons for it? In the first place, labor is more effective in this country. The Amer-ican laborer produces more than the foreign laborer in the same time. All the authorities admit that. All of them argue that his superior industry, his superior skill, his superior diligence, enable him to produce more in the same time than does the laborer in any other country in the world. Labor is, therefore, more effective here than any where else and can be better paid for. Again, American laborers are better educated, more intelligent, than laborers elsewhere, and, therefore, they can take better care of their own interests That is an immense reason why they are better paid in this country than elsewhere. Now, I am not going to say whether labor unions, Knights of Labor, and organizations of that kind are a benefit or not a benefit. That is a large question upon which it is not necessary for me to speak to-day. But this I do say, that the labor unions and the Knights of Labor have done more to secure reasonable wages for the labor-ing men than all the tarif laws that ever were passed in this world. [Loud applause.] There is another reason why American laborers receive more wages, and that is the im mense area of uncultivated territory in the United States, the effect of which is to free the laborers of that dependence which may exist in other countries where land is very dear, that dependence upon the manufacturing or capitalistic class for work in this country. A man can get land to labor upon to support himself and his family by simply asking it of the general Government and settling upon it and re-maining upon it a given length of time. The consequence is that with these advantages no man need be a dependent upon the good will of any monopolist in the world, and that gives our laboring men an independence which is not seen elsewhere on the globe, and enables them therefore to demand and receive somewhat higher

increased 211 per cent. From 1860 to 1870, under high tariff, they increased 145 per cent; but that includes the time of war. From 1870 to 1889, in a time of profound peace and under the highest tariff this country has ever known, the value of the farms in Michigan increased only 25% percent. They increased under Walker's tariff, which has been denounced so much since as a free-trade tariff, they increased from 1850 to 1860 211 per cent., and some of you will remember that under the Walker tariff we had a great war-the war with Mexico. Had values continued to increase from 1850 to 1880 as they did under the low-tariff period-1850 to 1860-the farm values in Michigan would have been \$1,047,000,000 in Michigan would have been they were by in 1880, instead of being, as they were by of 1880, only \$409,000,000. Or the census of 1880, only \$400,000,000. Or take farm implements. From 1850 to 1860 the value of farm implements had increased at the rate of 101¼ per cent. In 1880 the increase was only 41 per cent. If they had increased in the same ratio under the high tariff as they did under the low they would have been \$23,500,000 instead of \$19,500,000. You will see by these figures that it is quite impossible that this high tariff can be of advantage to the agricultural community.

ON THE CHINESN QUESTION.

Why, gentlemen, if you would just look over the scheme for plundering the Government owing to this great surplus, you would be amazed. There is scarcely any thing that somebody won't ask for. They say the Government has the money. It is idle in the Treasury, and you might as well give it to us for our little scheme as let it lie there. And so every scheme of extravagance, every thing in the world by which the people can be bled and high taxation kept up is advocated by these men and Congress owing in a great de-gree to this fact of surplus in the Treasury. Before I conclude, my friends, I want to ask your attention for a moment to another thing-what is called the Chinese question, the question of the importation of Chinese into this country. What I wish to say upon this subject can not better be expressed than what I said to my own constituents in Cincinnati in 1870, five years before the Legislature of California memorialized the Congress on the subject of Chinese emigration. I will ask my friend, Mr. Outhwaite, to read it, as I find that my voice is breaking down. [Mr. Outhwaite the extract as follows]: "I do read not think that a large Chinese immigra-tion to this country is desirable. I do not think it would be a desirable acquisition. On the contrary, I think it would be a serious, disturbing element. In race, civilization, habits, education and religion the Chinese are widely different from our people, so different as to torm a very strik-ing contrast. The European immigrants are of the same race, religion and civilization as ourselves, and while they add hn mensely to the power and wealth of the Republic they do not seriously disturb the substantial homogeneity of our white population. Their immigration, therefore, bene-fits the country and deserves encouraging. Not so with Chinese. They will never be-come one people with us. Were they to dwell here for centuries they would probably be as distinct from the white race as are gypsies in Spain frof, the pure-blooded Spaniard. We are destined to Fave a great commerce with Asir, and the natural result will be the voluntry immigration from that continent of a number of ousiness men. I see no objet low to that It will not interfere with (ur workmen or laborers. It will not distu b our social or political system, while it will tend to increase commercial connections and add to our cominerce and wealth. But that is wholly a different thing from the coolie immigration now going on, which if not stopped must alarmingly increase. This immigration is in no sense of the word voluntary. It is a kind of Chinese slave trade. Instead of an indopendent, self-reliant body of free men, it introduces a horde of quasi slaves working at half wages at the command of taskmasters.' ALL SHOULD THRIVE AND PROSPER These, my friends, were my opinions eighteen years ago, and every day has served to verify their correctness. They are my opinions to-day, and, I have no doubt, they will be so long as I have life in me. [Loud applause.] If I know myself, there is no man on top of this earth who has more sympathy with laboring men, or men in humble condition, than I have, and what ver I can do to better their condition I would do-[cheers], -and it is because I don't believe for one moment that this high-protective tariff, which is so much lauded, and which is insisted upon by our political opponents, is for the enefit of laboring men. That is one of the reasons why I am opposed to such enerous duties. I have shown you that, undor this high-protective tariff, the agri-cultural interests of the country have fallen off enormously. The value of farms has fallen off from an increase of one hundred per cent. to an increase of only nine per cent. If you look at the commerce of the country, you will find something even more striking than that The time was, and not a great while ago, when there were two countries that stantially did the carrying trade of the world, Great Britain and the United States, and we were gaining so fast on Great Britain, that we had eighty-three per cent. of the carrying trade of the world, whereas now, if my memory is not at fault, we only have about fourteen por cent. Now, why is that? Why, gentlemen, I had occasion, a few years ago, to visit Europe, and I felt humiliated, I confess, when, in crossing and recross-ing the Atlantic and while in different ports in Europe, I never but once saw the American flag on the mast of a ship, and that was a ship engaged in carrying pas-sengers, and she had a British flag on one end of her and the American flag on the other. [Laughter.] Now, the friends of high protective tariff say it tends to diversify labor, and that diversified labor is d for the country. Well, you may adwit the general proposition. When I was a boy we used to have a toast at Fourth of July dinners-agriculture, manufactures and commerce. Those are diversified industries. They all ought to prosper in a free country like this. Manufactures have to a great extent prospered. Agriculture has terribly declined, and commerce with foreign nations has nearly disappeared. I think it is time we had diversified labor, in which all our people, our sailors and farmers as well as the capitalist, should thrive and prosper. [Applause.] I have spoken to-day under a very great difficulty. I don't know whether I have made myself heard or not, for my voice is weak, owing to severe cold, and my lungs do not enable me to speak with that earnestnessand power I so much desire. I hope you have heard me. You have been very patient and attentive and I thank you. I trust that what I have said may give you some occasion for re-flection and may lead you to support that grand party which was founded by Jeffer. son, defended by Jackson and has prospered under Grover Cleveland.

no item in the whole tariff (and there are ,000 and odd items in it on which a tax is levied) that could stand on its own merits and it was necessary to take them into : lump entire so that they might stand. H meant that coal must take salt by the hand and they must take something else by the hand and that all the interests should unite their forces before they could make a stand before the country. This Michigande came from a log country, I expect, and was in favor of log rolling and log rolling on the largest kind of a scale. He believed that the man who wanted protection on one article should log roll with one who wanted protection on another, and thus, by all uniting together and making on grand syndicate or pool, force the measure through the Congress of the United States. What said Mr. Garfield? "If this remark be true it strikes a blow at the whole tariff system, a blow I am unwilling to strike. I am unwilling to admit that bad taxes mus be tied to good ones and thus be kept affoat I think it unwise to continue this duty on coal-they were then talking about coal-and I am, therefore, in favor of its repeal." There is anothe thing to which I wish to call your atten-tion. They say all at once-I say all at once, because it is a very late doctrine those advocates of protection are all at once seized with a wonderful solicitude for the laboring-men of the country, and they want a high-protective tariff, I benefit capitalists, not to benefit the monopolists, not to benefit the manufacturer, according to their statements, but to benefit the laboring-man. He is the man they seek to protect. Well, how are they going to protect him? They say a high rotective tariff will better his condition and give him more wages. I would like to know how that can be; I would like to know how taxing a laboring-man on every thing from the crown of his head to the his feet, for that is exactly what this tariff does, is going to enrich him? This protective tariff taxes him on the hat he wears, on the coat he wears, on his shirt, on his necktie, his underclothes, his vest his breeches and his stockings and his boots. [Laughter.] It raises the price of every thing, and taxes the poor man until he can hardly make enough money, even if he can get a few cents a day more wages, to support himself and his little family, if he have one. And yet they say that this is for the benefit of the laboring My friends, that is a very baldnen. faced thing, if there ever was one in the world. But there is another thing about it. How is he to get those high wages. He is to get them because his employer, the capitalist or the monopolist, will make more money and therefore can afford to pay his employes or hired men higher wages than they were paid before. I agree that he can. I agree that the protective ariff will increase his profits. I agree that he might, having this increased profit. pay his laboring men more than he did before. But does he do it? That is the question. [Cries of "No," "No."] Did you ever know him to do it? [Cries of "No," The tariff has been raised again a. It was immensely raised by "Never."] and again. the act of 1861 or 1862, I forget which of these years. It was raised in a few years again, and again and again, and yet in all

their living? A great many of them go to town and pursue any kind of handicraft Then there is the fact of our free instituev can. They go into domestic service. black shoes, shave faces, or do other things of that kind. But the country neist, this Michigan man, so he said there was gro makes what he gets by cultivating the earth throughout the whole South. How does he cultivate it! He either has bought some land-and some of them have bought a good deal-or he rents land. Whether he cultivate his own land or whether he rents it, the crop he gets from it is the re muneration for his toil. That crop in the main consists of cotton, some corn, some little wheat, but mainly of cotton. how can the high protective tariff benefit that negro. He raises cotton and has for his share of the crop four or five balls each year. There is no tariff on cotton! gentlemen. It comes in as free as air. The price of cotton, therefore, is not raised, as they say, or lessened by this tariff tax, and yes this is all the negro has for his labor. He can not get a cent more for his cotton by reason of any high protective tariff, and he doesn't get a cent less. He has to sell it at the price fixed in the foreign market, the price made in Liverpool or London h places the price upon cotton exported from the United States. It is there that the price of his cotton is fixed and for that price he has to sell it, tariff or no tariff. How is it on the other hand ! Although he is living in a pretty warm climate, the ne gro wants to be decent and comfortable, and wants his wife and children to be comfortable. They need clothing as well as other people, but upon every thing the negro buys to clothe himself, to clothe his wife and his little pickaninnies he is taxed by the high protective tariff and is compelled to pay a higher price than he otherise would have to pay, so that so far as he is concerned there can be no pretense whatever that the tariff is any thing but an unmitigated injury to him. He has nothing to sell which is benefited by it. He performs no labor that by any kind of argument can be shown to be benefited by He selis his cotton at a price fixed in a foreigp country, because he can not sell it for any other price, and upon every thing he consumes, every thing he purchases for his consumption, he has to pay an increased price, and is thereby injured. Now, I do think our abolition friends especially ought to take this into their most careful co eration. They say that they freed the negro from slavery. I am willing to grant them all the credit, although there might be something said about who did it. haps 2.000,000 Democratic soldiers in the army might have had something to do with it. But give them all they claim. Do they mean after giving him freedom to make him a slave by compelling him to pay high-er prices upon every thing he has to use, not for his own benefit, but for the benefit of somebody else? Is it not enough that they made him a slave by requiring him to vote for them and swear not to vote for a Democrat? Isn't that enough? Must they also take all his little earnings by compell ing him to pay for every thing he wears thing his wife and children wear and every more than he ought to be required to pay? PROTECTED AND UNPROTECTED LABOR. Now, my friends, while I am on this subct of the laboring man, let me speak of American labor as compared with the laber of cther countries. It is true that in America the laboring man generally receives more wages in money than they do in foreign lands, but by no manner of

tions and there is the fact of the pride that every man in this country, be he laboring man or not, feels in the consciousness that he is an American citizen; that he helps to govern this country, and makes people govern it as far as possible for his benefit But there is another thing that is conclusive on this point and shows that a high protective tariff does not increase the wages of the laboring men. It is conclusively shown by the fact that laborers in unprotected industries are as well paid as those in the so-called protected industries. How many laborers are there in what are called protected industries, that is engaged in manufacturing articles, which when they are brought from abroad are charged with a tariff tax, and how many laborers are there in the United States whose interests are in no wise protected by any such things, and can not in the nature of things be pro tected by any such means? It has been estimated that there are \$00,000 or 900,000 laborers, including women and children, in the protected industries, but we will put the figure at 1,000,000. There are eight times as many other laborers whose interests and occupations are in nowise protected by the tariff. Therefore, if the protection is for the benefit of the laboring men, the wages of this million engaged in the protected industries ought to be higher than those of the men employed in nonprotected industries. In round numbers the laborers in the unprotected industries receive as high wages as those in the protected industries. I don't know what the wages of farm hands are in Michigan. In my State they receive about one dollar a day, and you see in the State of Massachusetts, according to the returns of her own board of industry, the average wages is \$1.04 a day in manufacturing industries. So there is no difference worth talking about between the wages the one receives and the wages the other receives. They are both substantially the same. Looking at the improved condition and comforts, the constant elevation of the agricultural hand in the State of Ohio, it will be seen that he receives quite as good wages the laborer in any protected industry in the country. EFFECT UPON THE FARMER. My friends, nothing is more com for those men appeal to everybody-than to hear a protectionist orator say that protection has benefited the farmer.

How can it be of benefit to a farmer? I have never been able to find out. Let us test it by a little experience this country has had. We had a low tariff from 1846 up to the breaking out of the war in 1861. It was called the Walker tariff. I remember it very well, for I was in the House of Repre ntatives at that time and voted for it From 1850 to 1860, while that tariff was in orce, the farm lands of the United States. according to the census reports, increased in value 103 per cent. Then came the high tariff of 1861 or 1862, whichever it was, and from 1860 to 1870, another period of ten years, the increase in the value of the farms of the United States was only 40 per cent. Under the low tariff the increase in value had been 103 per cent. in ten years Under the high tariff it was only 40 per cent. But it may be said that that inclu the war period and does not make a fair comparison. I have here a staten how it was in this goodly State of Michigan.

From 1850 to 1860, under the low-tariff pe-

-The Democratic party believes that it would promote American interests to take off the unnecessary taxes from the food, the fuel, the clothing and the shelter of American citizens

the Chase County Courant.	lack of even standing room in the	Inf b 1st b 2nd b 3d b W E Timmons 26 91 90 94	orable means to secure their re-elec-	BUSINESS BREVITIES.	ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
	Court room. The speech has been re-	W. E. Timmons36 2120 84 H. W. Park	with such distinguished ability and	Boston brown bread, warn every	JOSEPH C. WATERS.
	peatedly pronounced by those who had the good fortune to hear it, to	E. L. Gowen471003 14	Resolved. That we pledge our earn-	Sunday morning, delivered at any part of the city, by the Chicago Bakery.	ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
Issued every Thursday.	have been the best political address		est support to Hon. Thomas Ryan who	Borrow money, on lands, of J. W. McWilliams, no uncertanity-pay all	Topeka, Kansas,
	delivered before the people of Chase county this year. Mr. Overmeyer is	was, on motion, made unanimous.	District, with such marked ability in	or part of loan at any time. Rates as low as any agency, sure of our mon-	(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase
	one of the best posted men in Kansas,	Balloting for School Superintend-	Resolved, That we believe the pend-	ey coming when he says, you can have	Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.
	on the tailin question, and anone went	follows:	ing constitutional amendment regard- ing the right to hold and enjoy prop	loan \$80,000 in two months, \$200 and	fe23-tf
FOR PRESIDENT.	the rostrum, and to do it with elo-		erty by aliens should be adopted by- the people of Kansas, and that suita-	money up. Giese & Krenz are buying old iron	THOS. H. CRISHAM
S. GROVER CLEVELAND. Of New York.	quence of language aud force of feel-	Geo. Swainhart 4 1	legislation should follow, making it im- possible for aliens to hold, enjoy and	at 15 and 25 cts. per hundred pounds.	ATTORNEY AT LAW.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.	ing that is most convincing. At the close of his speech three rousing	Robert Matti	entail landed property and real estate	Don't torget that you can get anything in the way of general	
ALLEN G. THURMAN, Or Obio.	cheers were given for him.	153 155	Resolved That we deprecate the ef-	merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle &	COTTONWOODFALLS KANSAS-
Presidential Electors.	The Committee on Permanent Or-	The nomination of Mr. Matti was,	forts to change and alter county lines and urge our Senator to oppose all	Son's. J. S. Doolittle & Son have their	<u>fe2-ti</u>
	ganization and Order of Business then made their report, which was	on motion, made unanimous.	efforts to alter or change the county	shelves filled with good goods that	C. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
At Large- J. L. Grider and Joon C. Sher- lan.	adopted. The order of business, as	The balloting for Clerk of the Dis-	lines of the counties of this District. to the detriment of any county in the	they are selling at bottom prices. They also keep a full line of cheap	
First District—B. A Sevier, of Doniphan bunty. Second District—C. E. Benton, of Allen	adopted, was carried out by the con- vention. The permanent officers of	Inf b 1st b	District.	clothing. Give them a call.	
Third District-E. A. Scammon, of Cher-	the convention, selected by the com-	S. F. Yeoman	Nominations for a cannidate being the next thing in order, F. A. Moriar-	Brown & Roberts have all the furni-	Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage connties, in the State of Kansas; in the Su- pseme Court of the State, and in the Federal
Fourth District-John E. Watrous, of Cof-	mittee, were Dr. R. M. Rich, Chair-	N. B. Scribner	ity, of Morris county, in a neat little	ture and undertaking goods in Cotton- wood Falls, and will sell them cheap.	Courts therein. 7-13 tf.
y sounty. Fifth District-W. C. Buchanan, of Frank-	man, and W. E. Timmons, Secretary.	F. B. Holcomb 3 5	speech, placed H. E. Richter, of Mor-	Go to J. S. Dochttle & Son's for	R. L. FORD,
n county. Sixth District-W. D. Covington, of hillips county.	The Committee on Credentials made the following report, which, on	152 154	ris county, in nomination. J. K. Crawford, of Chase county,	ba:gains; and don't you forget it.	
Seventh District-B. F. Milton, of Ford	motion, was adopted:	On motion, the nomination of Mr.	then addressed the convention in be-	Brown & Roberts have the only hearse in the county. feb16-tf	I Walchmaker and Jeweler
State Democratic Ticket.	Your Committee on Credentials	Yeoman was made unanimous. On motion of T. L. Unton, the rules	half of a Chase county man, who, like Mr. Richter, was an old soldier, and	Ford day []humacher an Cottonwood	
	find the election of delegates from every precinct, but Cedar Point, reg-	were suspended and J. V. Sanders	urged the claims of Chase county to	igte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige	A DENTING AL
FOR GOVERNOR, JOHN MARTIN,	ular, and recommend that said dele- gates and alternates cast the vote and	was nominated, by acclamation, for	4. 1	Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezi- aliteat. aug5-tf	Fla: TIME-
Of Shawnee County.	init any vacancies that may occur, by	County Attorney. The following Central Committe-	tion, in the person of a Chase county man, and that it would be unfair, un-	-Go to Ford's jewelry store for the	ELGIN WAY
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, F. W. FRASIUS.	reason of the absence of the regu- larly elected delegates or alternates;	men were then elected for the ensu-	inst and not altogether honorable in	Domestic Sewing Machine. Cash paid for chickens and eggs, at	
Of Cloud County.	and, as there is no report from Cedar	ing year: S. T. Slabaugh, N. E.Sidener,	Marion and Morris counties not to	Wm. Hillert's shoe factory. jv19-tf	ALGIN
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,	gates, or cast the vo'e of that precinct.	J. H. Riggs, Cedar township; J. R. Blackshere, H. W. Park, Geo. Kell-	nominate Chase county's choice, W.		
ALLEN G. THURMAN, Of Labotte County.	L. W. COLEMAN, J. R. BLACKSHERE, Secretary. Chairman.	baugh, Cottonwood; J. R. Holmes, J.	A. Morgan, as the candidate of this convention.		Ward No Party
FOR AUDITOR.	The following is a list of delegates	F. Campbell, James Lawless, Dia-	The roll of delegates was then		
W. H. WILHOITE,	entitled to seats in the convention: COTTONWOOD FALLS PRECINCT.	mond Creek; R. M. Dinan, L. W. Coleman, W. E. Timmons, Falls;	called, resulting as follows: Richter	Millie II Wells, Plaintiff,)	
Of Miama County. FOR TREASURER,	WY IT Games Touts IF Willow We Doub	Dalant Matt T C Datend T I	receiving Marion county's 10 votes and Morris's 8, total 18; and Morgan	Whereas, in the above entitled action, and	
W. H. WHITE,	W H Spencer, Louis W Hillert, wm Dauo, N B Scribner, Henry Bonewell, Frank Oberst, Henry Foreman, J W Stope, Dan Foxworthy, E W Ellis, Arch Miller, Richard Cuthbert, B F Beach, George Selves, Harry D Burcham, S D Breese, M F Fox, J P Kuhl, T H Smith, Thomas Hinote. Martin Heintz, L M Swope, T L Upton, J P Gillman, T C Raymer, Ray Hinckley, R L Ford, F R Nilcs, M M Kuhl, W E Timmons	Pritceard, Toledo; A. L. Morrison, D.	receiving Chase's 5.	on the first day of September, 1866, being at	CLGIN, WALTHAM, SPRINGFIELD AND HAMDEN WATCHES, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Of Morris County.	BF Beach.George Selves, Harry D Burcham, S D Breese, M F Fox, J P Kuhl, T H Smith,	M. Lansbeery, Dr. W. J. Allison, Ba-	A motion was then offered to make	aujournment of the June, isss, term of said Court, the court made a certain order insaid action as follows: "Now in the above entitled action, at the regular adjourned June term of the District Court of Chase	Aikin Lambert & Co.'s Gold Pens
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL. I. F. DIFFENBACHER,	Thomas Hinote. Martin Heintz, L M Swope, T L Upton, J P Gillman, T C Raymer, Ray	Adjourned sine die.	the nomination of Mr. Richter unan-	June term of the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, and on the first day of Sep-	Repairing English Watches a Specialty.
Of Barton County.	W E Timmons.	After the adjournment of the con-	imous, when Mr. Crawford, of Chase county, read a protest, signed by all the members of the Chase county delegation, against the action of	tember, 1888, the said Court being in open session, and it being made to appear to the	MISCELLANEOUS.
OR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUB-	STRONG CITY PRECINCT. Ben Recard, Ed Sweeney, H S F Davis, L W	vention, the Central Committee met	the members of the Chase county	ed to her petition filed by her in this	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
LIC INSTRUCTION. A. N. COLE,	Ben Recard, Ed Sweeney, H S F Davis, L W Coleman, Hugh Harvey, David Rettiger, John <i>s</i> rew, Wm Martin, A C Cox, John A Murphy, Albert Berry, John H McGinley, George O Hildebrand, M R Dinan, J G Bur- ton, John O'Rourk, P Tracey, T O'Donnell, Richard E Maloney, E F Baurle, John Daniel- son, Matt Bledsoe, Con Harvey. John Shel- lenbarger.	and organized by electing H. W.	delegation, against the action of Marion and Morris counties in not	the said defendants had been sued as the un known heirs of Daniel Kerr, and the name	Wm. H. HOLSINGER,
Of Phillips County.	Murphy, Albert Berry, John H McGinley, George O Hildebrand, M R Dinan, J G Bur-	mons as Secretary, and then ad-	nominating Chase county's man;	known heirs of Daniel Kerr, and the name of each and all of the heirs of said Daniel Kerr aud their residences are unknown to	-JEALER IN-
FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE. W. P. CAMPBELL,	ton, John O'Rourk, P Tracey, T O'Donneil, Richard E Maloney, E F Baurle, John Daniel-	journed to meet at the COURANT	nominating Chase county's man; which protest was afterwards with- drawn so as not to become a part of the proceedicgs of the convention. On the motion to make the nomina-	the plaintiff, and that the said unknow (heirs are the sole defendants in this action and that this action related to and the sub	
Of Sedgwick Connty.	lenoarger.			ject of which is real property in the State of Kanasa, in which the defendants as the un	HARDWAPE, STOVES ADD
	MATFIELD GREEN PRECINCT. Dr W J Allison, P J Heeg, D M Lansberry,	instant, at 11 a.m. After the adjournment of the con-		known heirs of Daniel Kerr, claim an in terest therein adverse to the plaintiff, and	il
A delegate convention of the Democrats	Dr W J Allison, P J Heeg, D M Lansberry, J W (ayton, H W Fosdick, J W Marshall, H Myers, G H Burnett, J C Myers, F B Coroin, A Navlor, Frank McWhorter, James D Riggs, Geo C Johnson. J W Willer.	vention, the delegates from Falls	"No."	the relief demanded consists wholly in ex cluding said defendants as unknown heir	TIDWARE,
reby called to meet in the city of Council	Geo C Johnson. J W Willer.	township met and nominated the fol-	conventionl was then called out, and	property: being lots ten, eleven and thir	
rove at 11 o'clock, a. m., on the 10th day f September, 1885, for the purpose of nom- nating a candidate for State Senator from	CEDAR POINT PRECINCT,	lowing ticket: For County Commis- sioner, H. S. F. Davis; Township	made a speech, thanking the conven-	Falls, Chase County, Kansas. Aud the said defendants are non-resident	FARM MACHINERY & WINI
his district. The basis of representation shall be one elegate and one alternate for every 100	Bielman, S B Park, Horace Park, J G Faris,	Trustee, R. E. Maloney; Township	tion for the honor it had conferred on him. A Senatorial committee was then	of the State of Kansas, it is therefore order of that proceedings may be had against the	MILLS
telegate and one alternate for every 100 otes and any fraction thereof over 50 votes	BAZAAR PRECINCT. Adam Tilton, John B Brown, John L Pratt,	readerer, monard outhoort, 1044	I gologtod as follows. R T Katty	The Kerr without naming them; and that the	
ordes and any fraction thereof over 50 voles ast for 8. G. Isett, Democratic candidate or Lieut Governor, in 1886, and the several mounties in the district are entitled to the	A L Morrison, Jacob Schimpff.	tions of the Peace I P Kuhl and	Moriarity I & Omone Mornie: 11	plaintiff may proceed to make service upon defendants as such unknown heirs by pub lication, to be had for not less than three	
Collowing ropresentation: COUNTIES. DELEGATES. ALTERNATES.	CHEMINALS I MUCHON	Matt. Bledsoe; Constables, Con	W. Brickell, W. Y. Morgan, Chase.	weekly newspaper published in the city o	f wood and fron Pumps
Chase, 8 8, Marion, 18 18,	Tucker, J H Hawkins, Wm II Shaft, Jeffer- son Piles, George Kellbaugh, John Fark, Wm	Harvey and L. W. Hillert.	Adjourned sine die.	Cotton wood Fails, in the said Chase county State of Kansas. And that in such notice the defaulters and that in such notice	
Morris, 8 8. The several counties shall select delegates in their county conventions in such a man-	Lowe, E C Holmes, A Lennherr, L M Talk- ington, Joe LaCose, David M sser, J J Holmes, C Schrowely, D A Bafford	REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL	After the adjournment of the con-	Cotton wood Falls, in the said Chase could ty State of Kansas. And that in such notice the defendants as such unknown heirs b notified to file answer within forty-two day from the date of the first publication of suc notice; and that upon failure to do so, that the defendants and each thereof as the un- known heirs of Daniel Kerr, deceased, wil- by proper decree of such Court, be barre from setting up or claiming any title to, o interest in, or claim upon said real property and that the full title thereof will be do creed to be in Plaintif, her hefres or assign	
By order of the Senatorial Committee of	WONSIVU PRECINCT.	CONVENTION.	and organized by electing F. A. Mo	- notice; and that upon failure to do so, that the defendants and each thereof as the un	PIPE, RUBBER HOSE ANI
W E TIMMONS, Chairman.	1 ST Stabaugh, W H Nicholson, N E Sidener,	Pursuant to call, the Republicans of the 24th Senatorial District, con-	gan as Secretary, and then adjourned	- known heirs of Daniel Kerr, deceased, will by proper decree of such Court, be barre	FITTINGS,
Secretary.	J H Rich, R F Riggs, A J Peurod, D S Sauble, DIAMOND CREEK PRECINT.	of the 24th Senatorial District, con- sisting of Marion, Morris and Chase	to meet at the call of the Chairman.	interest in, or claim upon said real property and that the full title thereof will be de-	FILINGS,
In the A CONDITION WILLOU CON			A CAMPAICN LIE NAUED	creed to be in Plaintiff, her heirs or assign	

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

Martin Umbarger, James Lawless, Alber Bandelin, George Hughes, Wulltamsey, Ja-L Ramsey, P T Lawless.

W. H. HOLSINGER.

ATIC COUNTY VENTION.

Pursuant to call, the Democrats of Chase county. Kansas, met in delegate convention, in the Court-house, in Cottonwood Fall, at one o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, September 1, 1888, for the purpose of nominating a county ticket, electing a County Central Committee for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as might come before the convention. The convention was called to order by W. P. Martin, Chairman of the County Central Committee, and the call was read by W. E. Timmons, Secretary of the Committee.

On motion of Dr. J. W. Stone, the Chairman and Secretary of the Central Committee were made the temconvention.

On motion of Dr. Stone. the following committees were appointed:

On Permanent Organization and Order of Business-Henry Hawkins, of Cottonwood towuship; E. L. Gowen of Toledo: Albert Barry of Falle: S of Toledo; Albert Berry, of Falls; S. at Leavenworth, and also to the nom-T. Slabaugh, of Cedar; Adam Tilton, ince of our party in this Congres. of Bazaar, and James Lawless, of sional District. the Hon. David Diamond Creek J. W. STONE, Diamond Creek.

On Resolutions-Levi Griffith, of Cedar township; C. S. Ford of Toledo; Dr. J. W. Stone, of Falls; Dr. W. M. Rich, of Cottonwood: Dr. W. J. Allison, of Bazaar, and H. W. Park, of Cottonwood.

On Credentials-J. H. Riggs, of Cedar township; S. J. Petford, of Toledo; L. W. Coleman, of Falls; J. R. Blackshere, of Cottonwood; John Marshall, of Bazaar, and Wm. Faris, of Diamond Creek.

A recess was then taken to give the committees time to prepare their reports, and during the recess the Hon. David Overmyer, the Democratic candidate for Congress from this District, addressed those present, entertaining them for an hour and a half with a speech replete with stubborn facts and sound reasoning on the situation of the day, and full of most excellent arguments why Democrats

should hold fast to the faith that is on motion, made unanimous.

on the outside of the building for Resulted as follows:

9

AF Hollman, David Keogabehn, Robert Campbell, AF Ater. TOLEDO PRECINCT.

E L Gowen, J T Prichard, J S Petford, C S Ford, Robert Matti, F A Bond, W P Martin John Prichard, C E Wilson, E Byram. W G Shellenbarger, H F Petford, J H Austin. ELMDALE PRECINCT.

MIDDLE CREEK PRECINCT.

J R Holmes, John F Compbell, F D Park, S N Holden, John Talkington, Clay Faris, S E Yeoman, Walter Park, Wm Sullivan, Robt Teat, J A Holmes, Wm M Harris, George Stubenhofer, Charles Sherflus, Wm Faris, John Gamer.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions, which is as follows, was then received and adopted unanimously:

We, your Committee on Resolutions, respectfully submit the following: Resolved, That, we the Democrats of Chase county, Kansas, in delegate convention assembled, reaffirm our

allegiauce to the time-honored principles of Democracy, and endorse the tral Committee were made the tem-porary Chairman and Secretary of the strued by President Cleveland in his message to Congress. We also en-dorse the platform of 1888, as adoptted at the St. Louis convention. We also adopt the State platform as, adopted at Leavenworth, on the 4th of

> Overmeyer. W. M. RICH, Chairman.

Secretary. On motion, L. M. Swope, J. A

Holmes and John Danielson were then appointed tellers.

On motion of E. W. Ellis, it was lecided to proceed with the nomination of candidates for the different offices to be filled at the coming election, and that an informal ballot be taken for each office.

The ballotting then began for Representative and resulted as follows:

	Inf bal		
J. W. Stone		74.	10
H. S. F. Davis			
W. E. Timmon	822		4
Arch Miller	4	3.	
T. L. Upton	2		
IL. W. Coleman	3		
W. S. Romigh.	1		
W. S. Romigh. W. P. Martin.	1	10.	
M. C. Newton.		1.	
	157	159	15

The nominatiod of Dr. Stone was,

halsl, upstairs and downstairs, and The balloting for Probate Judge

committee of three on the following committees, as follows: On Credentials-R. T. Batty, of Marion; A. Moser, Jr., of Morris; G.

W. Brickell, of Chase.

of Chase; F. A. Moriarity, of Morris, ticket this year. James Stewart, of Marion.

On Permanent Organization and item from the Sterling Champion was Order of Business-A. J. Clymer, of sent to me by a friend this day, ask-Morris; L. P. Santy, of Chase; J. S. ing if the above was my sentiments. Downs, of Marion.

The committee on Permanent Or- clipping is all false, and farther, will grnization and Order of Business re- say that I would like to have about ported the temporary officers for per- three rounds, according to the Marmanent officers, and recommended quis of Queensbury's rules with the that the voting for nominees be vive author of it. voce. Report adopted.

The Committee on Credentials reported the following delegates entitled to seats in the convention: straight Democratic ticket, both Na-Marion-Taylor Riddle, J. S. Cristie, tional and State. Yes-Sir-E. We David Wheeler, G. W. Camp, James will vote for Grover Cleveland, vote RAILROAD AND SYNDICATE Stewart, J. S. Downs, R. T. Batty, W. | for the "Old Roman," vote for lower C. Hill, J. F. Janicke, Willis Pope; tariff, vote for that which the wage-Chase-J. W. McWilliams, L. P. Santy, E. A. Hildebrand, G. W. Brickell, J. K. Crawford; Morris-F. L. Richter, A. Moses, Jr., A. Hancke, the protectionists, the bloated bond-Jesse Hamner, A. J. Clymer, F. A. | holders and the moneyed corporations Moriarity, Peter Woods, J. E. Drake. of the country. R. T. BATTY, Chairman.

The Committee on Resolutions then made the following report, Kansas, is to-day entitled to a penwhich was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of the 24th Senatorial District, give our hearty and unqualified endorse-ment to the platform of the National and State Republican conventions; he is now laboring under, contracted that we heartily endorse the chosen leaders of the Republican party, Ben Harrison and Levi P. Morton; that we endorse the nominees of the Re-ities having Mr. Carlin's claim in publican State convention, and charge, understood it as well as the pledge the unqualified support of ey- people of this county, he would, in a ery Republican voter in this District short time, be in receipt of his pen-

quest and instruct our nominee for State Senator, to give each his un-qualified support, and to use all hon-August 30, 1888.

Wheeler, of Marion, temporary Sec-retary. On motion, the Chair appointed a

pension has many friends among the men employed by Mr. Lantry, who On Resolutions-J. K. Crawford, will, to a man, vote the Republican

EDITOR COURANT: The avove Answering, will say that the above

If I live, and my three or four thousand men live until election day. we will, without doudt, vote the workers and the farmers of the whole country want, and what the majority of the voters in November will say to

I will say, further, that our good old veteran, B. Carlin, of Strong City, sion for two good reasons: First, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the late unpleasantness, and secondly, on account of the disabilities which should hold fast to the faith that is on motion, inter and many were standing in the voting be done by precincts. Carried. should hold fast to the faith that is on motion, inter and for the nomination if tendered to him, so this name was dropped. Toom was crowded to its utmost ca-regity and many were standing in the voting be done by precincts. Carried. should not ast to the faith that is on motion, inter and for the informal ballot to the principles and nominees of the Republican voter in this District to the principles and nominees of the Republican party, National, State, District and county. Build not accept to the nomination if tendered to him, so this name was dropped. H. W. Park then moved that the voting be done by precincts. Carried.

Choice corned beef. Highest cash price paid B. LANTRY. for hides.

sisting of Marion, Morris and Chase counties, met in delegate convention, at the Court-house, in this city, on Monday, September 3d, 1888, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Senator, and were called to order by Capt. Henry Brandley, Chairman of the Senatorial Central Committee. On motion, J. W. McWilliams, of Chase, was elected temporary Chair-man of the convention, and David Wheeler, of Marion, temporary Sec-retary. On motion the Chair appointed a

from. In witness whereof, I. the undersigned, Clerk of the District Court of Chase County have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, this 4th day of September, 1888. [L.S.] E. W. ELLIS, Clerk of District Court. Madden Bros., attorneys for plaintiff.

JESSE L. KELLOG C.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency

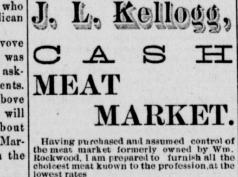
LANDS.

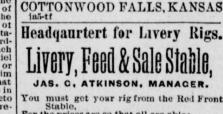
Has

IN CLEMEMTS.

E. A. BIELMAN, Prop'r.

Hams, Bacon and bologna always on hand .





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 ex-quisite; Closed carriages and narrow buggies 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-tť

jy26-if LAND OFFICE AT TOPEKA, KANS, j July 26th, 1883. f Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed rotice of his inten-tion to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made be-fore The District Judge or in his absence be-fore The W. Ellis, Clerk of the District Court of Chase county. Kansas, Sept. Sth 1883, viz: H E No, 5201 of David Kerwin, Strong City, Kas., for the n½ and the se¼ of nw¼ and ne¼ of sw¼ of sec 30, p18, renge 9 cast. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence unon, and cultiva. tion of said land, vis.: Charles Philbrick, of Kenyon, Chase county. Kansas. Jourd L. PRICE, Register.

Notice of Attachment.

P C Jeffrey, Plaintiff, Before W M Tomlin-vs. Son, Justice of Peace J J Cook. Defendant' of Diamond creek tp. said defendant is hereby notifed that on the 17th day of August, 1888, an order of at-tachmeot for eight and 90-100 dollars was is-sued by the above named Justice of the Peace against his goods in the above entitled action, and tast said cause will be heard on the 6th day of Ogtober, 1888 at, 2 p. m. Attest W M Tomlinson, P C Jeffrey, Justice of the Peace. Plaintiff. WILL BUY OR SELL WILD LANDS OR IMPROVED



Chrocker les, Liver-Moles, Pim-ples, Black-Heads, Sunburn and Tan. A few applications will render the most stubbornly red skin soft, smooth and white. Viola Oream is not a paint or powder to cover defects, but a remedy to cure. It is superior to all other preparations, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction. At drug-gists or mailed for 50 cents. Prepared by G. C. BITTNER & CO., TOLEDO, OHIO. Sold by C. E. HAIT. apr5-lyr

apr12-lyr. Sold by C. E. HAIT.

apr5-lyr

the Bause County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS., THURSDAY, SEPT. 6, 1888.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

"No fear shall awe, uo favor sway: How to the line, let: he chips fall where they may."

Terms-peryear, \$1.50 cash in advance; af-ter three months, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

lin. |2 in. |3 in. |6 in. |% col. |1 week. 3 weeks weeks. months 8 months months 1 year

Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first in-sortion; 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 advertis-ing, as much cash, if not more than the arti-cles advertised are worth, for the privilege of advertiseming their goods.

Cilutit With Miles 1 - 15 TIME TABLE.

 TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R.

 BAST. At.RX.L.PASS. R.EX.NY.EX. Chi.

 am sm pm am am

 Oddar Gr. 9 48

 Clements. 9 57

 8 52

 10 58

 Limdale..10

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 12 04

 12 12

 Strong City.

 Mrs. Edna

 arrived here,

 Strong..10

 13 9 05

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 Btrong..10

 13 9 30

 H 40

 12 53

 Central Hotel

 Newstr. Cal.x. L. PAS. Dec.x. Col.x. Tex.x.

 pm pm pm am am

 WEST. Cal.X. L PAS. Ded.X. Col.X p m p m p m a m Kenyon. 5 02 3 35 4 59 3 21 Ellinor...5 10 3 42 4 54 3 28 Strong...5 22 3 54 5 02 3 40 Evans...5 32 4 04 5 11 3 58 Elmdale..5 33 4 08 5 14 4 03 Clements.5 57 4 25 5 27 4 22 Cedar Gr. 6 10 4 37 5 34 4 33 on his way west. 4 55pm Miss Vernie Hazel returned, Satur-5 05 5 22 b 00 5 22 day, from Kansas City, where she 6 00 had been making an extended visit to Mixed. her brother, Mr. Jas. F. Hazel. WEST. Pass. Frt.
 WEST
 6 10p

 Bazar
 6 50

 Gladstone
 6 50

 Cottonwood Falls
 7 65

 Streng City
 3 50am 8 00am 7 15

 Darast
 400
 8 20
 There will be a meeting at the M. E church, to-morrow (Friday) evening 6 10pm 6 50 for the purpose of forming a singing class. GEO. W. WEED.
 Strong City
 500 m
 800 m

 Rvans
 400
 820

 Hilton
 418
 900

 Diamond springs
 432
 930

 Burdick
 446
 1000

 Lost springs
 502
 1035
 class. At the Abilene races, Dr. W. H Cartter's horse, "Faro," trotted in the

The Rev. Sprague Davis, formerly pastor of the M. E. church, of this sity, was in town last week. The names of the delegates from

The names of the delegates from Chase county to the Senatorial con-vention to be held at Council Grove, next Monday, September 10, are F. B. Shannon, J. J. Holmes, E. W. Ellis, Earl Blackshere, J. A. Holmes, W. E. Timmons, A. Tilton and H. S. F. Davis, with the following alternates: W. M. Harris, J. L. Cochran, John Brown, S. E. Yeomon, T. L. Upton A. C. Cox, S. D. Breese, and Chas. C McDowell. Hugh Jackson, wife and daughter, of Plymouth, were in town, last week, visiting Mrs. Barbara Gillett. Mr. Niel Campbell, of Plymouth, Lyon county, was in town, Tuesday, and gave this office a pleasant call.

Dr. J. A. Hottel, of Ft. Scott, visited is wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. H.

McGinley, of Strong City, last week. Miss Fannie Powers, of South Fork, went to Emporia, Saturday, to at-tend the Normal School at that place. Mr. R. K. Winters and his daugh-ter, Miss Rida, came in from Illinois, McGinley, of Strong City, last week. Last-Saturday night being the an-niversary of the birth of Miss Fannie North, of South Fork, many of her friends from Bazaar, Vernon, South Fork and Cottonwood Falls gave her a most enjoyable surprise party, at birth of Miss Pannie last week, to visit friends and relatives 'Squire Geo. W. Hill went to To-peka, last Thursday, with a car load of Cattle, and returned home, Tues-day.

0

day. Messrs. J. W. McWilliams, D. K. Cartter and J. L. Kellogg were at Wichita, last Saturday, attending the We learn from the Jefferson City Tribune, that James W. Grisham, one of the officers of the Missouri State Wichita, last Saturday, attending the races. Messrs. S. W. Clay and Virgil Brown, of Diamond creek, have re-turned from Walnut Ridge, Ar-kansas. Now 1s the time to enter Rit-ner's Commercial College, St. Joseph, Mo. See ad. in another column. Thos. Byram, a brother of Mr, Ed. Byram, of the Guthrie ranch. on Pey-

Thos. Byram, a brother of Mr, Ed. Byram, of the Guthrie ranch. on Pey-ton creek, is attending school at Strong City.

Strong City. Mrs. Edna Branch, of Rice county, arrived here, Monday, on a visit to her father, Mr. Pleasant Jones, on South Fork. Mr. Grisham has been an officer of the prison for eight years, is much thought of by the other employee and is a statistical officer.

Mr. S. F. Perrigo has purchased the Central Hotel of M. M. Young, and is now engaged in refitting and overhaul-about the head, but is on duty as usual.

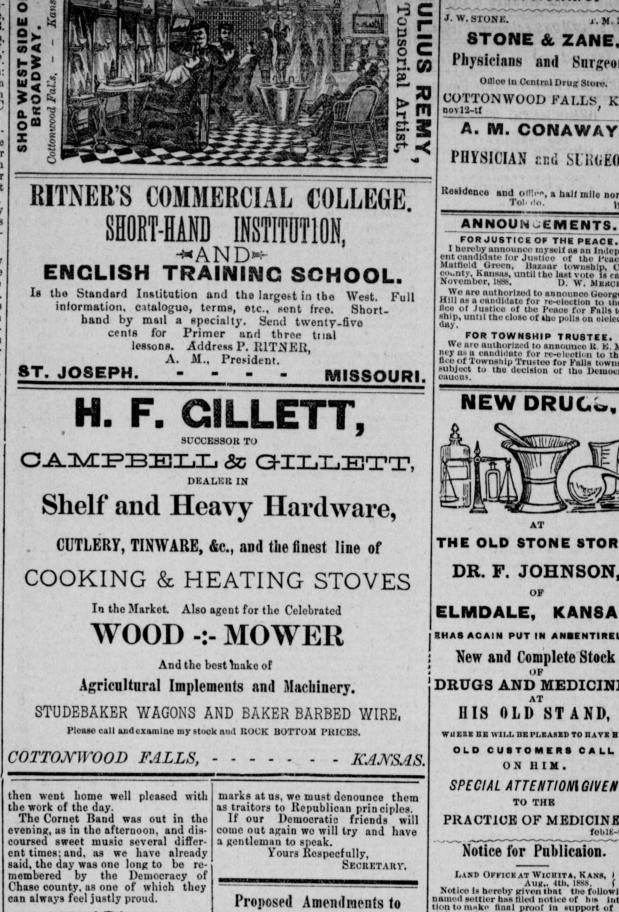
Mr. C. T. Patterson, of Union Star, Mo., was visiting his brother, Mr.J. M. Patterson, of Matfield Green, last week, DEMOCRATIC RATIFI-CATION. Monday; there were forty-two delegates and visiting statesmen from Ma-rion, Morris and Chase counties took dinner at Union Hotel. GALA DAY FOR THE DE-MOCRACY OF CHASE The running race, 11 mile dash, at Wichita, Thursday last, was won by the Gray Bros.' Red Bird, by a nose; War Sign second; time 2:19¹/₂. COUNTY.

The Largest Political Procession Ever Held in

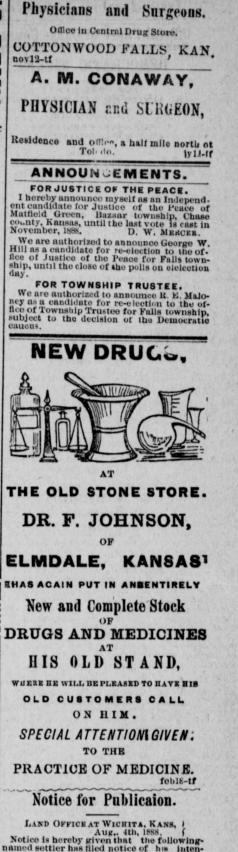
Chase Gounty

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER I. 1888. A DAY LONG TO BE REMEMBERED BY THE CITIZENS OF CHASE COUNTY.

free-for-all race, coming in second to "Joe Young," whose time was 2:19}.



SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 2. SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 2. Senate Joint Resolution No. 2, Proposing an amendment to section one, article eight, of the constitution, by striking out the word "white." Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elect-ed to each house thereof concurring there-in:



PHYSICIANS.

I. M. ZANE

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KANS, I Aug., 4th, 1888. f Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his inten-tion to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made be-fore the Jadgeof the District, or in his absence, E. W. Ellis, Clerk, at Cotton-wood Falls, Kansas, on September 15th, 1888, viz:

wood Falls, Kansas, on september viz:
HE No., 7867 of William H. Nicholson, Wonsivu, Kansas, for the 8½ of sw/4 of soo 10, tp 228outh, of range 6 east.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultiva-tion of, said land, viz: John B. Johnson, Samael T. Slaybaugh, Joseph L. Crawford Samael T. Slaybaugh, Joseph L. Crawford whid Carney M. Shroyer, all of Wonsivu, Kansas.

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

Dr. J. W. Stone returned, Friday, from Kansas City.

Mr.Chas.Gregory has returned from his visit in Michigan.

Miss Bertha Black, of Emporia, is visiting friends in this city.

Mr. J. B. Capwell has our thanks for a very nice watermelon

Mrs. Dr. Hait has returned from an extended visit in Michigan.

Wichita, last week.

Democratic Clu bs have been organ ized at Kenyon and Vernon.

Mr. S. A. Breese went to Newton. Friday evening, on business. Mrs. Miles Dart, of Texas, is visiting

Mrs. Hattie Dart, of this city. Mrs. Geo. O. Hildebaand, of Strong

City, was quite sick, last week,

Mr. George Somers was down to Wichita, last week, on business.

Mrs, A. J. crocker, of Peyton creek has gone on a visit to chigago.

Mr. B Lantry, of Strong City, went to Topeka. Friday, on business. at remarkably low prices by E. W. Brace, every morning of the week, if

Mrs. Nellie Murray. of Plymouth, was in town, last week, visiting friends so desired.

Mr. J. H. Saxer and wife, of Coronado, are visiting friends in this county.

Miss Nora Hassler, of Los Angeles, Cal., is visiting at Judge S. P. Young's. treated by Dr W. C. Hait. Capt. Henry Brandley, of Matfield Green, came in from the west, Sun-

day. Mr. J. T. Butler, of Morris county,

is visiting relatives and friends in

this county. Mr. Al. H. Simmons, of St. Paul, Ninn., is visiting at his father's, Mr.L. T. Simmons.

A sidewalk has been put down on the south side of Main street, west Broadway. Hon M A Campbell of Plymouth the south side of Main street, west

of Broadway. Hon. M. A. Campbell, of Plymouth, John O'Rourk represented the Twin Lyon county, was in town, Friday City. and Saturday. Miss Emily King and Frank Maule,

of Strong City, have returned from a visit in Ohio

was in the county, last week, visiting his father and brother.

Mr. John Madden, Sr., who was tak-en serious ill, with lockjaw, about two weeks ago, is improving. Misses Nettie and colie Adare, of Strong, have gone to Kansas city, to attend school, this winter.

9

Geo. B. Fenn, of Cedar Point, who immediately in the front of the horsereturned last week, from Onio, where he had been on a visit to his mother, has gone to Winfield to engage in the book business. House, where the delegations from Bazaar and Vernon fell into line be-

their stock, their customers will find that the Twin City Company has an abundance, and will supply any one Broadway, north, and to Strong City, where the parade went through 'the with any quantity.

Messrs. P. B. McCabe, O. H. Drink-water, Lot Leonard and J. H. Mur-dock represented Chase county, in the Union Labor State convention held at principal streets, and then back to Cottonwood Falls, disbanding on Broadway at about noon. During the march the band played several pieces of very excellent music. The pro-The Democracy of Diamond Creek township will meet at Elmdale at 2 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, September 15, instant, for the purpose of nomicession was about a quarter of a mile long, and created quite a good im-pression on all who saw it. After dinner, the Democratic

county convention was held in the

nating a township ticket. Court-house, an account of which will be found elsewhere in this issue It is nearly time to think of the ice harvest, so the Twin City Company wants to clean out its ice house and, of the COURANT; and during a recess of the convention, the Hon. David accordingly, is selling large quantities | Overmeyer addressed those assemof ice at very low prices.

bled in the Court room, as will be It is a pleasant thing to know that. found in the proceedings of the conin this warm, sultry weather, one can have ice placed right in their coolers, vention.

At night the Hon. J. G. Johnson, of Peabody, the "Henry Clay" of Marion county, addressed quite a large audience in Music Hall, on the

Three young ladies, of Matfield Green, by the name of Fent, were ad-judged. Monday, in Judge C. C. Whit-son's Court, to be hysterically insane, and are now at Sheriff Kinne's, being treated by Dr. W. C. Hait isssues of the day, showing from facts and figures that President Cleveland's record on the pension business, the reclaiming to the public domain of land granted to railroads, and of other interests of incalculable importance to the people, is far better than the record of his Republican Miss Lou Channell, of Cedar Point, goes to Winfield, to assist G. B. Fenn, in his work for the Loomis Library Association, to which place Mr. Fenn and his son, James, have gone, the lat-ter to attend school there. predecessors in these same matters. Mr. Johnson was interrupted several

times with great applause. At the close of his remarks, Hon. J. B. Crouch, of Florence, was intro-duced to the audience, by Mr. W. P.

Martin, President of the evening, and he made a most excellent speech, covering different ground from that taken up by Mr. Johnson, and what he had to say was listened to with marked attention by both male and The Southern Kansas christian confemale listeners, there being a goodly number of ladies present. He, also, was interrurted several times with ference 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 Messrs. Henry Bonewell and M. M. Young left, to-day, for Columbus and Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Richard Cuthbert has the thanks of yc editor's wife for a bas-ket of fine grapes. Miss Belle Moore, of Vernon, will go to Wellington, next Saturday, to Will Murdock, of Medicine Loden Wai in the Monte Loden applause. bring a basket, and lunch for two persons. The proceeds are to help to pay for instruments for cedar Point cornet Band. Everybody is invited.
There will be a grand rally at Marion, October 3, proximo. of the Democrats of McPherson, Marion, Dickinson, Morris and Chase counties, at which Judge John Martin, David Overmeyer and other distinguished Democratic speakers will be and other distinguished and other distinguished speech."
Agans, made in tor logalis was in favor of a reduction of the tariff, and against the moneyed corporations of the county, and on the side of the people—the toiling millions—as against those who were then, as they are now, getting richer and richer, while the masses of the people. A the conclusion of his removed to the say: "That was a good Unice the tother distinguished speech."

delegates and 10 alternates, Morris county to 8 delegates and 8 alternates; alternates. Counties are requested to send a full delegation. Ordered by Chase Co. Cen. Com, G. W. KILGORE, Chairman.

in an ungentlemanly manner.

and neighbors, who were there by in-vitation, and while we would liked to have stopped him, we had no power to do so, as he was also there by invitation, and consequently we had to. let him proceed with his filth. We had invited him as we supposed, ac-cording to the call of our meeting, to discuss the political issues of the

Well, he did just what he was invited to do, but it may be a weakness on my part to confess this, yet all honest Republicans must confess it, that we have no political issue except

poorer. At the conclusion of his fe-marks several parties were heard to say: "That was a good Union Labor speech." "He makes a good Green-back speech:" and similar remarks to these. It was after 11 o'clock when Mr. Overmyer cave his parting bow to the assemblage which had listened to him with enraptured ears, and who

in: SECTION 1. The following proposition t amend the constitution of the State of Kar In the second proceed with his fifth. We bid in state and so, and eighbors, who were there by invitation, and while we would liked to have stopped him, we had no power
In the second proceed with his fifth. We bid in state are a suproced with his fifth. We bid in all consequently we had to power to be allows.
In the state of the second proceed with his fifth. We bid in state are suproced with his fifth. We bid in the second with his fifth. We bid big the him proceed with his fifth. We bid big the him proceed with his fifth. We bid big the him proceed with his fifth. We bid big the him proceed with his fifth. We bid big the second with his fifth. We bid big the him proceed with his fifth. We bid big the him proceed with his fifth. We bid big the him proceed with his fifth. We bid big the him proceed with his fifth. We bid big the him proceed with his fifth. We bid big the him proceed with his fifth. We bid big the him proceed with his fifth. We bid big the second with the second with the set the seare second with the second with the second wit

the Constitution.

of the election of representatives in the legis-lature. SEC. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publica-tion in the statute book. Approved Ferruary 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.

E. B. ALLEN, Secretary of State.
commy part to confess this, yet all honest Republicans must confess it, that we have no political issue except to vilify our opponents and decive the people on the tariff question. Our only hope of success lies in keep ing the people ignorant. But how can we do this when our leaders are on record on the tariff reform?
The Democrats have justice on their side and will kill us off with our own arguments.
James A. Garfield said: "In may judgment, it is not the best mode of defending a tariff, to denounce every man who does not pronounce the shibbolith after our fashion, as an energy of the latter and their ilonger hours of labor."
When Mr, Townshead, of Illinois, moved to put salt on the free list.
Men Mr, Townshead, of Illinois, moved to put salt on the free list.
Men Mr, Townshead, of Illinois, moved to put salt on the free leading men on this side of the chamber, who can find at this functure, and under these curcumstances, no other field for tax reduction, than the internal revenue tax on spirits and tobacco.
Mr Will put free sugar, free coal, free salt and free lumber against free whisky and tobacco, under all circumstances, not so will the great curves and so will the great the internal revenue tax on spirits and tobacco.
Mr Will put free sugar, free coal, free salt and free lumber against free whisky and tobacco, under all circumstances.
Mr Will put free sugar, free coal, free salt and free lumber against free whisky and tobacco, under all circumstances.
Mr Will put free sugar, free coal, free whisky and tobacco, under all circumstances.
Mr Will put free sugar, free coal, free salt and free lumber against free whisky and tobacco, under all circumstances.
Mr Will put free sugar, free coal, free sugar fr

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. 5 rertising Bureau (0 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for is IN NEW YOR K

FRANK DALE, Register.

Notice of Application to Purchase School Land.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will, on the 2th day of August, 1888, make an application to the Probate Court of Chase councy, Kansas, to purchase the following-described school hand, viz: sw% of se% of sw% of sec 7, tp 22, range 9 He names the following persons to prove his settlement, continuous residence and improvements, v z: Frank Newconb and Harman Daser, both residents of Bazaar townsnip.

bone at Cotton wood Falls. Chase county.

Kansas, this 8th day of August, 1888. PATRICK DOUGHERTY.

DYE WORKS,

CLEANING AND REPAIR.

ING NEATLY DONE.

C, MURPHY, Prop.

FIRST DOOR NORTH OF

THE STONE CHURCH.

COTTONWCOD FALLS KANSAS. aug-16-tf.

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

TEN 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 Ameri-can News Company. The pre-emimence thus acquired can be achieved only by merit. The reading pub-lic will buy that paper which best satisfies their desires for stories of the highest lit-erary merit and most interesting character. And the enormous circulation of THE FAM-ILY STORY PAPER proves that it has done LY STORY PAPER proves that it has done

this. ALL THE FEATURES OF THE PAPER to which it owes its success of the past will be z-alously guarded during the coming year its distinguished staff of authors will be retained, its artistic excellence maintained and its beautiful typographical appearance preserved. The same judicions editorial supervision will be exercised to keep the tone of the paper as pute and moral as it has been from its incention

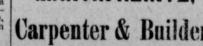
has been from its incertion NO EXPENSE OF TIME OR MONEY will be spared to add new and attraction will be spared to add new and altractive features Standing as it does like a beacop light above all its contemporaries. THE NEW YORK FAMILY STORY PATER can not help altracting to its columns all that is brighted and best in modem fastion

MUNRO'S PUB'C HOUSE, 24 and 26 Vandewater st. N

Carpenter & Builder.

Reasonable charges, and good wors guaran-teed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. ja28-ti

MARTIN HEINTZ.



HONOR THE FLAG, BOYS.

AIR-Bridget Donohue. Now, Patrick, if you'll listen a word I'd spake

to you; It's not a yarn I'm spinnin', Pat, but every word is true.

I niver saw the like before; it's a bitter pill to

chew: Republicans wipe their noses on the old red, white and blue.

CHORUS. Now, Patrick Donohue, Fill tell you what they

They wipe their dirty mugs upon the old red, hite and blue O, Patrick Donohue, it's shameful, but it's

true, The Cooles wipe their noses on the old red,

white and blue When we came to this country they said 'twas

freedom's land: We swore we would be loyal and by her faithful stand:

No ma an should dare insult her flag-I heard it,

so did you; But now they wipe their noses on the old red, white and blue.

pig-tail clan, But, mind ye, they'll not get the vote of an

honest Irishman; We'll vote for Grover Cleveland, for we know

he's always true;

Thurman blast. And use the red bandana as that Roman used

to do, But never wipe our noses on the old red, white

and blue. -Em. Tierce, in Buffalo Courier.

OUR FARM INTERESTS.

High Protection the Worst Enemy of the Farmer-The View Taken by Congress-man Townshend, of Illinois-How Mo-nopolies Are Created, Maintained and Fattenad Fattened.

The largest industrial interest of this country is the agricultural. It comprises the great-est number of persons; its products aggregate the greatest value, and in divers forms are the commodities that form an enormous part of our internal, and almost the whole of our exour internal, and almost the whole of our ex-ternal commerce. To this commerce, this great and diversified industry in all its branches, the enormous war tar ff is an enor-mous obstruction, and to the eighteen millions of American citizens who occupy themselves in

curse. The claim that a protective tariff is beneficial to operatives of any class I deny in its length and breadth. But, let this claim be admitted to whatever extent the claimants may assert, still, no fairly-informed person not swayed by still, ho fairly-informed person not swayed by partisan prejudice will pretend that a protect-live tariff is directly beneficial to the agricult-ural producer. It is true, there is a duty, small by comparison with other duties, on wheat, barley, oais, maize and other products of agriculture, but these duties have no effect on the commerce of commodities se prices are governed by the rates foreign markets. The prices in own markets of almost every product of the farm are fixed by the price which the sur-plus will command abroad. The prices of breadstuffs are determined not in New York and Chicago, but in Liverpool and London. And at that market, where the surplus of our agricultural products is sold, and which fixes the value of the whole production, the products of every American plantation come in contact with the productions of Russia, Hungary, even British Ind a. No American tariff law can pre-vent this competition, nor protect the Amer-ican agriculturist against it in the least de-There is a tax on corn of 10 per cent.: gree.

n Michigan..... n Michigan..... n Minnesota..... Iowa ebraska.. Kansas. Missouri....

............... These facts prove not wealth, but poverty;

not prosperity, but adversity. Do they not warrant the words of Mr. Burrows, presi-dent of the National Farmers' Alliance, who says: "I regret as much as any man living the poverty and dependence of farmers which ex-ists at this day to an alarming extent, though

denied by some." Why does this distress exist among the farmers of the West! Natural causes have played a part, but the chief and most effective cause

is artificial, and consists in the onerous, un-fair and dishonest taxes laid-upon our agri-cultors, not only for the support of the Gov-ernments, but to transfer the gains that some men have toiled for to others who have not earned them. It is because an average tax of so did you?
and blue.
b) per cent. It is because an average tax of b) per cent. It is because an average tax of b) per cent. It is because an average tax of b) per cent. It is because an average tax of b) per cent. It is because an average tax of b) per cent. It is because an average tax of b) per cent. It is because an average tax of b) per cent. It is because an average tax of b) per cent. It is because an average tax of b) per cent. It is because an average tax of b) per cent. It is because that we all the obtom por cent. It is because the average tax of b) per cent. It is because the average tax of b) per cent. It is because the average tax of b) per cent. It is because the average tax of b) per cent. It is because the average tax of b) per cent. It is because the average tax of b) per cent. It is because the average tax of b) per cent. It is because the average tax of b) per cent. It is because the average tax of b) per cent. It is because the average tax of b) per cent. It is because the average tax of b) per cent is collected from the noe all the neceessaries and comforts they buy in order to give extra gains to those engaged in manufacturing industries. It is because they are impoverished in order that other classes may be onriched; because they are preyed upon by the monopolies, and by the infamous trusts and dishonest combines which have been recently formed.

From the statistics we are able to obtain it is believed that out of 60,000,000 of our popula-

tion 9,000,000 are farmers, who, with these con-nected with them, constitute over 30,000,000, or he's always true;
He'd blush to wipe his nose upon the old red, white and blue.
We'll take the grand old Stars and Stripes and nati them to the mast,
And as they proudly wave aloft we'll blow a Thurman blast.
hected with them, constitute over 30.00,000, or more than one-half of the whole population. They own 5,000,000 of farms, worth \$11,000,000, 000; the products of their farms amount to 82,500,000,000 worth of live stock; their implements of husbandry amount to 8600,00,000, and their improvements and tences to \$100,000,000,

and fences to \$150,003,00. These figures indicate that the farmer is deeply interested in this subject, and that he is entitled to have his interest considered. As we have seen, protection is of no advantage to him; he is the victim of protection; he is in-jured by it. Consider for a moment the argu-ment used by the friends of protection. They say that unless the high rates of duty now ex-isting are maintained some of the flourishing

factories in this country will be forced to close and their business perish because protection forces people to buy goods from them at a higher price than they can obtain them from foreigners.

These factories, they say, can not prosper if, for instance, we should reduce the tariff from 54 per cent. to 15 per cent. on the bagging in which the farmer sends his wheat to the Liverpool and other markets, because the farmer might exchange some of his wheat at Liverpool for bags which he can buy for far less money than he can in this country. In mous obstruction, and to the eighteen millions of American citizens who occupy themselves in this industry it is an oppressive burden and s curse. order to maintain the prosperity of the home bagging factories they demand that we shall prevent the farmer from so doing by forcing him to pay 54 per cent. tariff duty on the bags

when they come into this country; or in other words, on each \$100 worth of bags that he may buy in Liverpool, or exchange his wheat for, it is necessary to make him pay a penalty of \$54 for doing so. In this way, although he is forced to sell his

wheat in the cheapest market of the world, to buy his supplies he is forced in one of the dear-est markets of the world. By this method he is denied the right to purchase h s supplies from them from some folks in this country who will add nearly all the tax which is laid on the sur plies to the other profits they make in manufact uring them. This is called protection to the American bagging manufacturer. To the agricultor, it is the protection that the wolf give to the lamb.

It is the means by which monopolies, and those collossal corsairs, the monopoly trusts, are engendered, fattened and maintained. It makes tramps of men and paupers of women: reduces the laboring man to misery, bredd dis-content, foments strikes, ruins business and fosters anarchy. All the experience of thrifty nations goes to

prove that foreign markets are more impor tant, and would bring more wealth to our peo 4.500 bushels were imported into the country, We are the corn-producers of the world. We

. SUBDIVIDING THE SOIL. The Democratic and Republican Ways of

Doing It Explained by Figures. The policy of the subdivision of the soil is one that tends to strengthen our National life. God grant that it may be long before we have in this country a tenantry that is hopelessly uch from one generation to another.

the lips of Ben Harrison in one of the ing his surplus products for imports little campaign speeches which he has from foreign countries, they can drive been making every day for two weeks. the farmers' sons and hired help off the Now measure the words by the per- farms and get their labor at their own formances of the Republican party.

"The policy of the subdivision of that it can not be disguised .- Harristhe soil" is one which the Republican burg (Pa.) Patriot. party has practiced for many years, and the "subdividing" had gone on so rapidly that there promised to be very little left for the people until the Democratic party, four years ago, declared that the Republican kind of "subdivision" and "silence" must stop and began the restoration of public lands to actual settlers. The manner in which the Republican party was "subdividing the soil" before the election of President Cleveland may be taken in at a glance from the following table of the acres of public lands voted away by the Republican party and of the corporations among which it was "subdivided:"

	Acres.
Union Pacific	12,000,000
Denver Pacific	1,000,400
Kansas Pacific	6.00,000
Central Pacific & Western	9,000,000
Union Pacific, Central Branch	781.944
Sioux City & Pacific	00,000
Burlington & Missouri River	2,441,600
Northern Pacific	47,000,000
California & Oregon	8,500,000
Oregon Central	3,500 000
Atlantic & Pacific	42,000,000
Southern Pacific	9,520,000
Oregon Central	1,200,000
Southern Pacific (branch)	8,520,000
New Orleans, Baton Rouge &	
Vicksburg	3,800,000
Morros Douille	10 000 000

Total..... 163,643,944 83

Among these fifteen corporations, the Republican party divided, then, these 163,643,944 acres. What do such enormous figures mean? They convey an idea only when compared with figures which we can understand. For the purpose of such comparison we give below the total number of acres of farm lands in eleven of the great agricultural States of the Union, with the number of farms into which they were "subdivided."

	No. Farms.	Acres.
New York	. 241,058	23,780,754
Indiana	. 194,018	20,656,259
Connecticut	. 30,598	2,476,413
New Jersey	. 84,807	2,929,773
New Hampshire		8,721,178
Ill nois		32,402,243
Ohio	. 247,189	24, 529, 226
Wisconsin	. 134,322	15, 358, 118
Michigan	. 154,008	13,869,221
Minnesota	. 92,886	13,403,019
West Virginia	. 62,674	10,225,341

1.478.477

matters worth thinking about will pre- cent tax diminished the consumption sent themselves. The Republican party of whisky in one year to the amount "subdivided more soil among fifteen of 98,338,386 gallons, which. but for railroad corporations than is owned by the supervision of the tax, would have by all the farmers together of eleven been manufactured and consumed." States, New York. Indiana, Connecti- It thus appears "that the amount of cut, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Illi-nois, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Min-United States, under a high tax, is less nesota and West Virginia. More land than half that consumed thirty years

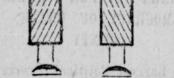
One reason why monopolists want a

they expect to force down the wages of labor. If they can "check imports' These fine words and true are from and prevent the farmer from exchangprice. Their purpose is so transparent

FREE WHISKY'S STORY.

An Enthusiastic Yawp from the Genius of the Bottle.





-St. Louis Pos'- Dispatch.

WHISKY AND TAXATION. Effect of the Government Tax on the

Consumption of Alcohol. The Christian at Work has been studying the effect of the Government tax upon the consumption of whisky. We have not space to give the long array of figures on which it bases its 163,346,646 conclusion, but it affirms that "Gov-Compare the two tables and some ernment supervision and the ninety-

ers of the G. O. P. From Mr. Blain's Hon. James P. Fos-frank-ghom spech, du ter's letter to the manu-yest al. 1884. "We will let the States, May 24, 1858. Democratic party know." It may not be of hat to s is no fight f. your personal know-the madu facturer, ledge, but it 4 a fact, hey can take care of nevertheless, that the hemselves. But the manufactures of the s a fight for the strong United States, dwo cr arm and stury hear of American labor." "The cam paig no which we are about to enter concerns more than any boay else the

enter concerns more than any body else the manufacturers of this manufacturers of this country."-"I would vote to gve them a pension but that I pension but that I did not propose myself to contribute money to advance the interests of men who were getting practically the sole brae-flt of the tariff laws."

James P. Foster is president of the Republican League of the United States. comprising over 4,000 clubs with a large membership. Foster in his confidential letter to the manufacturers told the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth when he said not the farmers nor the laboring men, but the five per cent. of people of this country, the manufacturers-were getting "practically the sole benefit of the tariff laws." The Republican League is the real life of the Republican party and Chairman Foster speaks officially for that party. It is no dress parade or work of pleasure in which Mr. Foster is engaged, but a work of life and death for his party. With its very existence in question he speaks facts which all know, but no Republican prohibitory tariffite would openly admit. They, one and all, know that the prohibitory tariff extends benefits to no one but the greedy, grasping trusts and monopolies. Blaine is cognizant of these facts, but keen, shrewd politician that he is, he takes a sharp turn at the crank and exhibits that political craft for which he is so noted by saying "that this is no fight for the manufacturer. They can take care of themselves.' The conflicting statements of these

two Republican leaders show that the party managers will stick at nothing in the endeavor to regain power. The "Republican chief," with cool effrontery asserts that this is not a fight for the manufacturers, while the committee and managers, hungry for office, turn to the manufacturers whom they claim have received "all the benefits of the tariff laws" and demand money to buy votes with in order to be returned to power. Down with such demagogism. - Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Blaine's Turgid Vaporings.

The Republican keynote, as supplied by Mr. Blaine, is that wages can be voted up or voted down. labor Representative from Milwaukee, "The wages of American labor," he "that cheap raw material never reproclaims, "can not be reduced except duced wages in a manufactory, but, on with the consent and the votes of the the contrary, has a tendency to raise was voted to these fifteen railroads by ago under free whisky." Such facts American laborer himself." There is them ". It is the conclusion likewise the Republican party than is owned by tell very strongly against Colonel In- not an intelligent working-man in the of reason and common sense. -Springalmost 1,500,000 farmers in the States gersoll's poetic argument that the Inited States but knows this is ridicu-named, and suffices to support prob-abundance and cheapness of whisky lous nonsense. The wages of Ameri-——The Repu ably a population of 7,500,000 persons. So much for the mischief wrought tion. It would be strange if a law of times, under the "highest tariff in the by Republicans in "subdividing the political economy which operates with world," not only without their consent soil" among the railroads. Now, regard to all commodities should and votes, but against their energetic what has the Democratic party done to be suspended with reference to protest and determined strikes. Trades restore these lands to the people since whisky. These facts, as our con- unions and other labor organiza-1885? Here is the brief table show- temporary says, "show that the price tions have done more to force up ing the restorations of lands previously of whisky, chiefly affected by the tax, and to keep up wages than have all the laws that were ever passed. The Democratic keynote is that taxes which were voted up to meet the heavy expenditures of war should be voted down to meet the lessened requirements of peace. Taxes have been voted up and voted down. Wages never were. Let working-men choose between fustian and facts, and relieve themselves of unnecessary taxation .-N. Y. World. Two Views of Trusts. What finally is to come of the Chicago platform? It is sought to explain away the free-whisky plank, and now a slight difference arises between the convention's utterances and the leader of the campaign regarding the trust plank. Parallel half-columns will indicate what that difference is: We declare our op-position to all combina-land delivered his mes-tons of capital organ-sige he had something ized in trusts or other-to say to the American wise to control arbitrar-eople about the dan-ity the condition of zens, and we commend no Democratic papers to Congress and the in the country, whether State Legislatures, in they understood the their respective juris-meaning of the word or dictions, such legisla-tion as will prevent the execution of all people ab to that have not been tion as will prevent the execution of all people by und ue [Laughter.] Well, I charges on their sup-shall not discuss trusts plies, or by unjustrates this afternoon. I shall of their products to they are altogether market.-The Chicago Platform. will indicate what that difference is: has any particular right to interfere.-Blaine at Portland, Au gust 15.

BRAINS VS. BLUSTER.

James G. Blaine and his followers of the jingo stripe would, had they the power, embroil the country in foreign complications that would lead to war. It is the aim of this class of men to gain as much glorification at the expense of the Government as is possible to be had. As Secretary of State Blaine brought us to the verge of an open declaration of war with England. and only the councils of conservative men, whose patrictism was greater than self-seeking, averted the danger. Were Harrison President Blaine would be chief of foreign affairs as well as the power behind the throne. Harrison's election, were such a thing probable, would be a public calamity. Blaine, like many other leaders in his party, is laboring for the plaudits of his followers and not for his country's good. Harrison would be a nonentity if elected. He would but afford an illustration of the manner in which matter is dominated by mind. In the next few weeks Blaine will completely overthat the "manufacturers"—remember, fully comprehend the situation the interest felt in the magnetic man will begin to wane.

The strong hold upon the hearts of the people which President Cleveland has will be undiminished. The faith of the people in his loyalty to their interests will counteract all efforts to stampede the voters. We may expect from the Republicans a "hurrah campaign," with beating of drums, blowing of horns and burning of red lights. but that kind of business will not succeed this time. The voters have their thinking caps on and are not to be caught by such child's play. The National Republican Committee may beat the bushes and drag the gutters to make as big processions and great displays for the Blaine meetings as possible, but the conservative element will regard such devices with contempt and scorn. The howling Blaine-Harrison crowd may make as much display as they choose, but when the votes are counted in November they will find that their work went for naught. -- Cleveland Plain Dealer.

POLITICAL NOTES.

-----The Mills bill is not a free-trade measure. It is, on the contrary, a wet-nurse amendment to our tariff system intended to put our manufacturers on a more solid footing .-- Philadelphia Record.

----How would it do for Harrison to resign in favor of Blaine on the eve of election, since the Republican party still advertises itself to exist only for the glory of the plumed knight?--Boston Courier.

----- "My personal experience has taught me," says Congressman Smith,

-The Republican movement to at Blaine on top of Harrison is rapi

TWO STATEMENTS.

very high tariff is that they know that The Sickening Demagogism of the Lead-it will drive form labor of the form ers of the G. O. P. Blaze Don't Vote.

that we grow more than we can use and are to seek a foreign market for the surplus, and the amount of corn that we excorted probably realized #25,000,000. The corn that we imported did not cost us but little over

There is a tax on wheat of 20 per cent. In 1885 we exported 132,851,835 bushels of wheat, being over one-fourth of our whole crop, and ve imported only 212,311 bushels, which, as all trow, was imported by mills on the Canadian border, in order that they might have the profits of grinding it into flour mainly for exportation to the markets of the world. In ad-dition to the wheat exportation of that year, we sent abroad \$52,000,000 worth of wheat flour. and imported, virtually, not any. But protection tells us that we must so leg-

to turnish a home market for all out agricultural products, and that this can only be ne by a high tariff. It is the fact, however, that our agr.cultural products increase more rapidly than our population, so that if we do not export these products in the r'natural con-dition we must do so by converting them into manufactured articles, and export these arti-But this can not be d ne under a high f, for all nations will buy manufactured products where they are the cheapest, and the nation selling the cheapest will control the market. This rule excludes our highly-taxed manufactures made from highly-taxed materials from the markets of the world, although we have natural advantages possessed by no other nation.

A Western advocate of this high-tariff policy of excluding the products of our agriculture from the markets of the world has dilated upon the imaginary prosperity and happiness it has ought to our agricultors. We learn from him at the log-cabin has disappeared-that comfortable homes, carpeted rooms, a spring wagon, a buggy or carriage for the journey to fown, a country paper, books, plenty to eat and wear," these, we are told, "are the fruits wagon, a buggy or carriage for the journey to fown, a country paper, books, plenty to eat and wear," these, we are told, "are the fruits of protection that the farmer enjoys." Though I have lived among farmers most of my life, it has been my m sfortupe never to have seen the peness produced by exorbitant taxation. No man on the earth is more taxed than he is. The State, the county, the township, the school district, and in many cases other taxing man on the earth is more taxed than he is. The State, the county, the township, the school district, and in many cases other taxing powers, come to him with their exactions of taxes on his land, his improvements, his cattle, his harvests, his implements of husbandry, and even the furniture that he is consuming by use. If he has sold his products he must divide the received in payment with the tax-gath-and where the local taxing power leaves ney received in off, the taxing power of Congress begins, lay-ing taxes on four thousand distinct kinds of property, including almost every thing that the farmer buys or uses in tilling his land, or in his house, or his barn, or wears on his person, and the average rate or these taxes is forty-seven per cent. I Seneca declared that the world, in his time, was governed too much. In our time, the tillers of the soil, changing slightly the words, but not the meaning of the Roman philosopher, may well raise to Heaven the cry that v are taxed too much

The pretense that this enormous taxation benefits and enriches them, causes the log cabin to disappear and replaces it with the mansion and all the appurtenances of pastoral opulence, is ridiculous nonsense. The farmer works harder and longer for smaller gains than any man who cats bread in the sweat of his brow. No class of men live more frugally or are more saving. And yet, in this twenty-sixth year of the war tariff (which we were assured should cease at the close of the war) there are hard times and much distress among those who pursue agriculture. Instead of eariching them, taxation has devoured their gains and encumbered their lands with debt. Here is an exhibit of the amount of mortgages now rest-ing on farmers in ten of the great agricultural nonwealths:

9

islands of the Pacific; southward, we stand at the door of the most fruitful of all the tropical parts of the globe. Occupying, between the great oceans, the midway grounds on the lines of the world's commercial transportation, our commercial position is unequaled by that of any other country on earth. Our people are the most enterprising, our farmers and me-chanics the most skillful and most energetic in the world. We ought to have no fears of com petition with any reople on the globe. We certainly possess advantages doubly greater than any other nation; our flag should be found above the decks of our ships laden with com found

merce in every port on every sea. The stat s tics of the world should show that there is : larger tonnage of American register bearing the products of our farms and workshops than

can be shown by any other nation. And it would be so if it were not for the nar-row policy of protection which has erected a Chinese wall around our land, and closed our ports against the riches of the world's con merce. In 1858, under a revenue tariff, th prosperity of our merchant marine was one of the proudest boasts of the American citizen. Over 73 per cent. of our exports and imports were carr ed in American vessels. Since the enactment of the war tariff, our shipping has steadily grown less, until last year less than 14 per cent. of our imports and exports were corried on American vessels. It is our tariff system that has maintained England in her supremacy of the seas, her control of the trade of the world. Our western port of San Fran-

cisco is, in comparison with the distance to England, at the door of China, and yet England monopolizes the trade with China. Out of the nearly \$300,000,000 of foreign commerce year be-fore last with China we had but \$20,000,000 of it. We are on the coast line of Southern countries, and yet out of about \$700,000,000 of commerce there, England has about three times as much of it as we. We have all the raw matearticles of commerce, then comes right to our door and undersells us in Mexico, Central America and South America; yea, even passes contemptuously beyond us to the other great ocean, and wrests from us the trade of the Pacific. Why is it so? Is it because the Englishman is more enterprising or energetic than the Amer can? All the world knows that is not true. It is because she has established friendly commercial relations with the world; has cast down all her barr.ers of protection and opened her market to the products every country. Can we hope ever to become the rivals of

our British cousins for this commercial su-premacy of the world? Unquestionably-nay, it is as surely in our National destiny as it is that, as a nation, we shall advance in strength and greatness. But, to both these ends, one and greatness. But, to both these ends, one thing, and only one, is necessary. We must strike from our limbs these shackles of taxa-tion, which, of every five dollars exacted from the earnings of our labor and skill, transfer four to the coffers of men who have not labored for them, who have not earned them. We must substitute for a policy that incloses us in a casket of iron, represses the free play of our enormous energies, sufficient us, dwarfs our body and withers our members. a policy that will give to all classes and all men equal freedom in the struggle for exist-ence. - Richard W. Townshend, in Chicago Globe

Now in the flag the g. o. p. Corruption cutely doth apparel, Posing for purity upon Good Brother Levi Morton's barrel. -Boston Globe. granted to railroads alone:

Acres. Lands in granted railroad limits restored. Forfeiture of railroad grants by acts 2 108,417 28.253 247

51.685.264

Total 106.009.260 These restorations of railroad lands alone, completed and projected during President Cleveland's administration, have given and will give back to the people as much land as the combined farms of New York, Indiana, Connecticut, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota and West Virginia. These are railroad restorations alone

The land question, it will be found. is a big question this year.-Albany (N. Y.) Argus.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

Why Monopolists Have Always Wanted a Very High Tariff.

The Republican platform adopted at Chicago and indorsed by candidate Harrison declares that "imports must be checked" by a higher tariff. Now the surplus products of the farm which can not be sold in this country and which must be sold in foreign countries are paid for by imports from those countries. They can not be paid for in petition, and to rob the ouyer by coin, because there is not enough coin in existence in those countries to pay for the American farmers' surplus products. Therefore they must be paid for by imports from those counperil.

has a most decisive effect upon the amount of whisky consumed, and therefore holds the closest possible relation to the morals of the people."-Chris-

tian Register. Trusts Made by Protection.

Aspusted to guarantee bonue in each \$100 o product, amounting t Their whole expense f labor in \$100 worth product being bu PROTECTED TRUSTS. Protected eraquing, Salt Trust. \$33 36 46 33 33 33 33 33 22 8 46 31 33 33 32 28 46 31 9 5 20 20 20 20 Earthenware Trust Earthenware Trust... Bessemer Steel Trust. Plow Steel Trust... General Steel Trust.... General Iron Trust.... Conner Trust Zopper Trust...... Lead Trust..... Glass Trust. Soap Trust.... Linseed Oil Trust... Rubber Shoe Trust. Envelope Trust..... Paper Bag Trust..... Cordage Trust.....

Average \$30 / 824 Besides these, we have the lumber trust, the cotton bagging pool, and pools and syndicates innumerable, existing for no other purpose than to shut down mills, to throw workmen out of employment, to prevent com-"bulling" prices .- St. Louis Republic.

For Tariff Reform.

Congressman Ashbel P. Fitch, of New York City, has resigned his membertries. That is by bills of exchange ship in the Republican organization of drawn upon the credit produced by the his district. In his letter of withdrawal sale of the imported articles in this he uses these words: "My reason for country. If imports were "checked" this resignation is that I am not willing it follows that the farmers' surplus to advocate or support the new docamounting to five hundred millions of trines upon which the party managers dollars and more per annum would be have decided to make this campaign. a dead loss, that the American farmer I am in favor, as were Garfield. would have to lessen his produc- Arthur and Folger, of a reasonable tion by five hundred millions per revision of the present tariff in the diannum, that many workmen now em-ployed in agriculture would be forced necessaries of life and of supplying into the trades and that iron and steel American workmen with cheaper raw workers and machinists and black-materials for manufacture. I believe that such a revision will increase Iron beams, columns and girders. 101 Iron for railway wheels and ties. 101 Iron for railway wheels and ties. 101 and weavers and miners and all work- wages and production in this country ing-men outside of agricultural indus- and will lighten somewhat the heavy tries would have a sudden and terrible load of poverty and hardship which se competition from the farm hands many people in our city carry hopethrown out of employment. This is no lessly from year to year. I am also idle prediction. It is an imminent absolutely opposed to any reduction of the tax on whisky.

An Interesting Table.

Amount of surplus July 21, 1888. about. \$129.000.000 Increasing at yearly rate of about. 108,000,000 AVERAGE RATES OF PRESENT DUTY REDUCED Clothing..... Sugar..... Wire rods..... .ead..... Copper. Cotton thread on spool. Crockery Common window glass. -N. Y. Evening Post.

ly culminating. Yet, though parading Blaine as the great and only strong man in the party, the leaders feared to nominate him in Chicago, and finally took up a man who inspires no more enthusiasm than a wooden Indian. - Arkansas Gazette.

---Working-men of America, will you vote to continue a system of fraud and folly which robs you to enrich capitalists like Jones, and Carnegle, and Ammidown, and the manufacturers of Pennsylvania and New York who are putting up money to elect Harrison, the friend of the Chinese?-Louisville Courier-Journal.

-Blaine is the man in the party, the life and soul of the Republican organization, and it is only half-witted, blind partisans who think Harrison the man. If the Republicans win it will be by Blaine, through Blaine, and owing to Blaine. "L' Elat, c'est moi," said Louis XIV. Blaine may rightly say: "The Republican party is-ME!!" N. Y. Herald.

---Mr. Blaine has come all the way from Europe to tell American working-men that "an element that sought to destroy this Nation" is now seeking to "reduce them in their emoluments." Having seen the pauper labor of Europe from Baron Carnegie's coach, Mr. Blaine is madder at the Southern Confederacy than he ever was in his life before.-St. Louis Republic.

----- "I say here," says Mr. Blaine, that the wages of the American laborer can not be reduced except with the consent and votes of the American laborer himself." Oh, can't they, though? When the wages of Mr. Blaine's Hocking valley miners were reduced was it done with their consent? When any of the war-tariff barons reduced wages and lock out their employes do they think any thing about the consent or the votes of the helpless workmen? Not much. -Boston Globe.

----Farmers are cautious and even slow in moving in political affairs, but when they are thoroughly awakened to the necessity of reforms they move to that end with marked alacrity and unanimity. Many of them have been already convinced that the war tariff is an instrument of general oppression, and that the cry of a good home market for their products through it is a delusion and a snars, and they will no longer support 12 Others are falling into line, and wift soon see its enormities. Investigation is all that is needed in the matter for their enlightenment. High taxes and depression to farming interests are doing the work. -Belleville (111.) Democrat.

AN OSTRICH FARM.

Watching a Young Bird Break Out of Its Immense Shell.

We passed along with scarcely a glance at these side shows, for we were anxious to face an ostrich-with a stout fence between. We found as we approached that this protective provision was doubly emphasized, for there were two stout wooden railings keeping us at a respectful distance from his majesty, stalking around in solitary grandeur, or stopping to gaze at us with a vicious craning of his long, lean neck. There were twenty full-grown ostriches, each in a separate pen, or rather open space fenced in. They looked about seven feet high, ever taller when they suddenly stretch out their necks. But, oh, the gorgeousness of their wings! Great masses of rich, black, velvety ostrich plumes, drooping off into a snow-white cluster at their tips. I wonder that Kings do quicken a dull appetite. There are not renounce the traditional ermine and assume these more majestic emblems of royalty. These birds are perfectly bare above the neck and legs, and though their whole body is covered with rich plumes, the fullest and longest and choicest are gathered from their wings. Twice a year they are plucked, and the annual revenues which they bring their possessors is, according to all accounts, quite a little fortune. The pepper, mustard, ginger, horseradish, finest pair are valued at eight hundred dollars. They live on alfalfa, a sort of clover (of which this country produces three or four crops a year), pounded oyster shells and corn, their prodigious digestive powers rather snubbed, it seems to me, by this mild diet; perhaps, however, it serves to slacken their depraved propensities, for

I was told that only a short time before one of the keepers was oicked and bitten to death by the savage onslaught of one of these birds. The ostrich eggs are huge affairs, as large around as a quart measure. They lay out in the open field, and just as I was hanging over the fence, wickedly waving my jacket to make the majestic ostrich perform an undignified piroutte, one of the eggs broke open and out popped a little ostrich. Immediately there was a great commotion and everybody rushed breathlessly in our direction. The keeper was told the news, and came hurrying with ejaculations of surprise. He vaulted the two fences at the furthest distance from the mother ostrich and made in the direction of the new comer; but when the mother bird took long strides in his direction, and manifested a lively curiosity as to his purpose, the keeper vaulted again over the nearest fence and disappeared from the scene, It was quite comical to see the old bird with her new-born offspring. At first she disdained to notice the little thing, which looked about the size of a two-months old chicken, and sought to follow the parental guidance by running a few steps, and then quite unexpectedly toppling over or turning a feeble somersault. I had quite hateful feelings against the mother bird. who by this time stood prancing before plumes. I think she saw by our expressions, that we did not approve of such Spartan motherhood, such unnatural calming of the emotions, for she immediately turned upon her heel and bestowed a motherly kiss upon her solitary scion. There was a thrill of satisfaction along the line of spectators when she finally sat herself down upon her nest and drew the ugly duckling under the shelter of her rarely-plumaged wings .- Los Angeles Cor. N. O. Times.

mit the crimes which imperiled their existences, and then, to save his own worthless life, handed them over to the hangman's rope.

The incident of Carev's tragical death. O'Donnell's trial and condemnation are almost forgotten in Port Elizabeth. It was a curious tale, however, and when his evidence was first given to the reading world the interest manifested throughout the English-speaking people in all parts of the inhabitable globe was so intense, so all-absorbing, that perhaps I may be excused for devoting so much of my reader's attention to a visit to Carey's grave.-Port Elizabeth Cor. St. Stephens' Gazette.

TABLE RELISHES.

Conditions Under Which Their Consumption is Really Healthful.

A relish is something eaten with food to render it more appetizing, or to certain articles which, without some such addition, as salt, for instance, are tasteless-sometimes even nauseating. But it is not customary to apply the term relish to salt, or to any other article when it is employed simply to 'season" food.

The relishes are of two classes. First, those which depend mainly on one or more piquant substances, such as vinegar, cinnamon and the various spices. These are combined with some one or more-generally with severalof the following vegetables as a base: Tomatces (usually green), onions, cabbage, cucumbers, pears, peaches, currants, berries, grapes. Secondly, those which depend mainly on sugar, combined with the juices of various fruits, or with the pulp, as in the case of marmalade.

Now, the question arises, are these and similar relishes conducive to health?

A normal, vigorous appetite needs no such aid. It is sufficient of itself. The lower animals need nothing of the kind. The cow's green grass, the horse's dry hay, and the dog's bone with a little meat on it, are doubtless eaten with a relish that our pampered stomachs know little of. Socrates told his rich Athenian auditors that he got more real enjoyment out of his dry crust than they did from the luxuries with which they tickled their palates. The old Latin assertion, "optimum condimentum fames," is only the saying of Socrates concisely expressed-the best sauce is a good appetite.

Unfortunately, all people have not high health. Some are in a feeble conlition, with little or no appetite, and vet their recovery depends mainly on the food they take. In all such cases some simple relish is not merely greatly sons, in this driving age, come to their appetite quickens and increases the us with her long, beautiful drooping relishes are greatly pernicious if used knife and fork at the top of the plate, crude. Such criticism is puerile. one to eat when the stomach is already exhausted from previous repletion .--Youth's Companion.

SETTING THE TABLE.

to Do It in a Sensible, Attractive and Labor-Saving Way.

The majority of housewives like to see a nicely-set table and, indeed, many who are not housewives find a well-set table an inviting sight. The dishes may be as plain as they will, yet if placed on the table neatly, always providing they are clean, they present an attractive picture. Many women pay so little attention to this work that the table is never set the same way twice, and consequently, never looks as well as though a little care were exercised in its arrangement. It is just as easy, if not easier, to set a table as well

as carelessly, for, as the dishes must be put on any way, it is much better to have one certain way of arranging them and that way adhered to at all times. System is an excellent thing in housework, when not carried too far, and in nothing is it of more importance than in the arrangement of the table. When you know just where to place each article the work is much quicker done. Any woman with a little thought can arrange a table in a sensible, attractive manner, though she may never have done this work before, yet the absence of this very thought is the thing that is to blame for a carelessly arranged table. All know that according to the fitness of things the sugar-bowl should not be at one end of the table and the cream-pitcher at the other end. yet this is seen quite frequently on a carelessly set table. Each housewife has her own particular way of doing this work, which she is positive is the best, but there are a few general rules that can be applied to all.

It is a nice plan to have a cover of law." canton flannel to place under the tablecloth, as it gives the cloth a much better appearance, bringing out the pattern clearly. It is best to have fine check?

table linen, but as this can not always be afforded, a cheaper grade will be much improved by the use of the canton fiannel under cloth. It will also save the wear of the cloth, which is a great from Cosmopolitan (collect 4 cents). deal to recommend it. It deadens the that give better satisfaction to the quatrain to Century. household. In putting on the tableunevenly. Put on the plates evenly, about an inch from the edge. The few never do so unless in summer, and then only when there is no netting to I am glad of it. cover them from the flies. The latter MAY 26 .- "Mush-e-mush-tush" came way is preferable to the former, back this morning. This is a conspiras they are all ready for use. desirable, it is necessary. Many per- Place in the plate the napkins folded two war poems to Grand Army Scout plain. Fancy folded napkins are only and Mail. They pay handsomely, I meals with little appetite. A sensible fit for restaurants, and should not be hear. used in the home. Place the knife and gastric secretions. In such cases, there- fork at the right of plate together or Southern Magazine, and epic poem from fore, some piquant relish is really help- the knife at the right and fork at the Allantic, this morning. Holmes never ful. Probably even the strongest is not left. If individual salts and butters are read it, I'm sure. He was airaid,

injurious, if used with moderation; but used, place these in the space between Youth's Companion says poems are to encourage over-eating, or to cause the butter at the right and salt at the MAY 28.-No letters to-day. What left. Sugar, milk and spoon receiver should always be together, the sugar

THE POET'S DIARY. Glimpses at the Daily Life of an Unappre-

ciated American Geniu A soiled blank book, tied with a string, was lately picked up on the Battery by a policeman. It appears to be the fragment of a diary; but what it is all about, nobody seems to know. In the hope that somebody will come forward and throw light on the subject, an extract is here given:

MAY 1.-Mailed "Death, an Allegory," to Harpers'. Must finish epic poem by 1st of June. I notice that there is a dearth of epic poems in the market, just now. Who knows that 1 am destined ---- But will not anticipate.

MAY 2.-Spent nine hours revising "Mush-e-mush-tush, a Legend of Wyoming Valley," Think it my best work. Sent it to Scribner's this P. M. Received by morning mail four sonnets from Overland Monthly. Hardly ex pected to see them so soon. I suspec the editor did not read them.

MAY 5 .-- Received letters from Har pers'-a check? No! "Send stamp for return of Death." How cold! Sem seven children's poems to Youth's Companion, and "Blue and Gray" to Southern Magazine. MAY 7.-Nothing from Scribner's for

five days. They must have taken "Mush-e-mush-tush." MAY 10.-One poem returned from

Peterson's, and one from God y's. Might have known better than to try Philadelphia. Believe I will try my hand at comic rhymes. Can easily veil my identity under a nom, and Harper's will never know it. A brilliant idea strikes me: "Lines on a Mother-in-

MAY 11 .- In excellent vein to-day, and wrote three cantos of epic poem. Wonder why Scribner's has not sent

MAY 14 -Sent eight comic poems to Judge, and eight to Puck. Mere child's play to me. However, the money will be useful. "To Jennie's Eyes" returned

MAY 16.-Received "Mush-e-mushsound of the plate or dish striking the tush" from dead-letter office to-day. table, which is so annoying to a ner- Seems I forgot to stump the envelope in vous person, and taking every thing my excitement. Sent it to Scribner's into consideration, there are few things again. Also sent two madrigals and

MAY 18,-Received "Death from Harcloth, be sure that it is even, for there pers' to-day, and promptly mailed it to is nothing that will give a table such American Magazine. By heavens!] an untidy appearance as a cloth put on will succeed in the path I have chosen. MAY 22. -Finished epic poem to-day, and sent it to Atlantic with request to majority of housewives in putting on submit to Holmes. Eureka! this is plates turn them face down, while a fame. Another poem returned from Overland to-day. No remarks. Well,

acy. Sent it to Prairie Farmer. Sent

MAY 27 .- "Blue and Gray" from

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-A Hartford (Conn.) woman who jumped from a horse car before a full stop was made, and with face to the rear of the car, was thrown violently to the ground. As the conductor helped her up she remarked: "It was a foolish thing to do. J I have heard that it was dangerous, but have always been anxious to try the experiment.'

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It is a wise man who knows his own name when he sees it in the newspaper list of hotel arrivals.

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HANG it! This is a put-up job, said the when his wife ordered him to hang the parlor curtains.

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Tax people who bet on elections do wrong, but the man who never bets is no better.—Newburyport Herald.

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In some people the high-drawl-ic form of speech bespeaks water on the brain.-E.r.

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it.25c

A COMPOSING stick-an awkward writer

BREAKFAST is the proper place to call the ---

WHEN is a despondent lover like a tumor When he is cutout.-LAfe. IF knowledge is power, the spring oniou

must know a thing or two .- Pitts surgh Chroniele.

THERE is an air of respectability about being in debt. It proves that you had credit once-Philadelphia Call.

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IT is a waste of time to look back at one's own mistakes when there is so much more fun in watching the mistakes of other people.-Hotel Mail,

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AN INFORMER'S GRAVE. How the Memory of Carey is Kept Green

in Far Africa.

Hard by a negro's grave a similar stone bears the inscription, badly written with a leader pencil:

J. CARY, J. CAREY. The Irish Informer.

Some unknown person comes and writes this inscription when time or the weather obliterates the words, at least Mr. Philpotts, the chief of the jail, informed me when pointing out the grave, which he kindly undertook to do. The grave was surrounded, and indeed. half-covered, with pieces of rock and flinty stone; some bands of fluted iron, such as are used in South Africa for roofing temporary houses, had been placed in a position so as to form the semblance of a cross. This cross, my informant added, is frequently taken away, but the mysterious hands who rewrite the epitaph also replace the rude emblem of salvation as often as it is disturbed.

A curious ending, that death of the arch plotter and informer, James Carey. sailing along in the Melrose Castle, the splendid sunshine of South Africa probably elevating his spirits, with the goal almost reached, and hoped-for security in his grasp. But even in that hour of fancied safety the avenger is at his elbow, and an imaginary dispute concludes with the production of a revolver, and a brace of bullets send Carey to discover the great secret of death and hereafter with as short a shrift, as brief a warning, as he gave his victims on that historic afternoon in the Dublin park. No priest could be obtained to say a prayer for the dead over his body, but Dr. Ensor, a Port Elizabeth surgeon, to the credit of his Christian feelings be it said, offered up a supplication as the body was lowered into the grave-the grave which none but prisoners and malefactors would be induced to make. wretch who lured his comrades to com- Traveler.

9

COLD WATER DRINKING.

The Best Temperature for Successfally Quenching the Thirst.

In summer we are apt to see or hear frequent cautions concerning the danger of drinking ice water, but considering the proneness of our population to this indulgence, precautions are none too frequent. Many a diarrhœa results directly from too much ice water drinking. The fault may sometimes be in the water or in the impurities of the ice, and, indeed, ice is seldom the rure crystal which it may appear to be: but even with pure water or pure ice, the quality of coldness alone is sufficient to ing attractive.-Boston Budget.

set up a diarrhœal disturbance. A German physician who has experiment-

ed largely to determine the best temperature of our foods and drinks, lays down the rule that their temperature should approach that of the blood and that for nurslings such temperature is really essential. For quenching the thirst the best temperature is from 50 degrees F. to 68 degrees F. The drinking of cold drinks is injurious, he says, in proportion to the rapidity with which it is taken, and this is also true of hot drinks. The use of hot and cold substances in alternation is injurious to the teeth. Cold drinks he finds increase the tendency to cough and are therefore especially objectionable in cases of bronchial disease or tendency to pulmonary hemorrhage. Hot food and

lessens its tone, causes congestion and dyspepsia. The ice water habit is a little like the liquor habit, in that one drink makes a call for more. It gits up a feverish condition of the mouth and stomach, producing an almost unquenchable thirst-a thirst that is only relieved while the ice water is being swallowed. Those who will make the experiment during the summer will find that water moderately cool or even with the temperature of the air will, if pure, be agreeable to the taste and satisfactorily quench the thirst. It will seem very tame on the first day or two to the ice water fiend, but let him hold to it for a week, and he will learn to Monthly.

served," said one traveling man to an-The man who shot Carey may have other as they gazed at a mummy in a with them in their native tongue, and been a political fanatic to throw away museum. "It looks as if it might wake then argue, if you can, that poverty is his own life in the way he did, but few up and speak, if you could only arouse in itself a curse!" "It is all quite persons, no matter what views they it with some familiar words." "So it charming, no doubt," asserted Miss may hold, but will cordially agree that does. Suppose you try it with that Laura, relapsing into dreary apathy.--little sympathy can be given to the story you just told me."-Merchani Chicago Tribune.

in the center a little in advance of both. If there is a castor it should occupy the turned from Prairie Farmer to-day. center of the table, but as this article is not as much used as formerly, some other article, such as a dish of fruit, sauce, etc., should be used. Pepper, salt and all seasonings group together; bread and butter place side by side. When serving tea, coffee, etc., always put at the right hand of person served. and berries, sauce, etc., at left. These are only a few general rules, but if carried out, using a little thought as to to hear from you again." What! Is Press, what dishes go together and what sep- this the end? Can Iarately, and place them accordingly. the table so arranged can not help be-

Potash for Fruit Trees.

Apple trees are constantly taking up potash from the soil and storing a large portion of it in the wood, and it is for that reason that in old orchards there is sometimes a dearth in fruitage, because of a scanty supply of this essential fertilizer available for use. Where trees have been standing for years drawing from the natural supply, if there is no application, it is not at all surprising that there should come a time when the available supply is exhausted; not only the potash, but all other mineral plant food. This is undoubtedly one prolific cause of the failure and decay of trees in old orchards. As a rule farmers are averse to cultivating orchards, and at the same time seem to drinks have a stimulating effect upon fail in the realization of the fact that the stomach; but their repeated use during all the years that pass exhaustion is constantly going on. For the supply of necessary food to trees there is nothing better nor more natural than ashes, and unless supplied a cause of failure may reasonably be anticipated. Spreading broadcast brings them where they will be carried to the roots of the trees and become at once available. A dressing in summer while fruit is forming will greatly aid its development, as it seems to have a specific effect in the refreshing process .-- Germantown Telegraph.

"Go with me, Miss Laura," said the Professor, glowingly, "to the vineclad hills of France-" "Do you mean it, hills of France-" prefer the better way .- Foote's Health Professor?" exclaimed the delighted girl, preparing to throw herself into his arms. "In imagination. Walk, as I -"Gracious! How well it is pre- have walked, among the simple-hearted peasantry of Normandy. Converse

MAY 29 .- Madrigals and quatrain and milk side by side with the receiver from Century. I expected that.

MAY 30. - "Mush-e-mush-tush" re Grand Army Scout and Mail accepts Washington Critic. poems. Does not pay for poetry, but

no matter. At last an opening! THERE are men who, because they find MAY 31.-What does this mean? life an empty dream themselves, insist on Check from Drake's Magazine for trying to make it a howling nightmare for every body else.-Merchant Traveler. "Death." Thought I sent it to the American Magazine. Editor writes: A RACE for large steaks-Holstein cattle "Too long for our pages, but the abton Commercial Bulletin surdity of the idea and its comical treat-How to get even with some men: Fay ment commend it to our favor. Pleased them what you owe them.-Detroit Free

(Here the writing breaks off abrupt

ly, and the worst is feared.)-J. H. Swith, in Drake's Magazine.

Attempting the Impossible.

They were making their final preparations for a trip to the country. "John," called out the wife from the sitting-room, "I have forgotten my gloves. Please bring them down-stairs when you come. They are in the pocket of my brown dress on the fourth hook in the closet."

Lapse of ten minutes.

"Have you found them, John?" (Muffled voice of John) "I have just

found the dress, Maria.' "All right, John. Look in the pocket.'

Another lapse of ten minutes. Sudden appearance of John at the head of the stairway in a state of wild frenzy

"Maria! The train leaves in one hour and we've got to start in forty-five minutes! For the love of Heaven come up and find the billy bedad-dinged gloves yourself! I'll bet you fifty dollars you can't do it."-Chicago Tribune.

Boston Not His Center.

A party of summer tourists in the White Mountains of New Hampshire in their rambles the other day came across an old hermit. He gave the party information concerning the mountains, then asked them where they had come

from. "We are from Boston," said one of the party.

"Boston," said the old man; "I never heerd 'o that place. How fur is it to

Boston?" "About two hundred miles," was the reply.

"Good Lord!" exclaimed the old hermit, "How can you bear to live so fur off!"-Detroit Free Press.

-A pretty girl out for a drive might be called a reining beauty.

A TREE is like the man in a hurry. When he leaves he makes good use of his limbs. -Yonkers Statesman.

A SILENT thief-a bad book.

-Shoe and Leather Review.

Dansville Breeze.

THE centenarian may not be a musician, but it is certain that he is beating time ~

Norwithstanding calfskin shoes are called "calf shoes," borse-hide shoes can not be properly abbreviated "horse shoes."

The Italian will work at almost any thing. But the first thing he turns his

hand to is usually a hand organ .- Yonker

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PENSION REPORT. Annual Report of the Commissioner of

Pensions. WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions shows that there were during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, added to the pension rolls 60,55 new names-the largest annual increase in the history of the bureau-making a total of 452,557 pensioners on the rolls at the close of the year, as follows: 326,835 invalids, 92,928 widows, minor children and dependent relatives; 37 revolutionary wid-ows, minor children and dependent relatives; 306 survivors of the war of 1812 and 10.787 wid-ows of those who served in that war; 16,000 survivors of the war with Mexico and 5,104 widows of those who served in that war; The widows of those who served in that war. Th names of 1,028 previously dropped were restored to the rolls, making an aggregate of 62,180 added to the rolls, making an aggregate of 62,180 added during the year. During the same period 15,730 were dropped on account of death and various other causes, leaving a net increase to the rolls of 46,550 names. Since 1861, 1,166,924 pension claims have been filed and 757,200 claims of all classes have been allowed since that date. The amount paid for pensions since 1861 has been 4933,086,441. In-crease of pension was granted in 45,716 cases. The aggregate annual value of pensions cases. The aggregate annual value of pensions is \$56,707,221. an increase of \$3 88:,579. The amount of pensions paid during the year was \$78,775,862, an increase over the previous year of \$5,308,280. The total amount disbursed by pension agents for all purposes was \$79,646,146. The cost attending such disbursements was in the aggregate \$3,262,524, it being a fraction less the aggregate \$3,262,524, it being a fraction ie-s than 4 per cent, of the total expenditures of the bureau. The total amount expended for all purposes was \$32,038,336, being 21/4 per cent, of the total estimated gross income of the United States Government for the period. The total expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year 1888 were \$267,924,801, so that the amount expended for and on account of pensions was nearly 31 per cent. of the entire outlay of the Government. There were filed during the year 47.840 applications for original pension, 11,789 widows, 2,446 dependent mothers and 1,883 dependent fathers, making a total of 65. 704. The highest number of claims on account of the late war was received from Ohio, Indiana following n.xt, then New York and Pennsylvania. From Montana, Utah and South Caro-

lina none were received. Up to June 30 last 26,581 claims have been filed under the Mexican Pension act, 19,788 be-ing survivors and 6,793 widows. All completed cases of this class-16,529 survivors and 5,195 widows' cases-have been allowed. The rejec tions were 2,321 survivors and 601 widows' claims, mainly because the applicants had not arrived at the required age of 62 years. Of these Mexican claims but 1.892 were unsettled June 30, the evidence filed being insufficient.

The spirit of the law division of the bureau. says the report, is: "No compromise with those who wilfully violate the Pension law, and no prosecution of those who sinned through ignorance and who are willing to make restituti when the same is demanded of them." Over 85 per cent. of all pensions are paid by the pension agents within ten days after the quarterly payment is due, and payments can not be made more rapidly without multiplying the agencies. One hundred thousand cases of increase of pension under recent legislation have been settled without expense or delay to the pen sioners.

The Commissioner states that he sent copies of his annual report for 1837 to the command-ers of the various military departments of the United States with a request that after exami-nation they would submit suggestions looking to improvements in existing laws, which action was earnestly approved by the President. A majority of these officers expressed the opinion that the present Pen ion laws were amply suffcient for every emergency, and nearly all were of the opinion that a rigid physical examination should be conducted at discharge, * hich should be certified to by a council convened for the purpose and made a part of the military history of each soldier. The total number of special pension acts which have become laws from 1861 to 885 is 2,001, and from 1885 to 1888 during the present administration, 1.369, a total of 3,370. Of present administration, 1.369, a total of 3,570. Of the latter 191 were vetoed for reasons fully set forth in 'he President's messages made public from time to time. In the fiscal years from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1885, there were issued 191,-1921 certificates of all classes, and during three following fiscal years from July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1888, 3:9,537, making an increase for the last three years of 168,316 certificates.

DENVER DEEPWATER.

The Aransas Pass Scheme Favored By a

CONTRACT LABOR LAW. Evidence of Its Violation By a Wool Manu-

facturing Firm. BOSTON, Aug. 29. - The Congressional Committee investigating into alleged vio-lations of labor and immigration laws resumed this morning. Daniel Danby, of Lawrence, testified that he was an Englishman, and was induced to come to America by an advertisement signed F. H. Johnson. He wrote to Johnson, whe offered him and five children passage te America, and promised larger wages. He was to be employed at Graniteville, Mass., by Abbott & Co. Johnson was an agent for Prince, Smith & Co., and John B. Bolles & Bro., who were the men really

violating the laws. Witness thought there were thirty-five people in the party which sailed for Amer-ica, all procured by Johnson. When he arrived at Boston the witness was examined by a doctor, but no officer asked him if he came under contract. The party were taken to the Cunard office, where they were asked to sign a document whose nature witness did not know. Witness signed it and then went to work. Abbott & Co. did not keep their agreement and witness left. Three of his children could not work here because they were under twelve years of age. Witness was not paid as much as he was prom-ised by Johnson. Danby wrote Johnson about it, but was asked in effect what he was going to do about it. The witness be-lieved Abbott & Co.had been systematically importing labor. Seven-eighths of the pop-ulation of Forge Village, where witness was, is imported labor, and the tenements in which employes are forced to live are not habitable. Johnson told witness he wanted English help because of labo troubles in this country, and he thought English families would settle down and be quiet. Witness is now earning \$2 per day as a wool sorter. He thought wages were better here than in England, but living was higher. George Foster, a blacksmith, came to

this country with Danby, and gave similar testimony. In the Cunard office a paper was read to the party, and they were made to swear they had not been biased by Ab-bott & Co. in coming here. Witness when he reached Ford Village was given but \$1 a day. Witness was asked several times to pay his passage money, but he refused and warned them not to deduct a cent. Witness now gets \$2.25 per day. He got eight shillings per day and five days' work week in England.

The committee declared the hearing closed and returned to Washington.

CONFESSED HIS CRIME.

Conscience Drives a Belgian Murderer to Confess His Crime. NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—A wealthy mer-chant named Vandeall was murdered in Belgium last March at Langerberg, near Ghent, on the banks of the Canal Ternensen, his skull being crushed. He was robbed of 300 francs and his body flung in the water. The murder was a mystery to the authorities. Light was first thrown on the tragedy August 25, at New Orleans, La., when a black-haired, swarthy fellow, who looked like a tramp, delivered himself up to the representative of the Belgian Government and declared that he was the murderer. In a sworn confession before a notary he said his name was Jean Francois Steyart, and that he had murdered the merchant expecting to realize a big sum of money and had thrown his body into the canal. He then fled to America and after being in New Orleans a few weeks his conscience troubled him so much that he had to make a clean breast of it. He The Belgian Consul at New York was at

A NOVEL SUGGESTION.

Florida Banker, Discussing the Yellow Fever Epidemic, Suggests that Fire is the Only Sure Death to the Fever Germs -The Question of Destroying Private **Property Without Remuneration**

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.-D. G. Ambler, resident of the National State Bank of Florida and the head of the most prominent banking-house in Jacksonville, is at the Grand Hotel. His theory of origin of yellow fever epidemic and how it might have been prevented, of more than ordinary interest.

"There have been some exaggerated stories sent from Florida concerning the fever," said Mr. Ambler Sunday night. and the statement that negroes in organized bands are breaking into stores and dwellings is without foundation in fact. The white people would not tolerate such a state of affairs for twenty-four hours. Business is, of course, affected, and people have been leaving the town by secluded routes, but thus far credits have not been affected to any alarming extent. The fever this year I think directly traceable to the failure to destroy all infected clothes and infected buildings that spread the disease in 1887. Experience has shown that fumigation is valueless. The germs of the disease can not be destroyed by that means. Whatever is infected must be burned, thus completely destroyed, and the people living in that district understood this very thoroughly. But just here is where the trouble comes You can not destroy property, especially the property of a poor man, unless you compensate him for his loss, and when you do not compensate him you offer him an incentive for concealment. Beds and bedding, even after being used in his family during a fever sickness, represent a certain value, and if his family has recovered, he sees no reason why this property should be destroyed. The appropriations made thus far by Congress do not contemplate such payment. The money is used for the maintenance of quarantine camps and kindred purposes. It is to be deplored that in the discussion of the important matter partisan feeling should have been exhibited. Sen. ators Call and Pascoe, when the appropriation of \$200,000 came up for consideration the other day, were anxious to have an amendments made to the bill providing for the setting aside of a specific portion of this amount for the payment of damage arising from the destruction of property under the direction of the health authorities. Surgeon-General Hamilton of the Marine corps took the same view, and was anxious to see the amendment pass, but it was defeated. Although it is claimed that a part of the money will be used for this purpose, the bill goes to the Secretary of the Treasury with the record of the aye and no vote attached to it.

"The fever this year originated in a small hamlet-Manatee. There are probably fifteen houses in it. Twenty thousand, or perhaps ten thousand dollars would have bought all of them and all they contained. Had they been swept out of existence the fever would not have spread over an area of fifty miles as it did. Placing a cordon about a town amounts to nothing. It would take an army to keep people isolated. They will not stand it, and if you undertake to forcibly destroy their property and not pay them damages, serious trouble is bound to occur.

"As to the virulence of the disease in and about Jacksonville." continued Mr. Ambler, "I want to say one thing. People who live fairly temperate lives do not wanted to be sent back to Belgium for trial. stand in any great danger. Out of eighty cases there were eight deaths, and of once communicated with, and the mur-derer, who was in the custody of the offi-who were addicted to the exceshe Aransas Pass Scheme Favored By a Test Vote on Permanent Chairman. DENVER, Col., Aug. 30.—The Deepwater Belgian Government, met the party in New York Dealer by a construction of the states of alcoholic liquor and who ex-posed themselves injudiciously. We will have it all stamped out before October, I

CHAPTER OF CASUALTIES. Motor Accident at Philadelphia—Sallors Drowned—Also Three Children—An Ohio

Collision. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29 .-- The motor car of the railway on the South Side ran away yesterday morning and was completely Several persons were on the car vrecked. at the time and were quite badly injured. The car was coming down the steep grade on Ninth street, when the speed suddenly increased and the engineer lost control of the brakes. The train sped with lightning rapidity to the bottom of the hill, where it jumped the track and plunged into a telegraph pole. The motor was twisted and broken, and the cab smashed into kindling wood. The car was hurled into a ditch at the side of the road. Mrs. Herron was terribly cut about the head, face and ody. She is unconscious, and is believed to have sustained internal injuries. Mrs. Heinrich was cut about the head and body. but will recover. Charles Morgan, Mrs Elizabeth Stewart and Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, the other passengers, sustained painful cuts and bruises, but were able to return to their homes unaccompanied. ngineer McGibbiney jumped from the cab when he saw that the collision was un-avoidable, and was badly hurt. Conductor Smithe was also slightly injured from jumping. The cause of the accident is attributed to the engineer failing to lower the sprocket wheel, and being unable to stop the motor by the use of the brake. One of the passengers claims that the engineers claims that the engineer did lower the sprocket wheel, as he heard him do so.

SAILORS DROWNED. STE. FLAVIE, Que., Aug. 29.-On Saturday last the steamship Bratsberg, coal laden, on her way from Sydney to Montreal, struck a rock at Cape Chattee and was damaged considerably. She was headed for the shore at once to keep her afloat, and went aground on Saturday night near Ste. Felicite, nine miles below Matanee, from which place Captain Neil-son telegraphed on Sunday to Quebec for ssistance. A fearful storm sprung up on Sunday night and the captain was forced on Monday to abandon the vessel, taking off with him two lady passengers. The crew of seventeen men were left on board. They remained until morning, when the steamer began to break up. They took two small boats, but soon after leaving the steamer both boats were upset and fifteen of the sailors were drowned. Twelve bodies have been recovered. An inquest has been opened. The assistance telegraphed for from Quebec had not reached the wreck at eight a. m.

THREE CHILDREN DROWNED. HYANNIS, Mass., Aug. 29.—A boating party consisting of George Barnard and his two sons, Fred and George, Mrs. C. Smith and her two daughters, Bertie and Edna, Miss Jennie Noyer, Stella Hallett, Edward Cromell and Clifton Bradford, all excepting Mrs. and Misses Smith, of Hyannis, started out yesterday for a day's sail. When about three miles from th hore the boat was struck by a squall and

each.

capsized. The schooner W. H. Lewis, of Chatham, was in the vicinity and sent boats to the rescue. They succeeded in escuing seven persons, all of whom were in an exhausted condition. But Bertie and Edna Smith and Fred Barnard were drowned. They were aged twelve years FAILED IN HIS DUTY. CINCINNATI, Aug. 29. — Advices from

Lima, O., says a collision occurred on the Dayton & Michigan railroad near there this morning between a freight train and a special train coming from Ottawa with a military company on its way to Columbus. The freight was backing into the siding and the flagman sent to warn the special failed to perform his duty. He has not yet made his appearance to explain his failure. The two engines came together and one or two cars were broken. Nobody was killed. Two passengers were hurt. but were able to go home. One engineer

COMMENTS ON THE MESSAGE. What is Thought of the Document by Con-gressmen, Canadians, Englishmen and Fishermen.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 .- The Post prints several interviews with Senators and Representatives upon the message. The mocrats interviewed all warmly and unqualifiedly commend the message; the Republicans are not generally disposed to say much about it as yet, saying that they had not read it.

Senator Morgan said: "The message is a magnificent and powerful document. It would be a terrible blow to Canada if this Government were to refuse her any longer privilege of using our ports from New York northward, practically as Canadian ports, because the use of those ports, combined with the extension of the Canadian Pacific railroad system, shortens the Canadian travel to the sea by at least two or three days.'

Senator Frye said: "It simply means that President Cleveland wants to play the baby act in regard to the Retaliation act of March 3, 1887, just as he played the baby act about the law which authorizes him to buy United States bonds with surplus revenue. Everybody knows how unwilling he has been all along to accept that Retaliation act and carry it out loyally, means, and wants to be told."

ENGLISH OPINION.

LONDON, Aug. 24 .- The St. James Gazette, commenting on President Cleveland's message to Congress, says: "The position is awkward and unpleasant for both countries. The retaliation threatened is so illogical and unreasonable that it is very difficult to understand its precise cause and meaning. Two plausible explana-tions occur. It may have been been intended influence votes merely to bluff Canada into granting the American demands. There is no doubt that the matter is a serious one for Canada. Not merely local affairs are concerned, but Imprrial interests are also involved. England must and will supply proper safeguards for her Canadian inter-We must await the next step. It is difficult to see that the matter will end otherwise than in a perfectly friendly manner."

The Globe says President Cleveland makes a strong case against Canada and surmises that Canada will doubtless be able to show equally as good a case. If the Canadians had rejected the treaty it would be easy to see why Cleveland should ask for retaliation. But it can not understand why Cleveland, generally a just man, should punish Canadians for the act of Americans. It asks if Mr. Cleveland is affected by the Irish vote.

The Pall Mall Gazette says it looks ugly The Star, T. P. O'Connor's paper says it has no fear of war over the matter, but it is of the opinion that serious friction is certain to result.

OPINION AT OTTAWA. OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 24.-The announce ment that the President had recommended legislation empowering the abolition of the bonding system has caused much sur prise, more surprise than excitement. The clause calling for equal privileges is in every way satisfactory. It is held here that at present no discrimination exists in favor of Canadian vessels. The rights accorded Canadian vessels in the St. Clair Flats greens long before cabbage comes in seacanal is a treaty obligation, which it is claimed can not be abrogated by legislation of either Nation. The Government has already advertised for tenders and made the necessary appropriation already for a Canadian canal at Sault Ste. Marie connecting Lakes Huron and Superior, which will give connections to the ocean.

WHAT FISHERMEN THINK. GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 24.-The Pres was the general opinion among business no one re wante

STOCK ITEMS.

One sheep for each cow can be kept without additional expense, as the sheep will consume much that the cows will refuse. Sheep readily eat young weeds and other tender herbage.

"Hollow-horn" and "wolf-in-the-tail" are generally caused by a "hollow" stomach. Keep stock well fed and cared for and you won't need much veterinary treatment.-Jersey Bulletin.

There is no part of the horse so liable to disarrangement, or is so much neglected as the foot. Every owner of the horse who neglects to look after his interest in this matter, is inevitably the loser.

Teach the young colts to eat oats at as early an age as possible and keep them growing lustily. A colt will never fully get over the bad effects of having been starved and stunted through even a comparatively short period of its life.

There is hardly any thing better for the cracked and sore teats of cows than rich, old boiled linseed oil. It softens them and enters every crack and then dries, form. ing a skin which keeps the sore from dirt and the air, and allows it to heal rapidly. There is nothing more highly relished by hogs than charcoal. They will help themselves to it, and it will prevent disorders of and now he comes playing the baby act the bowels. The best mode of giving it is again. He says he don't know what it when it is fresh, and if placed in the fire and heated occasionally it will be more serviceable.

The parasite which is found in the liver of the sheep, and which causes biliary derangement, yellowness of the eyes, and the appearance of jaundice, is encouraged by feeding the sheep in swampy land. git rid of them give a dram of turpentine in linseed oil every morning an hour be-fore feeding for two or three weeks. Remove the sheep from the present pasture to a dry field and give only water from a well to drink.-Exchange.

The horse is a creature of simple tastes, still he has a very nice perception of what are to him luxuries, and happily, all that he classifies as such are things that are good for him. He dearly loves a lump of sugar, a sweet apple or a carrot, and the honest, faithful fellow will be heartily grateful to the kind master who gives them to him. Win his gratitude and affection. It is well worth while doing so, if only for considerations of selfish interest -Field and Farm.

Cows and horses that graze upon light. sandy land swallow with their food a good deal of the sand, which may accumulate and cause gastric troubles. The indications of such a result are an abnormal or depraved appetite, a desire to eat coarse rubbish, to gnaw wood, and chew bones and old leather. Sometimes the gastric irritation causes a troublesome cough from the disorder of the pneumo-gastric nerve, which brings the stomach and lungs into intimate relation. The remedy is to give soft, mucilaginous food, as linseed and bran mash, to which the sand in the stomach adheres, and with which it is carried off through the intestines .- Exchange.

FARM NOTES.

Prepare a plot, have it thoroughly clean, and sow it in turnips, broadcast, to remain on the ground until next spring, and they will provide excellent and early

Egg-plant will not thrive unless the ground is very rich. if a few tufts of grass are placed around the main stems, so as to cover the roots, it will be an advantage. The egg plant is attacked by nearly all kinds of insects, and for that reason should

be examined every day. Where old strawberry fields seem to be dying out mow off the tops of the old ident's message was much commented on plants and scatter wood ashes freely over by fishing vessel owners this morning. It the bed. If fertilizers be used liberally and the old bed is burned over after frost omes a new h may b the necessity of setting out young plants. Hungarian grass if sown thick enough so that the stalks are firm and leafy and cut when just headed out and well cured, makes hay almost equal to clover and timothy for cattle and milch cows. It is a sels are unanimous in their opinions that what the President has proposed is just to three and a half tons per acre on very rich soil. The rutabaga is an excellent root for stock feed, and can be grown in this country at the rate of fifty or sixty tons to the acre. It is a plant that needs very little hand work-can be planted in drills with a seeder, hoed by a cultivator and harrowed by a machine. An acre of rutabagas, properly fed, will be worth a hundred dollars above the cost of producing. Practical farmers well know that farmyard manure, when well made and judiciously applied, never fails to give a satisfactory return in the case of any crop; and they also know that energetic farmers who use large quantities of farm-vard and city manure, either with or without the supplementary aid of artificials, are, as a rule, the most successful and most prosperous agriculturists, other things of course being equal.-Prairie Farmer. When butter is salted and worked until it is quite dry or free from moisture the salt will form in minute crystals on the outside of the package. Butter is not so good worked too dry. There should be enough moisture in it to make it pliable. Wash the buttermilk out, but do not be so awful particular about a little water, and then it will not be crusted with salt on the outside of the roll .- Farm Journal. The experiments of Dr. Voelcker, of the Royal Society of England, prove that manure gradually depreciates by keeping. even under the very best management gains in water and loses in valuable organic matter which is spent in the fermentation. It stands to reason, if this be true, that the old-fashioned method of turning and working over manure for six months before using is wasteful and to be avoided. In saving garden seeds it must not be overlooked that where several kinds of vegetables have been grown near each other there is danger of the varieties becoming mixed. This will not show itself this season, but plants from the seed saved from the present harvest will vary next year. It requires care to save seed it the varieties are to be kept true, and, for that reason, were only a small garden is cultivated, it is better to procure seed from the seedmen rather than to attempt to save it.

ernor Evans yesterday, when Judge Brady, of Texas, presented the report of the committee on permanent organization as follows: Permanent chairman, Hon. P. D. Noel, of Kansas; vice-presidents, Goveror Adams, of Colorado: John Hancock,

L. Hill, of Kansas; A. D. Yocum, of Nebraska; W. A. Culp, of Iowa; T. F. Powell, of Arkansas; J. Reynolds, of New Mexico; F. D. Kelly, of Wyoming, and Lewis Wolley, of Arizona; secretary, F. A. Dama. This report was somewhat unexpected as Tuesday's various caucuses had agreed to support Governor Thayer. of Nebraska, for permanent chairman, and the announcement of Noel's name for a few minutes threw the convention into confusion

Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Gibbs, of Texas, was soon on his feet and gave as a substitute for the report of the committee that the convention provide its own chairman and then nominated Governor Thayer to that position. This brought the battle be-Galveston and Aransas Pass squarely to the front, and for over two hours the substitute was warmly debated between the friends of these two cities, it being understood that Governor Thayer was favoring Aransas Pass, while Mr. Noel was for Galveston. Gibbs' substitute was finally carried, the roll call resulting-Thayer, 217; Noel, 198. The announcement of the wote created a pandemonium which lasted several minutes.

On reassembling in the afternoon Governor Thaver took the chair and was presented with a handsome silver-mounted gavel by Senator Houston, of Texas, on behalf of the president of the San Antonio & Aransas Pass railway. After a brief address from him the convention made the election of the remainder of the officers reported by the committee unanimous. The convention then appointed a committee on resolutions and adjourned.

The Yellow Scourge

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 31.-The fever situation is not only no better, but worse. The great jump in the number of new cases caused dismay among the people left in town and the trains out were crowded. Health certificates are now issued daily by the Board of Health. It has been decided here by the auxiliary association to try to get people to move out to the camps so as to depopulate the place and by this means endeavor to check the fever's course. The poor who are unable to go will be assisted and every effort made to get rid of a large number of people. New cases yesterday sprang up right and left,

Minnesota High License. Sr. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 30.—The Pioneer-Press publishes a review of the operations of the first year of the high license in Minnesota and finds the system has proven all its friends claimed for it. There are in the State only 1,597 saloons now, against 2,806 when the law went into effect. decrease in the consumption liquor is shown in nearly every of liquor is shown in nearly every county. Low groggeries have been closed up and the liquor business is under better police supervision. Under the old system the average cost of a license was about \$300 and the total approximate in-come was about \$50,000. Under high license the average cost of permission to sell is about \$650, and the total approxi-mate income is about \$1,100,000,

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Jersey City on the arrival of the Cincin- think and if the plan of destroying the man. of Texas; D. H. Armstrong, of Missouri; | carried with him the clothes of the murdered man to be used against him as evidence at his trial.

NEW YORK REPUBLICANS.

The State Convention Nominates Warner Miller for Governor-Colonel Cruger Named for Lieutenant-Governor. SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Hon. Warner

Miller was nominated by the Republican convention here yesterday for Governor of New York. Colonel S. V. B. Crugar, of New York City, got the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. Judge Rumsey was nominated for the Court of Appeals.

The platform accepts the declaration of principles of the National convention at Chicago; ratifies the nomination of Harrison and Morton, and pledges them the electoral vote of New York; approves of the rejection by the Senate of the Fisheries treaty and declares that the President's special message on the subject is a confession that his Administration has been grossly negligent in protecting American fisheries; cites the action of the Legislature of 1888 as proof of the efforts of the Republican party to enact laws for the best interests of the people; favors the purity of the ballot and security of elections as the foundation of our free institutions, which good citizens of all parties should gladly aid in promoting: censures Governor Hill for vetoing a measure aiming to purify the ballot, and for other vetoes: Ifavors the enforcement of laws for preventing the importation of contract labor; urges a revision of the naturalization laws so as to afford protection against pauper and criminal classes; favors laws to prevent convict labor from competing with wage workers, and favors the improving and maintaining the efficiency of the canals of the State.

Seventh Missouri District.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29 .- The Democrats of the Seventh Missouri district met at Warrenton yesterday for the selection of a Congressional candidate. One hundred ballots were taken without result. There were four candidates, Judge Elijah Robinson, Richard Norton, J. P. Wood and T. F. McDearmon. R. H. Norton was nominated on the 108th ballot. The nomination was made unanimous.

Negro Lynched.

BELLEFONTAINE, Miss., Aug. 30.-Last Saturday night a negro known as "Pony" Poe forced an entrance into the resider of Mrs. Blisset, a widow, and criminally assaulted her, her young daughter and the daughter of a neighbor, aged fourteen years, first choking them into insensibility. The next day the sheriff and a posse arrested Poe at a religious meeting, where he was taking a prominent part in the services. While the posse was en route to jail with the prisoner the next day a mob of 300 men overpowered the officers and took the negro to the scene of his crime, where they hanged him after he had con-fessed his guilt and said he deserved

nati express on the Erie, and the presentation of the necessary pa-on the presentation of the necessary pa-pers, was handed over to him. Steyart, pers, was handed over to him. Steyart, of the disease. This payment for dam-ages can not be done by the State nor by It must be done by the Fednati express on the Erie, and the prisoner, germs by fire can be carried out vigor-His clothes were ragged, and he eral Government. It is to be greatly regretted that politics should in any way have a connection that affects the health and consequent prosperity of a commun-

THE CAUSE OF IT.

The Origin of the Trouble on the Maxwell Land Grant-An Original Claim of 96,000 Acres Expanded to 1,750,000 Acres-Too Much Elasticity to Suit the fiettlers.

DENVER. Col., Aug. 27 .- The trouble at the Maxwell land grant has been brewing ever since the Supreme Court of the United States confirmed the title to the grant. The grant was originally made by the Mexican Government to Beaubian and Miranda, two Mexicans, who were given two square leagues or 96,000 acres of land, providing that , they would cultivate the same. The boundaries of the grant now contain 1,750,000 acres. The manner in which the grant grew to its present proportions is one causes of the trouble. The the the trouble. The settlers living within the boundaries of the grant charged that the original property was enlarged by fraudulent means. The highest tribunal in the Land Department has held, however, that there was no fraud, and refused to set aside the patent granted by Congress Hundreds of settlers have improved homes and lived there so many years that they considered themselves rightfully in possession, and look upon the threatened ejectment as an outrage. Soon after the decision of the court, the grant people proposed to purchase the settlers' im. provements and stock at the market price, after which they were to vacate or they would sell them the land at reasonable figures. Many settlers accepted the proposition, and sold out or purchased land at a price from \$1.50 to \$10 an acre. The grant company claim to treat the settlers justly, but charges have been made that in many instances settlers have been asked to pay exorbitant prices for premises upon which they have been living for many years. The settlers are now up in arms, being led to it by the incendiary talk of evil-disposed persons. They are under the impression that they are fighting for their homes and families.

Keeping Watch on Refugees.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.-Surgeon-General Hamilton has appointed Dr. Stratton, formerly a health inspector of Richmond, Va., to act as inspector of all trains coming into this city from the South. He will board the trains between Washington and Alexandria, and by examining the tickets will discover all passengers coming from the fever-infected points intending to stop over in Washington. Such persons will be closely watchea and located by Health Officer ington. Townshend, at whose request the appointment was made. It is not intended to quarantine the city, but to keep a lookout for refugees. Dr. Stratton began work yesterday afternoop

iight injui THE CROW CREEK COUNCIL.

Attempts to Frustrate the Efforts of the Treaty Commissioners. ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 28.-The Pioneer

Press special from Crow Creek agency says: "The first grand council was called to order this afternoon at three o'clock and the roll was called to ascertain whether all were present or not. The Indians have selected their spokesmen, all of whom are chiefs, as follows: White Goose, Drift-ing Ghost and Bull Ghost. The younger and more intelligent element, however, object to this arrangement and insist that e ch one should be permitted to express his own wishes; that the interest of one Indian on the reservation is equal to another; and that it would be impossible for any one or half dozen men to express the wishes of the entire tribe. There will be strong objection to this plan. The Indians held a big council near the agency last night, when speeches were delivered for and against the treaty. Certain chiefs who are opposed to the bill are intimidating those favorable by threats of violence, as at Standing Rock, but it does not appear as though their bulldozing will have the same effect here that it had up the river. One of the most mysterious obstructions

that is being met, and one which will be met at other agencies, lies in the fact that those who are opposed decidedly to the ratification of the bill are daily and hourly making their objections known and work ing incessantly to carry their point, while those who sign are simply willing and do not exert themselves. It is be-lieved, however, that the Commissioners will present the matter in such a manner that they will assert their rights, regardless of the interference of Emerson White, a full-blooded others. Indian belonging at Standing Rock, arrived at the agency soon after the Commissioners got here and has since been actively working against the treaty. He claims that he represents the wishes of the Indians and that the bill should not be ratified. As he had no business to attempt to influence the Indians one way or the other. Major Anderson gave him a pass to Standing Rock to-day and invited him to use it. He leaves to-morrow. There are also a number of half breeds here who do not belong to this reservation, and who are actively opposing the treaty. They will likely be similarly dealt with shortly, as the principal objections come from them. Major Anderson will make no in-terference with the Indians and intends that each one shall be allowed to do precisely as he sees fit.

Alaska Seal Fisheries.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.-The Alaskan fur seal fisheries investigation was resumed yesterday. The general tenor of the testimony was in keeping with that previously given. T. T. Morgan, an employe of the Alaskan company, said he thought that if the Government of the United States opened up that part of the Behring sea opened up that part of the Behring sea the jurisdiction over which was ceded to the United States by Russia as a high-way to the ships of the world, the result would be disastrous to the seal fisheries. All vessels entering Behring sea, he thought, should be required to enter at the custom house at Ounalaska, there to state their purpose of entering and to give bond their purpose of entering and to give bond not to violate the laws and regulations of the Government in those waters.

as outlined in the message. An embargo placed on Canadian fish and the same treatment as Americans receive would be all that would be required to settle the difficulty between the two countries. On the other hand the men who man the vesright.

OF INTEREST TO CANADA.

A Bill Introduced Giving the President Authority to Protect American Fishermen.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.-After the reading of the President's message on retallation in the House yesterday Mr. Wilson, of Minnesota, immediately offered the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

An act to empower the President more ef-fectually to carry out the purposes of an act entitled "An act to "uthorize the President to protect and defend the rights of American fish-ing vessels, American fishermen, American trading and other vessels, in certain cases, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1887, and to authorize the President to protect American interests against unjust discrimination in the ise of canals in the British Dominion of North America.

Be it enacted, etc., That whenever the President may deem it his duty to exercise any of the powers given to him by an act entitled "An act to protect and defend the rights of Ameriact to protect and detend the rights of Ameri-can fishing vessels," it shall be lawful for the President in his discretion, by proclamation to that effect, to suspend, in whole or in part, the transportation of goods, wares and merchandise imported or exported from any foreign country, except Canada, in bond an i without the pay ment of duties to or from the British Dominion in North America across the territory of the United States. Sec. 2. Whenever the President shall be sat-

istied that there is any discrimination whatever in the use of the Welland canal, the St Law rence river canals, the Chambly canal, or eithe of them, whether by tolls, drawba ks, refund of toils or otherwise, which is or may be detri-mental to the interests of the United States or any of its citizens, it shall be lawful for the ident, in his discretion, to issue a procla tion to that effect, whereupon there shall be colle tea a toll of twenty cents a ton on every foreign vessel and her cargo passing through the Sault Ste. Marie canal or the St. Clair Flat canal, and the Secretary of the Treasury may authorize and direct any of the customs officers to collect the tolls levied under this act. The President, when satisfied that such discrimination has ceased, may issue his proclamation to that effect, in his discretion, whereupon the tolls authorized by this act shall no longer be collected. Sec. 3. The Secretary of the Treasury is au

thorized to make any regulations needful to carry this act into effect

Settlers Resolute

TRINIDAD, Col., Aug. 24.-J. W. Lewelling, who is digging an irrigating ditch on the lands purchased by the Stonewall Summer Resort Company from the Maxwell grant, was notified by settlers that he should not prosecute the work. Lewelling sent to Trinidad for arms and ammunition, and will disregard the threats against his life. Mr. Randolph himself, an old settler of Stonewall, but who occupies a tier of Stonewall, but who occupies a ranch under lease from the Maxwell Grant Company, wrote a letter to Sheriff Burns here that 100 settlers had notified his wife during Randolph's absence from home that both himself and wife would be hanged unless they should leave at once. The sheriff has sent special deputies to the scene to endeavor to keep the peace. Notes.

One of the chief difficulties in growing apples is in saving them from the worms that cause so many apples to fall at this season. There never should be an apple tree left where pigs or sheep can not get under it in summer to devour the fallen fruit. Sheep are even better at this business than pigs, as the latter have to be fed too highly to relish their apples while in their green stage.

"To prevent dry murrain in cattle" says R. E. Rogers, "keep a trough full of equal parts of salt and air-slacked lime, where the cattle may have free access to it, and I know from experience that you will not be troubled."