

Chase County Courier

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

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

VOLUME XIV.

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THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.
AFTER transacting business of merely local interest the Senate on the 13th resumed consideration of the Fisheries treaty and Senator Call addressed the Senate in favor of sending a motion to postpone further consideration until December the Senate adjourned. The House adopted several resolutions calling for certain information and considered for a time District of Columbia business. The Senate bill increasing to \$30 per month pensions for total deafness was passed. The Fortification bill was considered for a short time when the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 14th Senator Rangan introduced a bill to define trusts and to punish persons connected with them, which after some talk was referred to the Finance Committee. Senator Sherman also introduced a bill declaring trusts unlawful, which was referred to the same committee. The Fisheries treaty was then discussed until adjournment. In the House a spot took place between O'Neill, of Missouri, and Owen, of Indiana, over the bill for relief of Cherokee freedmen. The remainder of the day was frittered away in efforts to hold a quorum. Adjourned.

AFTER the presentation of several unimportant resolutions on the 15th the Senate proceeded with bills on the calendar and passed several of minor importance when debate on the Fisheries treaty was resumed and continued until adjournment. In the House the Fortifications bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole and after a day to day until a quorum was reported to the House. The previous question was ordered on its passage and the bill went over. Adjourned.

SOON after assembling on the 16th the Senate took up the Fisheries treaty. Senator Morgan's motion to postpone until December was not agreed to. Senator Edmunds' resolution to pay white depositors of the defunct Freedman's Bank was discussed and went over. Senator Sherman addressed the Senate on the President's message, and the conference report on the Army Appropriation bill was considered. Adjourned. The House passed the Fortification Appropriation bill without division. Mr. Morrill of Kansas, called up his resolution to fix the dates for considering general pension legislation, but the point of no quorum was raised. The same point was raised in the attempt to consider the Oklahoma and DeWitt bills, and a motion by Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, revoking all leaves of absence brought on a lengthy discussion, but was tabled. After notice from Mr. Weaver that he would renew the matter from day to day until a quorum was obtained, the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 17th a number of bills were reported and passed on the calendar. A resolution by Senator Edmunds was to electric light and electric cables in the District of Columbia caused some talk. Senate bill amendatory of the act of June 1888, relating to postal crimes was taken up and after some debate passed. It prohibits the mailing of any book or paper of an obscene or objectionable character and imposes a fine of \$5,000 for depositing such matter in the mails. It was ordered that a vote on the Fisheries treaty be taken at twelve o'clock Tuesday. After Senator Morgan had spoken in defense of the treaty the Senate adjourned until Monday. The House made several ineffectual attempts to secure a quorum and finally adjourned without transacting any business.

WASHINGTON NOTES.
The American party met in National convention at Grand Army Hall, Washington, on the 14th.
ONLY four members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs were in Washington on the 13th and in consequence no action was taken on the Senate Chinese Restriction bill.
The President has issued an order placing Major-General Schofield in command of the army, with headquarters at Washington. General Sherman will continue in command of the division of the Atlantic.

The National convention of the American party ended in a split at Washington on the 15th, most of the delegations withdrawing. Those who remained nominated James L. Curtis, of New York, for President, and Judge James N. Greer, Vice-President. The latter held a meeting and denounced the convention as being packed.
A CORRESPONDENT at Washington declares that on the advice of Hon. James G. Blaine the Senate Tariff bill will be abandoned.

The Secretary of the Interior is informed that the Bois and Red Lake Indians in Minnesota refused to consent to the right of way through their reservation, granted by Congress to the Duluth, Rainy Lake & Northwestern Railroad Company, by act of April 24, 1888.
The Senate Committee on Military has authorized its chairman to prepare a bill giving to the Major-General of the army all the rights, privileges and powers that had been enjoyed by the General and Lieutenant-General of the army when those offices existed.
In the cases of the naval cadets, who were recently tried by court-martial at Annapolis for hazing, found guilty and sentenced to dismissal, the President has modified and commuted the sentences to confinement for thirty days and a deprivation of one-half of the annual leave.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has ordered Admiral Luce, commander of the South Atlantic squadron, to proceed in the Galena to Fort-Ar-Rince, as the presence of an American man-of-war is needed there.
The President has detailed Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Wilson, Engineer Corps, Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, as a member of the Lighthouse Board, vice Brigadier-General James C. Duane, retired, late Chief of Engineers of the army.
A BILL to authorize the President to appoint George Stoneman, of California, formerly Major-General of United States volunteers, a Colonel of infantry on the retired list of the army, has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Stewart.

THE EAST.
The report circulated in Wall street, New York, that the Baltimore & Ohio had determined to part with the \$5,000,000 of Western Union stock it received in payment for the Baltimore & Ohio telegraph lines, is denied by officials of the railroad company.
Two heavy earthquake shocks, lasting thirty seconds and accompanied by distinct tremors, occurred the other night at Winthrop, Me.

CONGRESSMAN ASHBEI T. FRICH, of New York, has resigned his membership of the Republican organization of his district. In his letter of resignation he declaims against high tariff duties and whiskey tax reduction, which, he says, are now things in the Republican party.
AUSTIN CORBIN gave a dinner to Hon. Levi P. Morton, at the Oriental Hotel, Coney Island, on the 15th. The guests were: George W. Childs, ex-Senator Platt, Charles A. Dana, John C. New, Allen Thordike Rice, J. Sloot Fassett, Mayor Chapin, of Brooklyn, and M. Gennadius, of London.
The cottage of G. D. McCauley, at the Mount Tabor Methodist camp meeting grounds, near Newark, N. J., was destroyed by fire the other morning. Two children out of five who were in the house with their mother were burned to a crisp.
ALEXANDER AGASSIZ, of Cambridge, Mass., has been re-elected president of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company of Michigan.
CONNECTICUT Republicans have nominated Morgan J. Bulkeley for Governor.
The American Bar Association, recently in session at Saratoga, N. Y., elected David Dudley Field, of New York, president. Among the vice-presidents elected was General Harrison, the Republican Presidential nominee.

THE WEST.
CONGRESSMAN STEELE, of the Eleventh Indiana district, has been renominated by the Republicans.
INFORMATION has reached Holbrook, Arizona, of the murder of James Scott, James Stott, and Jeff Wilson by Apaches in the southwestern part of Outahe County. The affair grew out of the recent war in Tonto basin between sheep and cattle ranchmen. Warrants were issued and arrests made by unauthorized persons, and the prisoners were taken across the mountains into Yavapai County, where they were met by a pre-arranged mob and hanged.

The North Chicago rolling mills at South Chicago has shut down for an indefinite period, throwing out of employment some 2,500 men. Manager Potter states that the suspension of work is but a temporary one.
The National Association of Fire Engineers, at their second session in Minneapolis, Minn., discussed shorter hours for firemen, and voted that shorter hours ought to be adopted. The association also discussed the storage of crude petroleum and its relation to fires.
It is reported that the Cheyenne Indians are ready to sign the treaty for the opening of the great Sioux reservation in Dakota.

The Supreme Court of Washington Territory has decided the law granting suffrage to women unconstitutional. The grounds for the opinion were based on the fact that the Legislature exceeded its powers. The court took the ground that the word "citizen" in the organic act can not mean any thing else than male citizen.
A SPECIAL from Coleman, Wis., says the new Catholic Church had collapsed, killing one man and crushing seven others so that several may die.
On the Illinois Central railroad at South Lawn, fifty miles south of Chicago, on the 16th, an Illinois Central passenger train bound for Chicago collided with a freight train. The escape of the 200 passengers was miraculous. A number of persons were more or less injured, most of them trainmen, but no one was killed.

GEORGE O. JONES, chairman of the National Committee of the Greenback party, has issued a call for a National convention of the party to meet at Cincinnati, Wednesday, September 12, 1888, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.
The petrified tusk of a mastodon, measuring 13 feet, 7 inches, has been found on a farm near Bismarck, Dak.
The twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was celebrated in Detroit on the 17th with 2,000 members present. Chief Arthur presided.
The next meeting of the National Firemen's Association will be held at Kansas City, Mo., September 11, next year.
ALEXANDER WOOD was hanged at Blackfoot, Idaho, on the 17th for the murder of his wife.

Two children of Jacob Schwane, a farmer living near Greenfield, Mich., were burned to death recently during the absence of their parents.
The temperature at St. Vincent, Minn., on the 17th fell to 30 degrees, the first killing frost of the season.

THE SOUTH.
JOHN DAUGHTRY, aged twenty-seven, clerk on the steamer Bob Roy, was run over and killed on the levee at Memphis, Tenn., recently by a freight train of the Kansas City railroad.
A quarrel caused by jealousy at Hopkinsville, Ky., Charles Fleming was stabbed by Farmer W. S. Duncan, who had been calling on Fleming's divorced wife.
The Texas Democratic convention renominated Governor L. S. Ross and Lieutenant-Governor Wheeler by acclamation.
CONGRESSMAN HEMPHILL has been renominated by the Democrats of the Fifth South Carolina district.
FAVORABLE reports were received from Jacksonville, Fla., on the 16th, regarding the yellow fever, there being no new cases and no deaths.
ROSENBERG and Jones, two police officers of Louisville, Ky., were fatally stabbed by a drunken ruffian named Dilger in a house of ill-fame recently. The ruffian was beating a woman, the officers responding to the call for help, when the deed was committed. Dilger was arrested.

RECENT stories of trouble between the Hatfield and McCoy gangs in Pike County, Ky., are positively denied.
J. M. HUNT, Samuel Wisdom and J. P. White have been nominated for the Court of Appeals by the Texas Democratic State convention.
A TERRIBLE race war is reported from Iberia Parish, La. On the 16th the whites mustered in force and killed thirteen negroes who refused to lay down their arms and surrender. One white man, E. R. Smith, was killed.
A FREIGHT train ran into the rear of a passenger train near Nichols, N. C., recently. Two trains were killed and two train hands injured.

GENERAL.
The Berlin police have seized 50,000 Socialist circulars referring to the next election.
The Turkish Government forbade all displays in honor of the opening of the through line from Constantinople to Paris.
The world's convention of Y. M. C. A. opened at Stockholm, Sweden, on the 15th. The officers reported an astonishing growth of the association.
A MISTAKE from Rome of the 16th says: The Pope continues unwell. The utmost secrecy prevails regarding his condition.
ADVICES from Suakin indicate that the "White Pasha" is really Stanley, who had gathered an immense host of natives sworn to capture Khartoum.
The steamships Geiser and Thingvalla, of the Thingvalla steamship line, were in collision off Sable Island on the morning of the 14th. The Geiser sank almost immediately by a large collision. A number of the passengers and crew were picked up by boats from the Thingvalla, but over one hundred perished. The Geiser was on its way from New York to Stettin, the Thingvalla going in the opposite direction. A heavy fog prevailed at the time, and the responsibility for the disaster was unknown.

REPORTS to the *New England Homestead* from 134 correspondents, covering the fruit growing region of New England, New York and Michigan show an enormous yield of grapes in all sections, a remarkably short crop of peaches of all varieties, a full crop of peaches in Delaware, Michigan and other sections.
GENERAL BOULANGER arrived at Abberville on the 16th and went to the cemetery for the purpose of putting a wreath upon the tomb of Admiral Courbet. He was accompanied by a large party, but the police at the entrance to the cemetery would not allow them to go in with the General and he was compelled to enter alone. Upon leaving the cemetery he addressed the crowd which had gathered. A row followed and gens d'armes dispersed the rioters.

The business portion of the town of Cayenne, French Guiana, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$2,000,000.
The Governor of Queensland, on opening Parliament recently, announced that he would support the Canadian Pacific cable.
The Sultan of Morocco recently lost a detachment of 200 soldiers, who were ambushed by rebels. The Sultan had previously treacherously murdered a detachment sent by the rebels to treat with him.
The wheelhouse of the powder mill at Windsor, Province of Quebec, Can., was blown up the other day and two men killed.

A strike of the navvies of Paris has collapsed for lack of funds.
The business failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended August 16 numbered for the United States, 157; Canada, 32; total, 219; compared with 233 the previous week and 161 the corresponding week of last year.
EMPEROR WILLIAM'S recent warlike speech at Frankfurt caused depression on the European bourses. German newspapers of all shades of opinion expressed approval of the speech.
A TERRIFIC hurricane has occurred in Upper Austria. Seventy houses are reported to have been struck by lightning, killing a woman and two children in the Ischl district. An immense amount of damage to crops was inflicted.

THE LATEST.
WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 18.—McCully, a desperate character, Thursday at Conway Springs beat ex-Probate Judge Monett over the head with a revolver. He was found yesterday by Constable John F. Casey and a posse of fifteen men twelve miles northeast of Conway Springs after a long hunt. When the parties were about forty yards from the dugout McCully ordered his men to stop and on their failure to do so promptly fired at them, but hit no one. They ordered him to surrender but he declared he would not. After discussing the matter for a while one man was dispatched to Conway to notify the sheriff of Sumner County at Wellington. Before the answer arrived McCully agreed to surrender on the assurance of protection. Judge Monett is reported as quite low.

SHIRAZ, Aug. 18.—It is stated that a curious slip has been discovered in the new Chinese bill that has been passed by the Senate. The bill, which was prepared at the State Department, has a clause which provides for cutting off Chinese immigration as soon as a treaty shall be ratified between this country and China, and the last clause of the bill repeals existing laws as to Chinese immigration. The effect might be to permit the influx of a general army of Chinese pending the negotiation of a treaty, with respect to which the State Department might act very slowly.
KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 18.—Last evening James O'Brien became infuriated at his sweetheart, Jennie Smith, probably through jealousy, and went to her home, but did not find her there, but threatened to kill her when he did find her. After leaving the house he saw her riding and immediately stopped the horse, pulled her out of the buggy, and dragging her to the house, choked, kicked and pounded her with a poker in a terrible manner. She will probably die. O'Brien is in jail.

OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 18.—At Prairie Center last night a dance was given by a number of Norwegians. Whisky flowed freely and all were more or less intoxicated. Also at midnight two young men got into a fight over a partner for a dance, and one of them was stabbed. The men present took sides and revolvers and knives were used freely. Eight are reported either shot or stabbed, four of whom may die.
LENOX, Kan., Aug. 18.—A very serious collision occurred yesterday morning in the Missouri Pacific yards. The incoming Kansas City freight train ran into the rear of the outgoing Wichita freight. No person was injured, but the escape was miraculous, on account of escaping steam from the burst boiler. Several cars and one caboose and also one locomotive were almost wholly destroyed. The track was torn up for several rods.
VALLEYFIELD, Can., Aug. 18.—Terrible thunder storms visited this section last night accompanied by strong winds and forked lightning. Houses and barns were swept away, cattle and horses carried off, and five men are known to have been killed.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Kansas Fairs.
Fairs will be held in Kansas this fall as follows:

Name.	Place.	Date.
State Fair	Topeka	Sept. 17-22.
Hemlock Grove	Lawrence	Sept. 23-28.
Garrett	Garrett	Aug. 29-31.
Bourbon	Fort Scott	Sept. 11-14.
Brown	Hiawatha	Sept. 4-7.
Chase	Empire	Sept. 25-28.
Chester	Columbus	Oct. 13-14.
Cheyenne	Wano	Sept. 25-28.
Clay	Clay Center	Sept. 4-7.
Coffey	Burlington	Sept. 10-14.
Cowley	Winfield	Sept. 17-21.
Crawford	Girard	Sept. 25-28.
Davis	Junction City	Sept. 20-22.
Dickinson	Hope	Sept. 18-21.
Doniphan	Troy	Sept. 25-28.
Ellis	Howard	Sept. 19-21.
Franklin	Hays City	Oct. 2-4.
Franklin	Newton	Sept. 11-14.
Harvey	Oskaloosa	Sept. 25-28.
Jackson	Manhattan	Sept. 18-21.
Jean	La Crosse	Sept. 4-7.
Jenn	Mound City	Sept. 17-21.
Leavenworth	Leavenworth	Sept. 11-14.
Marion	Peabody	Sept. 5-7.
McPherson	Cawker City	Sept. 25-28.
Montgomery	Independence	Sept. 4-7.
Morris	Council Grove	Sept. 25-28.
Nemaha	Seneca	Sept. 18-21.
Osborne	Burlington	Sept. 11-14.
Osborne	Osborne	Sept. 11-14.
Phillips	Phillipsburg	Sept. 18-21.
Pottawatomie	Wamego	Sept. 4-7.
Rawlins	Rawlins	Sept. 11-14.
Reno	Hutchinson	Oct. 2-5.
Riley	Manhattan	Sept. 18-21.
Rock	Rock	Sept. 18-21.
Rush	La Crosse	Sept. 4-7.
Saline	Salina	Sept. 25-28.
Shawnee	Shawnee	Sept. 18-21.
Smith	Smith Center	Sept. 19-21.
Washington	Greenleaf	Sept. 12-14.
Woodson	Neosho Falls	Sept. 24-29.

Liquor Shipments Prohibited.
A certain liquor house in Louisville, Ky., having issued a circular, which is being widely distributed in Kansas, in which they say, in effect, that anybody has a right to import liquor into the State of Kansas and sell it in unbroken packages, citing a number of legal decisions and the opinions of two prominent lawyers in support of the declaration, Attorney-General Bradford has written a lengthy letter in which he expresses surprise at the opinions of the lawyers that liquors can be shipped to Kansas by outside parties and disposed of in unbroken packages, and that the parties to whom such goods are consigned can dispose of the same in the usual way, without being liable to the provisions of the Prohibitory law. The Attorney-General holds that the decisions referred to are entirely irrelevant, and after citing cases in point he says: "It makes no difference how these goods get into the State of Kansas. If after the goods are here and in the hands of consignees, who are authorized to sell them for purposes specified in the statute, the police power of the State of Kansas may absolutely prohibit the sale of these goods, and in the language of the Supreme Court in the license cases, the police power may interfere to the extent of destroying the goods that the health and morals of the community may be protected." The Attorney-General calls on all county officers to arrest and bring to trial all persons who may bring into the State liquors for sale, no matter whether outside parties or others, and all parties who may offer to barter or sell such prohibited articles in Kansas are warned that the law will reach them and that they will be held amenable for any violation of it.

Miscellaneous.
ED SHORT, marshal, and S. N. Wood, mayor of Woodsdale, were held by the United States Commissioner at Topeka in bonds of \$1,500 each to appear for examination on the charge of conspiracy in the Stevens County case.
ALL the leading railroads of the State have agreed to give rates of one cent per mile for iron mortar when at Columbus, O., next month.
The twenty-seventh anniversary of the battle of Wilson's Creek was celebrated by the survivors of the First and Second Kansas, and First Iowa regiments at Atchison on the 10th. Delegations from Leavenworth and other points in Kansas were present. The following are the officers of the First Kansas: Association of Veterans: Charles Frank, Leavenworth, president; J. B. Kurth, Atchison, vice-president; Ed Reilly, Leavenworth, secretary. The next reunion will be held at Leavenworth in 1890.
At Topeka the other day Dr. A. E. Detter, a well known veterinary surgeon, was mixing some sulphur, bicarbonate of potash and glycerine in an iron mortar when the compound exploded, tearing off the doctor's left hand at the wrist and three fingers of the right hand, necessitating its amputation. Pieces of the mortar penetrated his abdomen, his breast was terribly lacerated and a wound was inflicted on his thigh by a piece of the broken mortar. The office was demolished.
SWANSON, supposed to be a foreigner, shot himself on the streets of Topeka the other day and died in a few hours, leaving no clue to his identity nor cause for the act. The deceased was a well dressed man and in his pockets were found a rubber stamp with the name "William B. Clancy" on it, a silver hypodermic syringe, three bottles containing morphine, a gold watch on a chain, \$225.70 in gold and bills and a railroad ticket to Kansas City. Everything went to show that the unfortunate man had been comfortably fixed in life. He was evidently a victim of the morphine habit.
It is stated that the Attorney-General has begun proceedings to oust Sheriff Churchill of Leavenworth, from office. It is charged that the sheriff has been lax in enforcing or neglects to enforce the Prohibitory law.
E. H. FLEMING, a Hutchinson minister of the gospel, eloped the other day with one of his congregations, Mrs. Fryre. The wayward preacher leaves a wife and six children and his mother in destitute circumstances. The woman is said to have twice before eloped.

The post-office at Chaord, Neosho County, is to be discontinued.
JUSTICE MILLER, of the United States Supreme Court, has granted a writ of error in the case of William Baldwin, who is now in the penitentiary under sentence of death for the murder of his sister at Atchison. It is claimed by his attorneys that they have evidence that other parties are guilty of the murder.

MARINE DISASTER.

Sinking of the Steamer Geiser—Over One Hundred Victims.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The steamship Geiser, of the Thingvalla line, which left New York last Saturday for Stettin, was run into off Cape Race Tuesday by the steamship Thingvalla, of the same line. Her side was stove in and she sank rapidly.

The panic-stricken people were got into boats as rapidly as possible, the Thingvalla's boats being all used in the work of rescue. The Geiser sank so fast, however, that before the boats returned from the Thingvalla after their first trip, the disabled steamer had gone down, leaving scores of people struggling in the water. Many of these were picked up, but when the roll was called on board the Thingvalla it was found that seventy-two passengers and thirty-three of the crew of the Geiser were missing.
The Hamburg line steamship Wieland, which was in the vicinity, came up in time to assist in the work of rescue, and she divided the rescued party with the Thingvalla, the latter proceeding in a damaged condition for Halifax, while the Wieland proceeded to New York, arriving at quarantine late yesterday afternoon.
It is claimed that fourteen passengers and seventeen of the crew were saved, including Captain Miller.

The collision occurred off Sable Island. The Geiser sank in five minutes. The Thingvalla's passengers, 455 in number, were transferred to the Wieland and brought here with the fourteen passengers and seventeen of the crew of the Geiser. All others of the Geiser's seventy-two passengers and thirty-three crew were drowned.
Stories differ as to where the liability lies, if not wholly due to the fog and heavy sea. The Thingvalla struck the Geiser on the starboard amidships close on to four o'clock in the morning. The boats then parted and within five minutes the Geiser sank. The crew of the Thingvalla did all they could to save the Geiser's crew and passengers while still in doubt as to whether the Thingvalla was not dangerously disabled, but owing to the heavy sea only thirty-one were saved. No other vessel was near at the time. The Wieland, on her way to this port was 100 miles away. At 11:30 o'clock on the morning of the 14th the Wieland was sighted. Signs of distress were made by the Thingvalla, and a transfer of the passengers began. The sea was then heavy, but no mishap occurred in the transfer of passengers.

Captain Albers, of the Wieland, tells the following story: "At ten o'clock on the morning of August 14, we passed some wreckage floating in the sea, and suspected that an accident had happened somewhere near us. A little later we sighted a broken boat of the Geiser. About 11:30 we sighted a steamer to the north about eight miles off and seeing she had a flag of distress up, we ran down to her. It proved to be the Thingvalla, and Captain Lambotta, of the vessel, came to us in a small boat and begged us to take off his passengers and those he had saved from the Geiser. He said his own vessel was so badly injured he expected her to sink at any moment. His forward compartment had been completely carried away from half way from the deck to below the water line. We sent out three of our boats, and the Thingvalla lowered two of hers, and in five hours we had transferred the saved passengers and crew of the Geiser and also the 455 passengers of the Thingvalla. The sea was very rough at the time and the work of transferring the passengers was very difficult. The immense hole in the Thingvalla's bow was then patched up as well as possible and she started for Halifax. The collision, so far as known, was caused by the fog."
The following is the best list of the lost which can be obtained. It is made by striking off the names of those saved from the list of passengers as stated in the books of Passenger Agent Jensen. It will be seen that the total number of names in the list of the lost is seventy-eight, of more than it should contain, as there were only eighty-six passengers aboard and fourteen were saved.
Cabin passengers: L. Clausen, Captain George N. Hammer, Bertha Irenfeldt, Mrs. Hilda Lind and two children, J. C. Melbourn, Albert Olsen, Mrs. Ellen Seehus, Chicago, wife of the editor of the *Scandinavian*, and Hilda Svelborg.
Steerage passengers: Amanda Anderson, Andrus Anderson, John Anderson, Louisa Anderson, Magnus Anderson, Mrs. Elizabeth Berg and child, Hilda Bergstrom, J. Berkelund, C. Braath, C. Carlson, Mrs. Christine Christensen and two children, Ole Christophersen, Mrs. Julia Fredericksen and two children, Soren Gabrielsen, Kattie Gullicksen, J. Gustavsen and child, Jane Hanson, Peter Hanson, Mrs. Karen Hanson, Mads Hanson, Andrew Ingebrigtsen, wife and child, J. E. Jelm, Kari Johansen, Mrs. John H. Johnson and infant, J. G. Johnson, Marie Josephen, eleven years old, sent back alone to relative in Sweden; Gina Kjeldsen, Christian Knudsen, Christian Knudsen, Mrs. Bertha Johansson, and child, O. H. Lie, A. J. S. Lind, William Ljunstrom, Astrid Lund, Mrs. Ida Mangrane and child, Peter Miller, Peter Hansen Morstadt, Ellen Nelson, Nicolini Nimb, O. W. Orlander, Helga Olsen, Mrs. A. M. Petersen, E. Petersen, wife and child, H. Randin, Andrew Soderholm, Fred Sorenson, T. E. Stromberg, Mrs. A. M. Stevensen and friend, Anna Thompson, Carl E. Taneberg and wife, Mrs. Anna Wacker and child.

The officers and crew lost were: Henry Brown, first officer, went down standing on the bridge; — Gregerson, purser; Acsel Foss, chief engineer; L. Larsen, first engineer; — Engelbecksten, second engineer; — Hensen, third engineer; W. Severson, assistant engineer; — Rann, of Copenhagen, a young student in the officers' mess, seven men in the engine room, ten sailors and ten stewards, stewardess and cooks; total crew lost, thirty-five. These are the latest and best estimates of the lost.

WELCOMED TO MAINE.

Mr. Blaine is Welcomed to His Home—His Farewell Address.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 16.—A great mass meeting was held in the city hall yesterday afternoon to express welcome to Hon. James G. Blaine. Three thousand persons were present. When Mr. Blaine appeared in the corridor of the building a great shout went up from the crowd outside and was re-echoed by the throngs in the hall, the men cheering and the ladies waving their handkerchiefs. As the gentleman ascended the platform, General Harry B. Cleves was called upon to preside. He spoke briefly upon introducing Mr. Blaine.

Mr. Blaine, in response, said:
I should not have left my home the very day after my arrival but for my desire to feel myself once more in touch with those with whom I have in previous years fought in many a good Republican contest. [Cheers.] Once more to compare notes with those upon whom wisdom the party has always relied, namely, the Republican masses, as to what should be done at this crisis in the political affairs of the country, and in the history of the party which is its great defender. When President Cleveland delivered his message, he had something to say to the American people about the danger of "trusts." I think there have since been no Democratic papers in the country, whether they understood the meaning of the word or not, that have not been constantly warning the people as to the horrible danger of "trusts."
Well, I shall not venture this afternoon. I shall not venture to say that they are altogether advantageous or disadvantageous. They are largely private affairs with which neither President Cleveland nor any private citizen has any particular right to interfere. Aside from that, the point which I wish to impress upon you is that trusts are not the outgrowth nor in any way the incident of the protective policy, as the President charges. The protective policy no more breeds what the President considers the pestilence of trusts than does the freest free trade country in the world, which is England; for England is literally plastered over with her system of free trade with trusts. The very day I sailed for home, just a fortnight ago, I cut from a London journal the announcement that all the manufacturers of coffins and all the undertakers of the United Kingdom had formed a trust. I was told it was to consist of \$2,000,000 capital, which, in the language of the English financial market, was to have a large number of "preferential bonds" and that the yearly death rate might be expected to yield a semi-annual dividend of 12 per cent. [Laughter.] Now I think, my friends, that we might bury all the President's predictions of evils of trusts in this country, in the graves in which the coffins are sent to go to preferential bonds and all, and we might do this by showing that so far from the protective policy generating trusts, as utter free trade policy generates them in far greater number [cheers], and thus I leave the question.

Mr. Blaine then spoke of the fisheries dispute and the pending treaty; also the State contest, in which all the people of the State are interested.

WORLD Y. M. C. A.

Vast Increase of the Association as Shown by the Convention at Stockholm.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Aug. 16.—The eleventh conference of the Y. M. C. A. of the world convened in this city yesterday. At one o'clock the convention was formally opened in a brief address by Count Bernstorff, of Berlin, president of the convention held four years ago in Berlin. An address of welcome was delivered by the Bishop of Visby and the address of inauguration by the Baron of Ugglass. Following these addresses was the election of officers and the opening devotional exercises, conducted by Prof. Rudin, of Upsala. Dr. Von Shoda was elected president, and George Williams, of London, Count Bernstorff, of Berlin, and Lucian Warner, of New York, vice-presidents. The following Americans were appointed members of committees: Business, Robert Orr, of Pittsburgh; resolutions and credentials, Thomas J. Cree, of New York, chairman, and Robert McBurnie, of New York. The report of the world's committee showed that there were now 3,894 associations—a growth of nearly 1,000 since the last report. The report was referred to a special committee.

Brief reports were made of the work in America by Mr. Richard C. Morse, of New York; in France, by Mr. Vanderherten, of Paris; in Great Britain, by Mr. Hindsmith, of London, and in Germany, by Mr. Phillips, of Berlin. The American report showed that the value of association property had increased since 1884 from about \$8,000,000 to \$7,000,000, and the number of secretaries from less than 400 to nearly 800.

At five o'clock a dinner was served to the convention, and at six o'clock a meeting of welcome was held in the Blachere Church. Four hundred delegates are in attendance, of whom 300 are English speaking, and some 60 are from America.

RELIEF BILL.

The Senate Passes a Bill for the Relief of Settlers on Indemnity Lands.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Senate yesterday passed the following bill: That in all cases where it shall upon due proof being made, appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that the Settlers have since the 15th day of June, 1888, paid \$2.50 per acre for lands which were reduced in price to \$1.25 per acre, by an act relating to the public lands of the United States, approved June 15, 1880, the Secretary is authorized to repay out of any money in the United States treasury not otherwise appropriated, to such parties, their legal representatives or assigns, the excess price of \$1.25 paid for such lands; and that the Secretary of the Interior shall draw his warrant on the treasury for such amount as may be found due the claimants under this act. The Commissioner of the General Land Office shall make all necessary rules and issue all necessary instructions to carry out the provisions of this act into effect. This is to meet the wants of a large number of settlers who bought lands within indemnity limits where revocations had been made of indemnity withdrawals.

The Cheyennes Will Sign.

PIERRE, D. T., Aug. 16.—The Sioux Commissioner has been ordered to remain at Standing Rock for the present and to forward papers to the Cheyenne agency for the purpose of obtaining signatures to the Sioux treaty. There being no leading and hostile chiefs at Cheyenne as at Standing Rock no trouble is feared in inducing the Cheyenne Sioux to sign. The Cheyennes are about one-sixth of all on the reservation.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

LIGHTS OUT.

The sentry challenged at the open gate
Who passed him by, because the hour was late:
"Halt! Who goes there?" "A friend." "All's well."
"A friend, old chap!"—a friend's farewell,
And I had passed the gate.
And then the long, last notes were shed,
The echoing call's last notes were dead;
And sounded sadly, as I stood without,
Those last sad notes of all: Lights Out!
Lights Out!
Farewell, companions! We have side by side
Watched history's lengthened shadow past us glide,
And worn the scarlet, laughed at, paid,
And buried comrades lowly laid.
And let the long years glide:
And toll and hardships have we known,
And followed where the flag has gone,
But all the echoes answering round about
Have bidden you to sleep: Lights Out!
Lights Out!
And never more for me shall red fire flash
From bright revolvers—O, the crumbling ash
Of life is hope's fruition. Fall
The withered friendships; and they all
Are sleeping! Fast away,
The fabrics of our lives decay,
The fabrics of our lives decay,
The fabrics of our lives decay,
And the air whispers, as I stand without,
Those last sad notes of all: Lights Out!
Lights Out!
—The Week.

"PAMELY'S GRIT."

Hy Todbeater's Scheme, and How It Was Thwarted.

The narrow Missouri prairie lay bathed in summer sunshine, its green waves dotted with brilliant flowers. In the surrounding woods, too, the flowers grew and budded and blossomed in due season, although no human eye might be gladdened by their beauty. A few farms interrupted the stretch of unbroken sod, their pioneer abodes near the wooded bluffs skirting one side of the plain.

In the doorway of a primitive log cabin a young girl stood, with her apron filled with wild flowers freshly gathered. She sat down on the rude step, and began to arrange them with evident pleasure, if with little reference to the laws of color.

The monotonous creak of a rocking-chair sounded within the room. It suddenly ceased, and a piping voice called sharply, "Pamely! O Pamely!"

"I'm right hyer, gran'daddy! D'ye want me?" responded the girl, dropping her apronful of flowers on the step, and turning quickly around.

"Whater yer packing that trash inter ther house fur?" croaked the weazen-faced little old man in the corner. "They aint no sich posies ez we hed in Indiany when I was a boy."

"I like 'em, gran'daddy. They make me feel better ter hol' 'em in my hands."

"Ye mought be doin' somethin' fur yer ole gran'daddy, 'stid o' wastin' yer time on that trash!" querulously piped the old man.

"Wha' d'ye want, gran'daddy?" asked the girl, running to him, and throwing her arms around his shrunken shoulders. "Are ye gittin' hungry agin?"

"I reckon I mought starve ter death 'most any time of 'twain' fur ye, Pamely. Hy, he never done nothin' fur me. He brung me well-water yistiddy, when he knowed he'd orter went ter ther spring."

"Hy hez ter work hard, ye know, gran'daddy."

A sharp expression came over the grandfather's face.

"Wha' thet slick chap from Bluff City a-doin' roun' hyer all ther time, Pamely?"

The young girl grew pink and then pale under the keen scrutiny of those aged eyes.

"He's goin' ter buy Duck Hawkins' farm, I allow," she replied, pulling nervously at her apron strings.

"Wha' uz he come hyer fur ter buy Duck Hawkins' farm? He hain't got Duck Hawkins' farm done up in er bundle anywheres roun' hyer, hev we, Pamely?"

"O gran'daddy," laughed the girl, merrily, "yer allus sayin' somethin' thet funny!" Then a troubled expression drove the dimples out of her round cheeks. "I dunno, raaly; but Hy, he's a-talkin' about sellin' roun', too. He allows 'twould be better ter sell out an' go West. He could git heaps more land out West."

The old man pounded his knotty hickory stick on the pine floor furiously.

"Ef Hy Todbeater pulls up stakes an' moves agin, I'll make back tracks for Indiany, thet's what I will!" he declared, with vehemence.

"O gran'daddy, ther aint nobody there ter take keer of ye! They're all dead an' gone; ye'll hev ter go 'long er Hy an' me!" She stooped and pressed her red lips against his withered cheek, and smoothed his thin, white locks with her brown fingers. Then, wiping her eyes on a corner of her gingham apron, she stepped briskly around the room, pausing a moment to place the flowers in a broken pitcher half full of water from the spring.

"I'm fifteen to-day," she said softly to herself, placing the pitcher on the pine table. Some vague connection between the birthday and the flowers existed in her youthful imagination; why, she could not have explained. No celebration of any such anniversary had ever been hers. Certainly, hard work and premature care had been her lot for the past three years.

By Todbeater at that moment was slouching around the entrance to the "Palace Hotel" of Bluff City, five miles away. If any one had asked him the

age of his young housekeeper, who was also his sister and the only one left, he would probably have been unable to give any definite reply. A sense of inferiority to the inhabitants of Bluff City, against which he struggled with backwoods bravado, lent additional awkwardness to his demeanor.

The hotel clerk, with his hair plastered low on his forehead, and a cheap pin glittering on his bright blue tie, seemed a consequential personage. Yet the Palace Hotel was far from palatial, with its two low stories of wood, its whitewashed interior, its meager air of bustling importance, its seedy boarders and stray travelers. Only the added dignity of the county court in session swelled all activity to an unaccustomed degree, and impressed the country visitors who lounged about the attractive resorts of Bluff City with a sense of its metropolitan grandeur.

"Right smart o' folks hyer in ther city ter-day?" ventured Hy Todbeater to the overpowering clerk.

"Full to the roof," he responded, loftily, his thoughts limited to the prosperity of the hotel. "Got a case in court, Mr. Todbeater?"

"Naw," replied the settler, shambling across the room. "Mought hev hed ez well ez not, too. Duck Hawkins' sheep they've been runnin' in my pastur' half ther time lately, an' I'd a' sued 'im fur it sure of it had'n't ben fur Pamely bein' so sot agin it. Pamely haint no erpionion o' ther law, she haint. I lowed ther wa'n't no reason why I should'n't hev a case in court ez well ez some other fellers ez hezn't no more property'n I hev. I giv it up, though; no use tryin' ter fight Duck Hawkins' n' Pamely at ther same time."

"Hullo, Jim Carroll!" cried the clerk, familiarly.

A young man of easy appearance entered the room, and at once greeted Hy Todbeater as an acquaintance. He was well-dressed and even attractive, if one avoided looking into his eyes. He drew the settler along hurriedly toward one of the rows of wagons encircling the square, and then told him to stop a moment before the most pretentious store. He came out with a large package in his hand, and took a seat beside the settler.

"Drive on!" he said, hilariously. "You're a rich man, Hy Todbeater!"

"I allow it'll be all right of Pamely don't"—reluctantly hesitated the other.

"Oh, I'll see to that!" said the young man, with great confidence. "I've got something here that'll make it all right. It's a birthday present, you know. She told me that it was to-day, and I had this all ready."

Hy's jaw dropped in astonishment; it was a new idea to him. He clucked to the old sorrel, and slapped the lines lazily, evidently overcome with the endeavor to grasp all the new ideas which had recently been thrust into his unaccustomed brain.

Granddaddy sat beaming over a dish of hot porridge.

"Yer er a master-hand at porridge, thet's wha' ye be, Pamely," chuckled the old man. "Ther' can't no gal beat my gran'darter, ef I do say it, nary time!"

Pamely turned toward Jim Carroll, who entered the open door without the formality of a knock. A blush covered her cheeks, but her smile vanished while she sat out a chair for the guest.

"You see I haven't forgotten your birthday!" he exclaimed, gaily, holding out the package significantly.

Pamely slowly reached out her hand to receive the proffered gift, her heart stilled with one great throb of joyous surprise.

"Open it!" cried the young man, impatiently.

Her fingers seemed unable to loosen the cord. He snatched it from her to tear off the wrappings, and held up and allowed to trail on the well-scrubbed floor the brilliant folds of a new merino dress.

Her dark blue eyes grew round and black with astonishment and admiration. She glanced down at her faded calico skirt, and the contrast seemed too great. Never in her life had she possessed such a beautiful gown. Then she lifted her face to look straight into the heavily lidded eyes of Jim Carroll. A sudden change came over her; she shrank back awkwardly.

"I reckon I don't want no new dress jist now, Mr. Carroll. Yer kin give it ter some one in Bluff City ez needs it."

She turned hastily and entered the other room, closed the door, and left the young man, suffering the humiliation of defeat.

It was late in the evening when Jim Carroll left Hy Todbeater leaning against the rails of the zig-zag fence behind the barn.

"Have it all ready," he repeated, as he turned away. "I'll bring the captain on in the morning."

"Ya'as," drawled the settler. "I reckon it'll be right of Pamely"—he slunk around the barn in the path leading to the spring without completing his sentence.

The edge of the woods was full of thick shadows when Pamely hastened along the same path to gratify gran'daddy's desire for a drink of water from the spring. The moon had risen and a silvery ray penetrated the overhanging foliage and fell on the clear water as the girl dipped her tin pail in its depths. It rested also on some shining substance half imbedded in the earth near the water's edge. She had never discovered it before, and now stooped and picked it up, surprised to find it so heavy. It was rough and gray save on one side, which exhibited some silvery bits of surface. She was about to retrace her steps when a dark figure crouching behind a tree caught her gaze. A quick throb of fear was followed by surprise when the flapping

straw hat revealed to her acute vision the identity of the prowling individual.

"Wha'n ther world er yer doin' out here this time er night?" she questioned. "I allowed yer wuz roun' with Jim Carroll."

"Naw," sheepishly replied her brother; "it's thet hot I reckoned it ud be cooler under ther trees."

"Ye mus' wanter be eat up by ther skeeters, Hy; wha'er yer doin' 'uth thet there three-shovel?"

"Jest hed it in my hand an' brung it 'long; diggin' ter see ef ther mought be any gold roun' in these parts," he added, with an awkward chuckle.

"Did ye find any rocks like this hyer?" she asked, holding up the shining bit she had found.

"Heaps on 'em," said Hy, seemingly anxious to make a virtue of confession. "Got 'em in my pocket," and he proceeded to haul out a handful of similar pieces. "Fact is, Pamely, this ez valuable land, hev'n's sich sights o' lead er lym'n roun' loose, ef it aint ez slick ez Duck Hawkins'! It'll bring er big price, sure ez shootin'!"

"When d'ye find it out—ther lead ore bein' hyer?" questioned Pamely.

"Jest ther other day; I wuz a-sayin' ter myself, 'Wha'ts the reason ther aint lead ore on this hyer land ez well ez over in the next county?' an' hyer it ez, fer true. Ye kin hev every thing ye want out in Montany, an' gran'daddy kin hev chicken-tixin's every day, I reckon ye want ter make gran'daddy contented-like," cautiously appealed the man.

"I do thet," said the girl, earnestly, as she dipped a fresh pail of water and turned away.

"Pamely! O Pamely!" sounded shrilly through the open door of the cabin.

"Comin'!" cried Pamely, hastening on through the shadows, slowly followed by the shuffling foot-steps of Hy Todbeater.

Her care rendered the old man comfortable for the night. In the morning she waited upon him through the simple breakfast, and then followed her brother as he went to the smoke-house across from the kitchen door. Gran'daddy was somewhat deaf, but he rarely failed to hear distinctly any words not specially designed for his benefit.

"We're on the las' piece of bacon, Hy; an' Hy, say, ther's nothin' wrong 'bout sellin' ther farm, ez ther?" she queried, tremulously.

"Who's be a-puttin' fool-notions inter yer head?" excitedly questioned the man.

"Nobody hez; but Hy—Jim Carroll's hyer talkin' ter ye so much—n I wish he'd go away."

"Sho!" said her brother, derisively. "Jim's er friend ter me—he's goin' ter bring Cap'n Colby out ter buy the farm ter-day; an' don't ye go an' spile the trade like ye done 'bout ther ole sorrel las' fall—telli'n the Methodis' preacher ez how he wuz lame half the winter—ye hear, Pamely?"

"Wha' fur sh'd I spile ther trade?" asked the girl, with a penetrating glance.

"Wal, see 't ye don't!" briefly returned the settler, as he shambled off to the barn.

Pamely slowly re-entered the cheerless rooms. If the farm brought a good price she might have as comfortable a home as some of her neighbors had, and every thing to suit gran'daddy. Perhaps even—her thoughts reverted to a vision of loveliness she had seen in Captain Colby's carriage, the graceful girl who never wore any thing less elegant than the merino dress which Jim Carroll had offered for a birthday present. That was what money could do.

An hour later Jim Carroll again made his appearance, and another conversation with Hy Todbeater occurred behind the barn. Pamely saw Captain Colby's carriage come winding along the road from Bluff City, and stood overcome with embarrassment, for beside him sat the young lady. Stopping before the door, the Captain asked politely if his daughter might remain there while he looked over the farm.

Pamely pulled her faded skirts as low as possible over her bare feet, and in utter confusion placed a chair for the visitor and retreated to the further side of the room. The young lady moved her seat over by gran'daddy's side, and with instinctive deference due to age addressed the conversation to him.

"I am glad you have found lead ore on your farm," she said, very sweetly, "because it will bring you a better price."

"Yaas, we're wantin' some money right bad," he replied, flattered into confidential frankness by the attention.

"We wuz well fixed back in Indiany, but Hy, he aint nigh so smart ez his daddy wuz, an' we're lackin' fur things ter eat an' drink an' wear. I haint hed no decent terback 'n my pipe goin' on three months—thet's wha' I haint!"

Pamely blushed painfully, and suddenly retreated to the other room, making a pretence of important work about the stove.

It seemed a long time before the captain's return, accompanied by her brother and Jim Carroll. Hy called out for pen and ink. The girl did not seem to hear, but stood motionless, her eyes downcast, by the window. He repeated the request more roughly, as though fearing disobedience to his orders, but this time she placed the desired articles on the table and turned slowly away.

Captain Colby's daughter, glancing sympathetically toward her, noticed that the girl was becoming more nervous every moment. Her brown hands were clasped tightly together and a frightened look came into her eyes.

"Of course I wouldn't give any such

price if it wasn't for the presence of lead ore," said the captain. "These are certainly very good specimens," turning over the pieces in his hand, "and they indicate quite a vein." The captain bent over and dipped the pen in the ink-bottle.

"Stop!" cried Pamely, tripping over all shyness and fear, as she sprang forward with outstretched hands; "ther aint no lead on ther farm!"

There was a moment's silence. Captain Colby held the pen motionless in his fingers; even gran'daddy's rocking-chair was still. Then Hy Todbeater sprang to his feet.

"Gal!" he burst forth, "air ye struck silly?"

Pamely stood speechless, her eyes fixed on the floor.

"Don't be afraid, my child; what do you mean?" said the Captain, kindly.

"It wuz all 'long er Jim Carroll!" she half sobbed; "he brung it there!"

Then she looked at her brother.

"O Hy, I couldn't help it! I hearn ye talkin' roun' ther barn this mornin' when I went ter hunt eggs fur gran'daddy."

Hy's wrath for once overcame the awkwardness of his appearance; he towered high with unuttered rage and turned to Jim Carroll for assistance in this unexpected emergency—but that young man had discreetly vanished, never to return.

"I mought er knowed Pamely 'd spile the trade someways," he finally remarked, quite crestfallen; "she's thet full o' notions."

"It would be better if you shared some of them," said the Captain, severely. "For her sake, I will let all this pass; but I advise you to keep clear of sharp strangers who make a living by drawing weak men like yourself into some swindling scheme. I will bid you good-day, sir."

It was a bad three months for Pamely that followed, and would have been more so, if Miss Colby had not opened for her a new life by means of books and newspapers, and made gran'daddy jubilant over a weekly consignment of dainties from "the city."

One day, however, Hy came home with less shuffle and more manliness in his demeanor, and walked straight up to Pamely and astonished her by a clumsy caress.

"I reckon ye wuz 'bout right, Pamely, arter all! Ther new railroad ez comin' hyer, an' they 'low ter pay me er big price fur the northeast corner fur a station. Lan's riz all around and they've goter boom in Bluff City. Duck Hawkins hed hard luck out in Montany, an' wishes he hedn't sold his farm. I wuz powerful riled, but I'm mighty glad now ye hed the grit."

Like many other men, Hy Todbeater believed in the success which follows honesty. If at any time his conscience fails to perform its duty, a box of lead ore in the wood-shed is a constant reminder to keep him in the path of rectitude.—Herbert Hall Winslow, in *Youth's Companion*.

VALUE OF WOODLANDS.

Why Farmers Should No Longer Squander and Waste Their Trees.

The Pennsylvania Forestry Association, in a recent publication, desires every farmer and every owner of woodland to know:

That his wood lot contains a valuable crop, which will pay him not only not to cut down and slaughter, but to manage and utilize judiciously.

That it is possible to utilize the old trees in such a manner that a new, valuable crop is produced, instead of the inferior crop which now so often takes the place of the virgin forest after indiscriminate cutting.

That, as an intelligent manager and husbandman, he would do better to see to a natural reproduction of his wood lot, to cut with regard to the spontaneous young growth, rather than to clear indiscriminately.

That the time has come when forest destruction must give way to forest management, for timber is becoming more valuable every year as it grows scarcer in the country at large.

That in the wood-lands in proper proportion lie to a large extent the conditions of a favorable climate and successful agriculture.

That upon forest growth depend healthfulness and equableness of climate.

That the forest breaks the force and tempers the fury of the northern and cools and moistens the breath of the southern wind.

That by its own cooler and moister atmosphere in summer and warmer atmosphere in winter it tends to equalize temperature and humidity over the intervening fields.

That while the open, treeless, heated prairie prevents the fall of rain, allowing moisture-laden clouds to pass over it undrained, we must thank our forest-clad hills and mountains for our more frequent, more gentle, more useful showers, and above all:

That the forest cover of the mountains preserves the even water flow in our springs, brooks and rivers, while its destruction or even deterioration increases the danger of floods, washes off the fertile soil, and then brings down unfruitful soil into fertile valleys, lowers the water level, and, in general, throws out of balance the favorable conditions for agriculture.

That while we advocate the cutting and using of the wood crop as we need it, we must not any longer, as we have done, squander and waste it; we must not clear where clearing produces danger to the surrounding country.—Troy (N. Y.) Times.

—The Indians of New York State enjoy 125,000 acres of land, distributed among eight reservations, though whites hold some of the land.

AN INTERESTING SUIT.

The Rights of Bald-Headed Men to Be Defined by a Kentucky Court.

A peculiar law suit has just come up before the Supreme Court of Kentucky. Some time ago Colonel E. P. Bradshaw, one of the most prominent men in Central Kentucky, was alarmed by the discovery that his hair was falling out. He consulted numerous physicians and made secret visits to a number of hair charmers who had established themselves in the neighborhood, but none of them brought the relief which the Colonel craved. In his earlier days he had been the proud and, you might say, vain possessor of a suit of hair that would make a cowboy envious. His hair came out so fast that—well, one morning he awoke and found it all on the pillow. He was, therefore, reduced to the necessity of wearing a wig. A few days ago he swore out a warrant for the arrest of R. D. Moorhouse. In court, the Colonel made this somewhat unique statement:

"Your Honor, the defendant and I have ever been the best of friends. I took him into my confidence and let him see that I wore a wig. I did this because I did not wish to have any thing concealed from him. We occupied the same room at a hotel. The other morning I got up as usual. It has been my habit during many years, your Honor, to get up at morning. My friend had dressed himself and gone out. I found my wig on the dressing-case, and put it on. Having worn a wig for some time, your Honor, I had got into the habit of putting it on. That day my friend left the city. That night I went to my room as usual. I am in the habit, your Honor, of going to my room when other places fail to attract me. I understood, a custom which I observe just before going to bed, but when I attempted to remove my wig I found that it would not come off. I pulled at it and experienced great pain. In much alarm I sent for a physician who roused down-stairs. He made an examination and exploded in a great and insulting horse-laugh. It was some time before he could tell me what was the matter. Finally he told me that some one—and I at once knew who—had skillfully sewed a porous plaster in my wig. Judge, and you, too, gentlemen of the jury, I am astonished to see you chuckle over so serious a matter. Is it possible, gentlemen, that a bald-headed man has no rights in this country? Is it possible that so soon as a man loses his hair he forfeits his claim upon dignity and becomes the ludicrous victim of men who formerly respected him?"

"Your remarks are timely," the tittering judge replied, "and we shall now see if bald heads are to be the butt of American practical joking. Some time next year, when your wig comes off, we will then discuss the moral points of this question. We must now confine ourselves to the law." The result of this peculiar case is awaited with much interest.—Arkansas Traveler.

MALE ELOQUENCE.

How It Was Appreciated by the Directress of a Female Seminary.

It was commencement day at Madame Breckinridge's seminary. Rev. P. F. Olliot Pease had come several hundred miles to speak words of wisdom to the graduating class of fourteen young ladies, and direct their eager feet into the right paths of duty and happiness. This speech was two hours long; the hall was crowded, and the heated audience listened in breathless admiration while he poured volley after volley of red-hot advice upon the heads of those helpless young women. Madame Breckinridge sat on the platform with a calm smile, through it all, and when it was over she thanked the reverend gentleman in her most gracious manner.

But, after the crowd and the speaker were gone, she called the young ladies around her, and privately address them as follows:

"Young ladies, you have to-day been permitted to listen to a learned man, while he told you what he knew about young women. Young ladies, I wish to give you a proverb, which I trust you will always remember. It is this: 'A man never shows what he does not know so much as when he attempts to tell what he knows about women.'"

"I should be thoroughly ashamed of any one of you if I ever heard you express such idiotic sentiments as those with which the reverend gentleman has favored us to-day. He knows not half so much about young women as you know about Gatling guns and Winchester rifles. Should any one of you follow the advice he has given you to-day, you would only prove a lamentable failure in every department of life which awaits you."

"Young ladies, it has cost me just ninety-five dollars to secure this gentleman's services here to-day. Young ladies, next year the commencement address will be delivered by some intelligent, cultured woman, who knows whereof she speaks."

Perhaps you have listened to Rev. Mr. Pease in the past commencement season.—Detroit Free Press.

Napoleon as a Deserter.

When the first Napoleon having abandoned Moscow arrived at the ferry on the river Nieman, he asked the ferryman, who did not know him, if many French deserters had crossed over.

"No," was the reply, "you are the first."—Texas Siftings.

—Don't worry about something that may happen to-morrow, because you may die to-night.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—As a dressing in the bath, two quarts of water with two ounces of glycerine, scented with rose, will impart a final freshness and delicacy to the skin.—Scientific American.

—Silk must never be ironed, as the heat takes all the life out of it, and makes it seem stringy and flabby; but if you wish to press out odd bits of silk and ribbon for fancy work, use an iron only moderately hot, and place two thicknesses of paper between that and the silk.

—Oatmeal Crackers.—Take three cups of the finest oatmeal, one tablespoonful of white sugar and a little salt. Wet it up with sweet cream and let it sit in a cool place an hour or two, then knead in fine flour enough to make a dough that can be rolled and cut. Roll thin, cut out and bake in a moderate oven about ten minutes.

—To cure hiccoughs sit erect and inflate the lungs fully. Then, retaining the breath, bend forward slowly until the chest meets the knees. After slowly rising again to the erect position, slowly exhale the breath. Repeat this process a second time, and the nerves will be found to have received an excess of energy that will enable them to perform their natural functions.

—By using the following preparation for cleaning kid-gloves, ribbons and laces, these articles may be kept in the "pink of perfection" with little trouble. Two quarts of deodorized benzine, and two drams of sulphuric ether, two drams of chloroform and four drams of alcohol. Pour the fluid in a bowl and wash the articles as if in water, rinsing in a fresh supply.—Harper's Bazar.

—To clean paint that is not varnished put upon a plate some of the best whiting; having ready some clean warm water, and a piece of flannel, which dip into the water and squeeze nearly dry; then take as much whiting as will adhere to it, apply it to the paint, when a little rubbing will remove any dirt or grease; wash well off with water, and rub dry with a soft cloth. Paint thus cleaned looks equal to new.

—Lovers of onions will find that by boiling them in two waters and draining them much of the objectionable odor will be removed; add a little milk to the second water. Then put them into a stewpan and simmer for a few minutes in a sauce made as follows: Put butter the size of an egg into a saucpan, and when it bubbles stir in a scant half teacupful of flour and stir well till cooked; add two teacupfuls of thin cream, some salt and pepper, and stir over the fire till smooth.

—Macaroni with tomatoes is thus prepared: Turn half a pound of tomatoes into a saucpan, with a spoonful of stock or a bit of butter; let them cook until tender enough to pass through a coarse sieve or colander, then reheat, season nicely, adding a few drops of lemon juice or vinegar, and pour over a flat dish covered with nicely boiled macaroni, not the pipe; that answers for the surface with grated cheese and bread crumbs, put a few bits of butter over, and brown it before the fire or in a sharp oven.

THE GRASS CROP.

How to Thicken Up Meadows so as to Secure the Best Results.

It is always an item to secure the largest possible yield from every crop. This is the case in the garden with fruit, small grain or cultivated crops as well as with the pastures and meadows. A good even stand of grass growing in a reasonably rich soil, will yield not only a much larger quantity, but under average conditions the quality will be much better.

After the crop is taken off is a good time, not only to enrich the soil, but also to drain where necessary and to thicken up the thin places.

Too much water standing during the winter is almost certain to kill out the grass or if moist and low the grass is liable to grow coarse; in very many instances draining will remedy.

Thin places can often be thickened up by harrowing thoroughly so as to even up the surface of the soil and then scatter seed over these places. This ought to be done reasonably early, especially if there is a sufficient amount of moisture to induce a good germination so that a good growth can be secured before cold weather sets in.

A little work spent in this way will often aid materially to increase the yield of grass, and is as much of an object of grass as it is of any other crop in the farm. Grass both during the summer and winter is a cheap food provided fair crops be secured, but if good crops be secured it is just as important to have a good soil and a good even stand as it is with any other crop grown upon the farm and some pains are necessary to secure it.

Properly cared for a good meadow or pasture can be made to promise good crops for quite a number of years, but care must be taken to apply plenty of manure so that the fertility of the soil can be kept up and when from any cause the grass over gets partially killed out care should be taken to reseed.

While as a rule rotation should be followed up with nearly all crops, in some localities it will pay to keep land in grass a long time, as long, in fact, as profitable crops can be secured. And in order to do this it will nearly always pay to take good care of them. After harvest is completed there is usually some spare time, a portion of which can very often be used to a good advantage in the meadows, securing as large a yield as possible.—N. J. Shepherd, in Detroit Free Press.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

RAILWAY DEPOT SCENE.

Going East to the rock-bound coast,
Going West to the setting sun,
Going North like a mighty host,
Going South each and every one
Rushing like a river,
What a hurry, what a flurry,
Constant bustle, fleetest rustle,
Like the leaves in quiver,
So the line of travel's sweeping
Through the railway depot, heaping
Baggage everywhere,
Has some Pharaoh been sent?
Free the multitude unnumbered?
Have oppressor's rods been heavy?
Pleasings are sorely embowed
With their earthly care,
Boxes, bundles, each one trundling
Bag or baggage, trunk or package,
Precious things and rare,
Who, if any, homes are keeping,
While this caravan is sweeping
Over rail and stream?

Old and young, and strong and feeble,
Maid and matron side by side,
Robust sons of Anak grasping
Crying babe, the family pride,
Crying boldly, crying loud,
Loudly chatting and combating,
What a treading, what a treading,
Mid the eager, earnest crowd,
Balaam's scree was worse confusion;
Balaam's pet is no intrusion
In this noisy hum.
Some to meet their loved ones coming—
Anxious faces look in vain—
Some to pass the summer outing—
They may not return again,
Save in sorrow, save in woe,
Checks that wrinkle, eyes that twinkle,
Laughter merry, red lips cherry,
Telling love they dare to know,
False and true beside each other,
Enemy and winning brother,
So we touch upon life's road.

Saint and sinner touch each other
Under station's common roof-tree;
Rain and shine fall on each brother;
Rich and poor both cross the sea
And over rail together,
Ears may tingle, while they mingle
In time's hurry and its flurry,
Tares and wheat together grow,
Pure and vile in railway station
Sometimes name one destination—
Farther on they separate.
Out and in the life-tide rushes,
Every language, every tongue,
Cubmen add their boisterous callings,
Fill each expanded lung,
Deafening wars with jargon rude,
Cinders and smoke almost choke,
Cars are rattling, like waves battling
With the rocks by storms pursued.
"All aboard!" conductor's shouting—
Lugave behind all fear and doubt,
Flying over hill and plain.
—Alvaro F. Gibbons, in *Democrat's Monthly*.

MATCH-MAKING.

The Mischief Sometimes Done by Professionals.

A Mission No Sensible Person Voluntarily Undertakes—An American Mother's Clever Scheme—A Father's "Buckwheat-Straw Principle."

Some people have a positive mania for match-making. Whether from want of better employment, or because they believe, like Mrs. Jellyby, that they have a great and glorious mission, they are never happier than when scheming and contriving to dispose matrimonially of one or other of their young acquaintance. They regard all their unmarried friends, especially their unmarried lady friends, with an eye of compassionate solicitude; and their ingenuity is continually on the rack to discover what they can do for this, that, or the other, in the way of providing him or her with a partner for life. Like most other busy-bodies, these missionary match-makers, as we might call them, do a world of mischief. They meddle, and plot, and manage where they have no right whatever to interfere, and are seldom deterred by a sense of responsibility which attaches to any one influencing and encouraging young people in such a serious matter. On the contrary they think nothing of ignoring, and even attempting to override, the opinion of parents and others upon whom the direct responsibility ought to devolve.

Match-makers of this description are usually less concerned about the future of their young friends than about the diversion and excitement of a certain sort which they themselves derive from the part they play in superintending and promoting the negotiations, and the subsequent importance they will be able to assume as the persons who have been mainly instrumental in bringing about the match. So long as they are enabled to play out their favorite game, they bestow but little thought upon the possible consequences. If the match prove to be an unfortunate one, they exhibit a remarkable facility in disclaiming all responsibility. They recall the many words of counsel and of caution they had given; and to hear them speak, one would suppose that they had done every thing in their power to dissuade the young people from marrying, instead of having done all they could to encourage them. If, however, the marriage is a happy one, they are seldom slow to claim a full share of credit for the part they have played, and find constant opportunities to remind the young couple and their friends how much all this present felicity is due to their foresight and sagacity.

No sensible person does voluntarily undertake the office of match-maker. Mothers with a numerous following of daughters have the office thrust upon them to a certain extent whether they will or not; but theirs is a very different case from that of the person who takes to match-making as a sort of recreation or pastime, or, still worse, as a mission. It may be said that mothers would often be much better employed, and would really be doing more for the best interests of their girls, if they devoted the same amount

of time to their education and instruction in household duties as they spend in "trotting them out" for the inspection and admiration of possible sons-in-law. The rebuke, wherever merited—as it no doubt is in some instances—is perfectly just. But when a mother has done her duty otherwise, a reasonable amount of managing and manoeuvring on her part to provide her daughters with husbands, is perfectly justifiable. She may feel tolerably certain that, with or without her cognizance, some sort of match-making, or, at all events, flirtation is sure to occur; and that being so, it is undoubtedly better that such proceeding should be conducted under her watchful care and direction, than they should be carried on clandestinely or under less responsible supervision.

To parents with a large family of daughters, the successful bestowal of them all in matrimony is no light matter. It is a matter involving not only much serious thought, but often also great trouble and expense. A wit remarks that when a man's only resources consist of a numerous family of daughters, the best thing he can do is to husband his resources. That is no doubt very sage advice; but girls are a kind of resources which it is sometimes by no means easy to husband. In order to execute that manoeuvre, a great many other resources have generally to be called into requisition, and not the least important of these is a substantial bank account. If his daughters be his only resources, both he and they will be placed at a decided disadvantage.

But when paterfamilias has provided the sinews of war, there, as a rule, his share in the match-making ends. Men have not sufficient tact to be intrusted with such delicate tasks. When they take it upon themselves to interfere in these matters, they are sure to make trouble of one kind or another. Match-making is essentially the ladies' province. It is, moreover, a branch of diplomatic service in which few men have any ambition to distinguish themselves. At the best, it is a somewhat invidious task. A mother and her six marriageable daughters have been facetiously described as a "school of design;" and that is really the aspect in which they are generally regarded. The very appearance of mamma at the head of such a battalion is sometimes enough to scare away the most stout-hearted eligible single gentleman, whose suspicions are immediately aroused, and who, rightly or wrongly, persists in regarding the party as a veritable school of design. The difficulty is immensely increased if the young ladies do not happen to be particularly brilliant or attractive. It is here that papa's financial resources come into play. But even when these resources are considerable, intending suitors are apt to pause when they think of the process of subdivision that will have to be undergone. To manoeuvre her forces so as to bring about a series of successful engagements, thus demands, on the part of the maternal head, no little skill in generalship as well as in diplomacy.

American mothers have acquired some reputation for skill and energy in connubial management on behalf of their daughters. A Parisian newspaper some time ago recorded an exceedingly clever bit of match-making, executed by an American lady of this order in brilliant style. Her eldest daughter had sailed from New York with some friends for a tour of Europe, and after "doing" the continent, had returned to the French capital for several months of rest and pleasure. Attractive and clever, she had many suitors, some more, some less desirable. She could not marry them all, so she heroically reduced the number to two—the best of the lot, of course. Then she wrote home to her mamma, explaining the exact situation of affairs, adding that they were both so handsome, agreeable, well-connected and rich, that she could not decide between them, and closed with the question: "What shall I do?" Ten days later, she received a cablegram from mamma: "I sail tomorrow; hold both till I come." The next transatlantic steamer brought Mrs. Blank with her second daughter, just turned eighteen, and fresh from school. On her arrival the old lady at once took the helm of affairs, and steered so deftly through the dangerous waters, that in a few weeks she had reached port with all colors flying. To drop metaphor, she attended the wedding of her two daughters at the American chapel on the same morning. After due examination, she had decided that neither of the nice fellows should go out of the family.

We have said that men do not, as a rule, figure conspicuously as match-makers; nor do they; but the judgment and policy exhibited in this connection by a knowing old gentleman of our acquaintance could hardly be surpassed by the most accomplished tactician of either sex. "Brown," said a neighbor to him one day, "I don't see how it is that your girls all marry off as soon as they get old enough, while none of mine can marry." "Oh! that's simple enough," he replied; "I marry my girls off on the buckwheat-straw principle." "But what principle is that? Never heard of it before."

"Well, I use to raise a good deal of buckwheat, and it puzzled me to know how to get rid of the straw. Nothing would eat it, and it was a great bother to me. At last I thought of a plan. I stacked my buckwheat-straw nicely, and built a high rail-fence around it. My cattle of course concluded that it must be something good, and at once tore down the fence and began to eat the straw. I drove them away, and put up the fence a few times; but the more I hunted them off, the more anx-

ious they became to eat the straw; and eat it they did, every bit of it. As I said, I married my girls on the same principle. When a young man that I don't like begins to call on my girls, I encourage him in every way I can. I tell him to come often, and stay as late as he pleases; and I take pains to hint to the girls that I think they'd better set their caps for him. He don't make many calls, for the girls treat him as coolly as they can. But when a young man that I like comes around, a man that I think would suit me for a son-in-law, I don't let him make many calls before I give him to understand that he isn't wanted about my house. I tell him, and give them orders never to speak to him again. The plan always works exactly as I wish. The young folks begin to pity and sympathize with each other; and the next thing I know is that they are engaged to be married. When I see that they are determined to marry, I of course give in, and pretend to make the best of it. That's the way I manage it."

An old lady who had several unmarried daughters fed them largely on a fish diet, because, as she ingeniously observed, fish is rich in phosphorus, and phosphorus is the essential thing in making matches. If the phosphorus diet caused the young ladies to shine in society, they in all probability did not adopt it in vain; for, just as fish are easily attracted to the night by any bright light thrown upon the water, so young men are invariably found to flock after any girl who "shines," even though her accomplishments may be of a very shallow character, superficial, or phosphorescent character. No experienced match-making mamma requires to be taught the value of display as an almost certain means of attraction. And that is why so many of these match-making ventures have so often resulted in the most deplorable sequels. Display is met with display, the one frequently as hollow and false as the other. The distinguished foreigner, or the fascinating young nobleman is discovered, when it is too late, to be nothing more or less than an unprincipled adventurer; and the merchant who was supposed to be little if anything short of a millionaire is found, also when it is too late, to be on the verge of bankruptcy. Very often, in such matches, both parties are sold, and then the universal verdict is: "Serves them right."—*Bullou's Monthly*.

GLADSTONE AS A BOY.

Interesting Reminiscences of a Venerable St. Louis Lady.

Mrs. Hughes, of 4616 Delmar avenue, knew the Right Hon. William E. Gladstone when he was a school boy. Looking at Mrs. Hughes to-day one can easily understand how the sturdy English stock insures bodily and mental vigor in the seventies. An American guest at the age of this well-preserved, strong-nerved, clear-minded lady would fall short by a dozen or fifteen years. It is more than sixty years since she was a school girl in Liverpool and Bill Gladstone was a rollicking youth. "The Gladstones were merchants," said Mrs. Hughes, recalling something of the ex-Premier's boyhood as she knew it. "They lived in a fine part of Liverpool facing a park. I was a little girl of six or seven attending a girls' school some distance from my home. Bill Gladstone went to a boys' school not far from ours. Our paths crossed. Coming home from school we had to go along a way which the boys from the other school also went. They used to amuse themselves chasing us. We were afraid of them. I remember Bill Gladstone as one of the boys who used to do this. We would run as hard as we could. When he caught any of us he would toss us up over his shoulder or do something to scare us. There were other boys worse and some quieter than he was. I remember him as a boy of medium size, strong and full of spirits. He had a Scotch look about him. He was then thirteen or fourteen, perhaps. There wasn't any thing remarkable about him, and I should never have remembered about his running after us little girls and scaring us if he hadn't become so prominent afterwards.

"My people went away from Liverpool to Wales, and I was gone seven years," Mrs. Hughes continued. "When I came back Bill Gladstone was standing in some borough, I have forgotten just where, for Parliament. I remember people talked about it a great deal because he was so young. He could not have been much more than of age. I don't remember that he had studied for any profession. Perhaps he had come home from the university and entered the mercantile business in which the family was engaged. However that was I can't remember, but I know there was a good deal of talk about so young a man going to Parliament. But he was elected, and he went on being successful right along in politics. I came to this country in 1851, and as Mr. Gladstone became more and more prominent my memory would go back again and again to the time when he was Bill Gladstone, in Liverpool, amusing himself by chasing little girls going home from school, and tossing them in the air."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

The names and localities of the navy yards in the United States are as follows: Charlestown Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.; Brooklyn Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Gosport Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.; Kittery Navy Yard, Kittery, Me.; League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco, Cal.; New London Navy Yard, New London, Ct.; Pensacola Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla.; Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

DUSTING A ROOM.

A Branch of House-Work Which Requires Considerable Attention.

Although to many people the dusting of a room is a very easy matter, to do this work well requires both time and patience. There is no part of the house-work that is so often carelessly done, and there is no part that should be done so well. Some women who pose as excellent housewives are any thing but thorough when dusting; they seem to think the time wasted spent in this work, and consequently hurry through it as fast as possible. With a feather duster or a cloth they switch off the dust, going from one thing to another, until all the articles are gone over; then the door is closed and the room is supposed to be in the best of order. On entering later in the day they are surprised to find the furniture covered with dust, and they wonder where all the dust comes from. If they would think awhile, they would surely know that the dust they switched into the room is bound to settle somewhere, and, of course, the furniture will hold the largest share. There is an old saying that "whatever is worth doing is worth doing well," and in dusting is this more applicable than in anything else.

As a general duster the feather brush is not to be thought of, as it is only fit for the dusting of walls, over doors, pictures, etc., or any place that can not be conveniently reached with a cloth. It is not to be recommended for the face of pictures or mirrors, as it is apt to scratch the glass. A soft silk cloth makes a nice duster for mirrors and pictures, and for nice, highly polished furniture there is nothing nicer. Scrim makes a nice dusting-cloth, and old calico is used by many in preference to any thing else. A damp cloth is the best of all dusters, although many women will not use one on any account, claiming that it injures the polish on the furniture. This objection is absurd, for if the cloth is clean it will not harm the furniture in the least. To be sure, it may remove the gloss, but this can easily be brought back when the surface of the wood is dry, by rubbing hard with a dry, soft cloth. The advantage of the damp duster is that instead of allowing the dust to fly about the room, it takes it all on the cloth, and thereby keeps it from settling anywhere else. Although this kind of dusting may not be generally adopted throughout the house, it should be rigidly observed in an invalids room, and not on any consideration should any other be adopted. When using the damp duster only go over a small space at one time; rinse the cloth well and often, and there will be no danger of injuring the woodwork of the furniture. It is the best to use a dry cloth for the piano, as the least dampness about this article of furniture the better for the tone of it. When using a dry cloth for dusting, shake out of the window frequently, and the dust will not gather so thickly on the cloth as to be shaken off and let fly about the room. A small paint brush is kept by many housewives for crevices and ledges, as it is almost impossible to get into these with a cloth. All ornaments should be dusted carefully, as the dust is apt to get into the crevices, and once in it is very difficult to dislodge. For the latter work a stiff toothbrush will be found to do the work as well as a wipe, and ought always to be kept for this purpose. Wash out the dust cloths once a week at the very least. Always have a separate cloth for the stove, and never use the duster for this purpose. Use the paint brush for the window-sashes and a soft cloth for the panes of glass. Of all things when dusting do not forget the curtains. If they are of lace or any of the tapestries they will collect dust very fast. Undo the loops at the sides, place the duster on each side of the window, and give the whole a good shaking. The shades ought to be taken down frequently and dusted their full length both inside and outside, or, if neglected, they will be soon unfit for use and no amount of dusting will do any good. To be sure, if they are white they can be laundered, but if colored there is no remedy for them. A room that is dusted frequently and dusted thoroughly will not need to be swept as often as one that is dusted carelessly.—*Boston Budget*.

ABOUT SUN-STROKE.

Precautions Needed to Prevent the Evil Effects of Excessive Heat.

In view of the presence of the heated term, special precautions are needed to guard against sun-stroke. This is more properly termed heat-stroke, since it may be produced, not merely by exposure to the direct rays of the sun, but by a high temperature of the atmosphere indirectly heated by the sun, and also by artificial heat. There are several forms or grades of the affection. In simple heat exhaustion, the characteristic symptoms are sudden exhaustion, and fainting, with prostration, cold extremities and feeble pulse. In heat fever there is an extremely high temperature, some times reaching 108° or 109° F., with hot skin and congested brain, and pulse full and labored or quick and jerking. In sun-stroke proper, there is a condition like shock, with failure of the respiration, feeble circulation and unconsciousness. The attack is usually preceded by certain premonitory symptoms, in the shape of feelings of uneasiness, depression and irritability, headache and intolerance of light, and a feverish condition of the system without sweating. A point of special importance to be remembered is that heat-stroke may be produced by a much lower temperature when a person is at rest than when he is in motion. Other predisposing causes

are physical exhaustion, mental worry, bad ventilation, crowded and filthy quarters, intemperance, gluttony and dissipation. Newcomers in a hot climate are more likely to suffer from it than those who have become acclimated. Attacks are more liable to occur after a full meal.

The immediate objects of treatment are to reduce the heat of the body, and in case of collapse to stimulate the nerve-centers. The person should be at once removed to a cool and shady place, where there is a free circulation of air. A stream of cold water may then be poured gently upon the head, back of the neck and spine, or the clothing may be removed, and body partially immersed in a bath, or wrapped in a sheet which is kept moist by frequent sprinkling. If the feet are cold, they should be warmed by hot applications. A physician should at once be summoned, and the subsequent treatment will be under his direction and supervision.

Taking mild and graver cases together, nearly one-half prove fatal, and those who revive, remain for a long time extremely sensitive to the effects of heat, and are sometimes rendered invalids for life. In order to prevent an attack, one should observe great care to avoid exposure to high temperatures, and during the hot weather should live temperately, abstain from all stimulants, wear thin flannel underclothing and light and loose clothing, bathe frequently, and when necessarily exposed to the direct rays of the hot sun, wear a light and porous hat with a wide brim. A wet handkerchief placed in the hat will also, by producing evaporation, reduce the temperature.—*Portland Transcript*.

THE FEMALE DENTIST.

A Profession in Which Several Women Have Achieved Gratifying Success.

It is said that the most successful dentist in London at present is a German Baroness, who is the cleverest tooth extractor in England. That is her branch of business, and a "dental surgeon" she calls herself, the other dentists sending their patients to her when extreme measures have to be taken. The female dentist is just beginning to appear over the professional horizon in this city, and I believe on the whole she is a success. A man I know lives in a boarding-house and tells me that alone, unprotected female who sat opposite him at table greatly aroused his curiosity as to her occupation. She always started off bright and early after breakfast and never appeared until late dinner, but she never dropped the smallest hint of how she occupied the long hours between the two meals. She seemed to be successful at whatever she did, for she was always well dressed and seemed to have no anxieties of a sordid kind. He noted many times how large and powerful her hands and wrists were and puzzled himself greatly as to how she used them. She was always thoroughly up with all the news and gossip of the day, and was ready to talk with the utmost freedom on any such general topic, but the moment matters became in the smallest degree personal she promptly retired in her shell and pulled the shell in after her. Finally he happened in rather an out of the way part of the town to see her name in gilt letters on the edge of the window, as the doctors put up theirs, only after it bore the letters, D. D. S., and then he knew how to account for her powerful wrists and her reticence. He enlarged on the German Baroness at dinner that night, and she looked up quickly, laughed and owned up. She confessed that he father had been a dentist and from her childhood she had maintained the greatest interest in the subject, so that her father taught her all he knew. After his death she went to Paris to study and now has been for two years working on such teeth in Gotham as are presented for her inspection. She said: "In the old heroic days of dentistry, when main force was used and anguish was the natural concomitant, women had neither the brawn nor the nerve for the work, but since the introduction of all sorts of machine apparatus milder methods and cocaine have ameliorated the profession it is now women are eminently capable of filling, as well as the teeth. There are four or five female dentists in New York and most of them are doing a good business. A great many women prefer to come to us, and we are, I believe, peculiarly successful with children, because we understand better how to manage them. I love my profession and take the greatest pride and pleasure in it, and, more than that, I am making money in it."—*N. Y. Letter*.

Electricity from the Wind.

The power of a wind-mill has been successfully applied to the generation of electricity for domestic purposes by Prof. Blyth, of the Glasgow Philosophical Society. The wind-mill was of the old-fashioned kind, with four arms each thirteen feet long. The dynamo was belted directly to the fly-wheel of the mill, and charged twelve cells of storage-battery. The current was used both for light and for driving a turning-lathe. Ten eight-candle power incandescent lamps were supplied, with current to spare; and a good breeze for half a day stored electricity enough for the light required on four evenings of three or four hours each.—*Arkansas Traveler*.

A big bloodhound attacked a lively gamecock in a yard in Columbia, Pa., a few days ago, and not only got bawled, but the sight of both eyes destroyed by the fowl's spurs.

SHOOTING A RHINOCEROS.

Allan Quartermain Bags a Huge Monster After a Hard Fight.

Taking my eight-bore and a half a dozen spare cartridges in my pocket, I made a detour, and reaching the ant-heap, in safety, lay down. For a moment the wind had dropped, but presently a gentle puff of air passed over me and blew on towards the rhinoceros. I wonder what it is that smells so strong about a man? Is it his body or his breath? I have never been able to make out, but I saw somewhere the other day that in the duck decoys the man who is working the duck holds a little piece of burning turf before his mouth, and that if he does this they can not smell him. Well, whatever it was about me that attracted the attention, the rhinoceros soon smelt me, and within half a minute after the puff of wind had passed, he was up and turning round to get his head up-wind. There he stood for a few seconds and sniffed, and then he began to move, first of all at a trot; then, as the scent grew stronger, at a furious gallop. On he came, snorting like a runaway engine, with his tail stuck straight up in the air; if he had seen me lie down there, he could not have made a better line. It was rather nervous work, I can tell you, lying there waiting for his onslaught, for he looked like a mountain of flesh. I determined, however, not to fire till I could plainly see his eye, for I think that rule always gives one the right distance for big game. So I rested my rifle on the ant heap and waited for him, kneeling. At last, when he was about forty yards away, I saw that the time had come, and, aiming straight for the middle of the chest, I pulled. Thud went the heavy bullet, and with a tremendous snort over rolled the rhinoceros beneath the shock, just like a shot rabbit. But if I had thought that it was done for I was mistaken, for in another second he was up and coming at me as hard as ever, only with his head held low. I waited until he was within ten yards, in the hope that he would expose his chest, but he would do nothing of the sort. So I just had to fire at his head with the left barrel and take my chance. Well, as luck would have it, of course, the animal put its horn in the way of the bullet, which cut clean through it about three inches above the root, and then glanced off into space. After that things got rather serious. My gun was empty, and the rhinoceros was rapidly arriving—so rapidly, indeed, that I came to the conclusion that I had better make way for him. Accordingly I jumped to my feet and ran to the right as hard as I could go. As I did so he arrived full tilt, knocked my friendly ant-heap flat, and for the second time that day went a most magnificent cropper. This gave me a few seconds' start, and I ran down wind—my word, I did run! Unfortunately, however, my modest retreat was observed, and the rhinoceros, as soon as he got his legs again, set to work to run after me. Now, no man on earth can run as fast as an irritated rhinoceros can gallop, and I knew that he must soon catch me up. But having some slight experience of this sort of thing, I luckily for myself, kept my head, and as I fled I managed to open my rifle, get the old cartridges out, and put two fresh ones in. To do this, I had to steady my pace a little, and by the time that I had snapped the rifle to I heard him snorting and shundering away within a few paces of my back. I stopped, and as I did so, rapidly cocked the rifle, and stowed round upon my heel. By this time the brute was within six or seven yards of me, but luckily his head was up. I lifted the rifle and fired at him. It was a snap shot, and the bullet struck him in the chest within three inches of the first, and found its way into his lungs. It did not stop him however, so all I could do was to bound to one side, which I did with surprising activity, and as he brushed past me fire the other barrel into his side. That did for him. The ball passed in behind the shoulder and right through the heart. He fell over on his side, gave one most awful squeal—a dozen pigs could not have made such a noise—and promptly died, keeping his wicked eyes wide open all the time.

As for me, I blew my nose, and going up to the rhinoceros, sat on his head, reflected that I had had a capital morning's shooting.—*From H. Rider Haggard's new story in Harper's Magazine*.

Selfishness and Self-Blindness.

There are people who have no law but the inclination of the moment. With them the most solemn promises are but cobwebs, to be swept away by the cunning whisper of malice, or the breath of circumstance. Principle, honor, duty, are but as reeds, to be snapped or twisted or warped to meet a present emergency. The annoyance or discomfort of to-day, though self-incurred, is to be avoided at cost of criminal wrong toward others. How should it be else with those whose life has no governing principle but that of personal ease? who can find reasons and excuses for every thing that tends to this? who have no memory for the sacred obligations on which it tramples to promote it? But alas for the day when conscience shall remove this self-sealing film from the eyes, and show that to be a lie which has been delusively huggled as truth; those self-seekers to be fogs who claim the holy title of friends. Alas for the day when the grave comes between such mistaken ones and the reparation they just would make!—*N. Y. Ledger*.

Chase County Court, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN., THURSDAY, AUG. 23, 1888.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop.

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for advertising rates: 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 months, 6 months, 1 year. Includes rates for local notices and other items.

TIME TABLE.

TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R. EAST. ALEX. L. PASS. S. K. N. Y. R. N. CHL. Includes train schedules for Cedar Gr., Elmdale, Evans, Strong, Hilton, Kenyon, etc.

C. K. & W. R. R. EAST. Pass. Frt. Mixed. Includes train schedules for Diamond Springs, Hilton, Evans, Cottonwood Falls, Gladstone, Bazar, etc.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Corn cutting is now the order of the day. Dr. J. W. Stone has a lawn tennis at his home. Hon. W. W. Scott, of Emporia, was in town yesterday. Mr. Geo. Mann, of Strong City, was out to Florence, Monday. Mr. Henry Praeger, of Jacobs creek was at Emporia, Saturday. Mr. Jas. G. Burton, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, Monday. Mr. Geo. K. Burton is visiting friends and relatives at Strong City. Mrs. F. V. Alford and Miss Mattie Upton were down to Emporia, Saturday. Mrs. Geo. W. Simmons, of Wichita, is visiting friends and relatives here. Mr. Geo. W. Crum, of Strong City, is building an addition to his residence. Mrs. A. F. Fritze, of Strong City, has returned from a visit in Ohio and Indiana. Mrs. H. L. Hunt is putting up a new residence on her lots east of her home property. Miss Mamie Woodward, of Lawrence, was visiting Miss Luella Pugh, last week. A barbed wire fence has been put around the half block west of Mr. W. H. Holsinger's. Mr. D. A. Ellsworth, of Strong City, was visiting his old home, near Florence, last week. Miss Mamie Nye has returned from her visit to Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Zeilics, at Emporia. Mr. Lloyd Raymer returned, Friday, from Missouri, and will remain here with his sons. Mr. Wm. Fritze, of Strong City, returned, Saturday, from a visit to relatives at Hutchinson. Eddie and Jenny Henry, of Olathe, are visiting their sister, Mrs. W. H. Winters, of Strong City. Mr. Arch Miller shipped four car loads of cattle to Kansas City, on Wednesday last week. Miss Mattie McMillan, who was visiting at Mr. H. A. McDaniel's, has gone to Florence on a visit. The Rev. Father Boniface Niehaus, of Strong City, has just returned from a visit to Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Geo. B. Carson visited his mother, at Oskaloosa, last week, and made a visit to Emporia, Sunday. Boston brown bread, warn every Sunday morning, delivered at any part of the city, by the Chicago Bakery. Died, on Peyton creek, on Tuesday, August 14th, 1888, the three-months-old child of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Jones. Last Monday evening quite a number of ladies and gentlemen from this city and Strong enjoyed a horseback ride. The Twin City Ice Company is now furnishing ice to both towns, with no danger of an exhaustion of their supply. Messrs. Senior & Perrin, of Strong City, are now shipping east from their quarries from four to five car loads of stone a day. We understand that Mr. Ben. Stout, an old and respected citizen of this county, whose residence was on Denn creek, died, last week, in Wichita.

Mr. Henry Wiebrocht, of Strong City, was called to his old home in Wisconsin, last week, by a telegram announcing the death of his mother.

Mr. Elwood Sharp, of Council Grove, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for this State, gave the COURT office a pleasant call, yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. F. Davis, of Peyton creek, and Mrs. Davis's mother, Mrs. Chas. T. Baker, of New York, were down to Emporia, last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Hotchkiss, of Strong City, are enjoying a visit from Miss Lottie Douglas, of Manhattan, and Mr. Wm. Sebring, of Kalamazoo, Michigan.

The City Schools will be reopened, on Monday, September 3, and all parents and guardians should see that their children are in attendance on the first day of the term.

Frank McWhorter, who has been sick at the residence of his brother-in-law, Roland Lakin, has recovered, and left, yesterday, for his home at Matfield Green. - Emporia Republican.

The young people of the M. E. church will give an ice cream social at the church, Wednesday evening, August 29. All are cordially invited. The orchestra will be in attendance.

Mrs. S. L. Marsell, aged 82 years, mother of Mrs. Geo. O. Hildebrand, of Strong City, arrived in Strong, last Friday, from Nashville, Tenn., on a visit to her daughter, having come the entire distance alone.

Mrs. F. R. Dodge and her children, of Eldorado, arrived here, Monday, on a visit at Mr. S. D. Breese's, accompanied by Miss Stella Breese, who had been visiting her aunt, for some time past, at Eldorado.

There was quite a heavy rain, last Thursday, just before night fall, during which a thunder-bolt struck Mr. L. Holz's fence, south of the Court house, doing but little damage, other than tearing a hole in the ground near by.

The Chase County Fair will be held at Cottonwood Falls, and not at Elmdale, as appears in another column in this paper. We suppose the error crept in, as it did, from the fact that the Secretary of the society lives out at Elmdale.

Twelve car loads of cattle from La Junta, Col., arrived at Mr. B. Lantry's farm, near Strong City, Tuesday of last week, which now makes 800 head he has on his ranch, to graze until fall, when they will be put on the market and sold as feeders.

The teachers of this county have adopted a uniform course of study to be used in the public schools of the county, a number of copies of which have been printed, and teachers are requested to call at the County Superintendent's office and get them as soon as possible.

Mr. Dan Reifsnider, of Strong City, who had one of his legs broken about two months ago, and from which he has not yet recovered, recently had a surgical operation performed on the disabled limb, by Drs. Loose and Morrill, of Peabody, by which a large piece of bone was removed.

Hon. J. M. McCown, editor of the Emporia Democrat, will speak before the Twin City Democratic Club, next Monday night, August 27, and a cordial invitation is extended to Republicans and Union Labor men to be present, and hear the issues of the day discussed from a Democratic standpoint.

In another column will be found the announcement of Mr. R. E. Maloney as a candidate for re-election to the office of Township Trustee for Falls township, subject to the Democratic township caucus. Mr. Maloney has made a most efficient officer, and he will, no doubt, receive an election by a large majority.

Read the Democratic call, to be found in another column, and act accordingly. The primaries are to be by voting precincts, and not by school districts as some have supposed. Be sure to go to your respective voting precincts, as designated in the call, and elect full delegations, complying with the call as far as it is possible to do so.

While Pink Brown, son of Mr. J. G. Brown, of this city, was riding the lead horse of a team of five horses drawing a reaping machine cutting timothy, at Perry, Ralls county, Mo., on Wednesday of last week, the team ran away, the lead horse falling and the machine passing over the horse, and young Brown, bruising the young man considerably about the shoulders but not seriously.

Monday, September 3, will be "Labor Day," set apart by the Knights of Labor as a holiday, and, in some States recognized by law. A basket picnic will be held, on that day, in Lantry's grove, near Strong City, to which everybody is invited, and at which good speakers will be present. The picnic will be under the auspices of K. of L. Assembly No. 2578, and will, of course, be non-partisan.

Under the head of "announcements" will be found the announcement of Squire Geo. W. Hill a candidate for re-election to the office of Justice of the Peace for Falls township. Squire Hill has made a good and efficient officer, and we can see no reason why the Republicans should throw him overboard for a new man, unless it is part of a prearranged affair whereby the discordant elements of the Republican party of Chase county are to tickle one another in the interest of the candidacy of W. A. Morgan for State Senator.

Mrs. H. S. F. Davis, of Peyton creek, accompanied by her mother and a sister, Mrs. Chas. T. Baker and Miss Elinor Baker, of New York, arrived home, on Wednesday of last week, from their visit to Alaska. Since they left Kansas City, where Mrs. Davis met her mother and sister to go on this northern trip, they have traveled 10,000 miles and seen many wonderful sights. They traveled only during the day time, and hence, saw all the country through which they passed.

At the meeting of the Twin City Democratic Club, held in this city, Monday night, Messrs. H. S. F. Davis, A. F. Fritze, T. L. Upton and W. E. Timmons were elected delegates to the convention of Democratic clubs

to be held in Lawrence, September 3. It was also announced that Mr. J. M. McCown, editor of the Emporia Democrat, had accepted an invitation to address the club, at Strong City, next Monday, and, therefore, it is hoped that every member will be present on that evening.

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Mr. H. F. Richter, of Council Grove, was in town, Tuesday, looking after his Senatorial interests. If Mr. J. C. Dwelle or Mr. J. G. Winne or some other man like them, from this county, who did not assist in robbing Marion county of the Republican nomination in 1875, does not get the nomination of that party, at their convention to be held September 3, there are many scores of good Republicans in this county who will be satisfied with either Mr. Richter, or Hon. J. Ware Butterfield, of Marion county, but who do not want W. A. Morgan and the men who helped him in robbing Marion county of her rights, in 1875, under the Republican compact, to say to that convention that Marion and Morris counties owe it to Chase county to put up a Chase county man for State Senator, in the person of said W. A. Morgan, the very same man who, with F. P. Cochran and other Chase county delegates in the convention of 1875, stole the nomination from Marion county, in the interest of S. N. Wood, against whom this same man Morgan is now continually emptying, the vials of his wrath.

Next Saturday, August 25th, the colored people of this city and vicinity, will celebrate the emancipation of their race, with a grand barbecue in Carter's grove, north of the river, at which many prominent colored orators of the State will deliver addresses, among whom will be Messrs. John M. Brown and John L. Waller, of Topeka, C. M. Johnson and John Brown, of Dunlap, and Wm. Matthews, of Leavenworth. They will also be addressed by Messrs. J. W. Byram, John Madden, Alex. McMillan, F. P. Cochran, and others of this county. A number of vocalists from Emporia will assist in the singing. The procession will move from Strong City at 9 o'clock a. m., and proceed to the Court-house in this city, where Mr. Waller will deliver a short address, after which the procession will counter-march to the grove. A game of base ball, a fat man's race, and a boat race will constitute a part of the programme. The Strong City choir and Cornet Band will furnish vocal and instrumental music. In the evening an entertainment will be given in Music Hall, in this city. Everything will be done to make the day all that it should be, and everybody is invited to attend.

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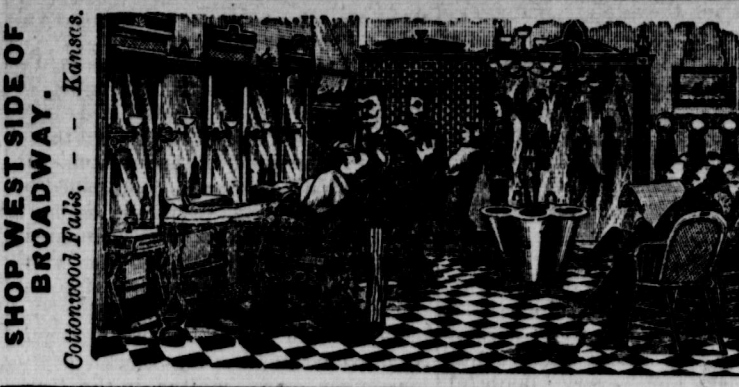
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SHOP WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY - Emporia, Kansas.

H. F. GILLETT, SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & GILLETT, DEALER IN

Shelf and Heavy Hardware, CUTLERY, TINWARE, &c., and the finest line of COOKING & HEATING STOVES

In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated WOOD - MOWER

And the best make of Agricultural Implements and Machinery. STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE.

Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS.

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 2. Senate Joint Resolution No. 2, Proposing an amendment to section one, article eight of the constitution, by striking out the word "white" in section one, article eight of the constitution of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof concurring therein.

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of the State of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the State for their approval or rejection, namely: The constitution of the State of Kansas is hereby amended by striking out the word "white" in section one, article eight, relating to the militia of the State, so that said section as amended shall read as follows: Section 1. The militia shall be composed of all able bodied male citizens between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years except such as are exempted by the United States or of this State; but all citizens of any religious denomination whatever, who from scruples of conscience may be exempted from bearing arms, shall be exempted therefrom upon such conditions as may be prescribed by law.

SECTION 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this State at the general election for the election of representatives to the legislature in the year A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, for their approval or rejection. Those voting in favor of this proposition to amend the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots, "For the amendment to section one, article eight of the constitution;" those voting against the proposition to amend the constitution shall be received, and said vote shall be taken, counted, canvassed, and returns thereof made, in the same manner and in all respects as is provided by law, in cases of the election of representatives in the legislature.

SECTION 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book. Approved February 23, 1887. I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book, June 20, 1887. E. B. ALLEN, Secretary of State.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6. Senate Joint Resolution No. 6, for the submission of a proposition to amend the constitution of the State of Kansas. Be it resolved by the legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each branch concurring therein, that section seventeen of the bill of rights of the State of Kansas be amended as follows: Section 17. No distinction shall ever be made between citizens of the State of Kansas and the citizens of other Territories of the United States in reference to the purchase, enjoyment or descent of property, the right of aliens in reference to the purchase, enjoyment or descent of property may be regulated by law.

SECTION 2. The following shall be the method of submitting said proposition to the electors: The ballots shall have written or printed, or partly written and partly printed thereon, the proposition to amend section seventeen of the bill of rights of the constitution of the State of Kansas, concerning the purchase, enjoyment or descent of property, or "Against the proposition to amend section seventeen of the bill of rights of the constitution of the State of Kansas, concerning the purchase, enjoyment or descent of property." Said ballots shall be received, and said vote shall be taken, counted, canvassed, and returns thereof made, in the same manner in all respects as is provided by law in cases of the election of representatives to the legislature.

SECTION 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book. Approved March 4, 1887. I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book, June 20, 1887. E. B. ALLEN, Secretary of State.

Wanted, at this office, some wood, on subscription. Cash paid for chickens and eggs, at Wm. Hillert's shoe factory. jy19-tf

Doctor Otterman, the prescription clerk with Johnston & Kirker, is a graduate, of twelve years' experience. The Doctor does an office and consulting practice. jy26-cow3t

Borrow money, on lands, of J. W. McWilliams, no uncertainty - pay all or part of loan at any time. Rates as low as any agency, sure of our money coming when he says you can have it on your security. He wants to loan \$50,000 in two months, \$200 and money up.

Mrs. Hinckley is still keeping the Hinckley House, where you can get board at \$4 per week. Giese & Krons are buying old iron at 15 and 25 cts. per hundred pounds. Don't forget that you can get anything in the way of general merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle & Son's.

Business Brevities. Wanted, at this office, some wood, on subscription. Cash paid for chickens and eggs, at Wm. Hillert's shoe factory. jy19-tf

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

A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Residence and office, a half mile north of Topeka. ANNOUNCEMENTS. FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. I hereby announce myself as an Independent candidate for Justice of the Peace of Matfield Green, Bazaar Township, Chase county, Kansas, until the last vote is cast in November, 1888. D. W. MENCKE.

FOR ANNUAL TRUSTEE. We are authorized to announce George W. Hill as a candidate for re-election to the office of Justice of the Peace for Falls township, until the close of the polls on election day. FOR TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE. We are authorized to announce R. E. Maloney as a candidate for re-election to the office of Township Trustee for Falls township, subject to the decision of the Democratic caucus.

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

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, July 17th, 1888. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court of Chase Co., Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, on August 24th, 1888, viz: D. S. No. 1887 of Francis M. Curtis, of Chase county, Kansas, for the lots 20-21-22 of sec 30 tp 19, range 6 east.

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KANS., July 15th, 1888. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the District Court, in his absence, E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, Kan., on August 24th, 1888, viz: H. E. 7562, of John D. Judd, of Morgan, Kansas, for the sec 14, tp 19, range 6 east.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, July 17th, 1888. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the District Court, in his absence, E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, Kan., on September 14th, 1888, viz: H. E. No. 7567 of William H. Nicholson, of Wonsivka, Kansas, for the sec 14, tp 19, range 6 east.

Notice of Application to Purchase School Land. The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will, on the 24th day of August, 1888, make application to the Probate Court of Chase county, Kansas, to purchase the following described school land, viz: SW 1/4 of sec 4, tp 23, range 6. He names the following witnesses to prove his settlement, continuous residence and improvements, viz: Frank Newcomb and Harman Daser, both residents of Bazaar township. Done at Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, this 8th day of August, 1888. PATRICK DOUGHERTY.

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

THIS PAPER may be found on file as Geo. B. Howell & Co's Newspaper contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK

POLITICS IN INDIANA.

Why Harrison is Sure to Lose His Own State by a Big Majority. All eyes here are fixed on Indiana. In the estimation of the shrewd politicians of both parties the Hoosier State is the pivot on which the Presidential contest will turn.

OUR SUCKLING INDUSTRIES. How Their Excessive Profits Are Divided Between Capital and Labor. The champions of an eternal war tariff have departed widely from the doctrines of the early apostles of protectionism.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM. What Mr. Cleveland Has Accomplished in Purifying the Civil Service. The President's message transmitting to Congress the annual report of the Civil-Service Commission is one that will bear close study by all those who are interested in that reform.

and will ease his conscience by casting his ballot for Cleveland and tariff reduction in November. E. H. Maher, of the law firm of Maher & Felber, will work for Democratic success.

REPUBLICAN VIEWS. Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Seward and Wilson as Revenue Reformers. Upon what meat doth the latter-day Republican Caesar of high protection feed, that his unreasoning and uncompromising attitude should bring reproach upon the moderation of the wise elders and grand old pillars of the party?

OUR PUBLIC LANDS. What the Cleveland Administration Has Done to Save the People's Lands. It has reversed the improvident and unwisdom policy of the Republican party touching the public domain, and has reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly one hundred million acres of valuable land, to be securely held as homesteads for our citizens.

Table titled 'THE WAGE QUESTION' showing a comparison of wages in various industries. Columns include industry name, number of hands, and average wages.

Table titled 'HIGHLY PROTECTED INDUSTRIES' showing average wages for various professions. Columns include profession name and average wages.

MICHIGAN CONVERTS. Influential Michiganders Who Have Left the Grand Old Party. A telegram from Grand Rapids, Mich., says that if the exodus from the Republican ranks continues at the present rate, there will not be much left of the party in Western Michigan when the time comes to vote.

Democracy Hard at Work. The way in which business is conducted at the National Democratic headquarters in this city gives satisfaction to every competent observer. It moves like clock-work.

Tippecanoe and Chocomaan and Manoomy and Bat Pie and Boodie and Free Whiskey and Dear Clothing and Cheap Labor too.

The Tax on Soft Coal. The beauties of the soft coal tax, for the protection of workmen, are to be noted in the strike of 6,000 river miners at Pittsburgh, where the operators have been paying the tax of 3 cents a bushel as wages.

AN EDITOR'S BLUNDER. He Plays the Role of the Prodigal Son with Indifferent Success. The editor of the Sun, a paper published at Braddock, Pa., has, although for a long time past a local Democratic leader, come out in favor of Harrison.

and let us eat and be merry. Here we have the explanation. The prodigal is naked, impecunious, footsore and hungry, and what he wants are the robe, the ring, the shoes and the fatted calf.

AGRICULTURAL LIFE.
Some of the Reasons Why Boys Are Inclined to Leave Farms for Towns.
 Correspondents of agricultural papers in various parts of the country report that an unusually large number of boys have left their farm homes during the past winter and present spring to seek employment in towns, or to engage in the business of transportation or mining. Many speak of this discontent of farmers' sons as alarming. Some refer to it as a calamity. A Vermont paper declares that most of the farms in that State will be worked by French-Canadians the present season. It states that not one boy in ten who were raised on farms intend to remain on them. They form their plans to leave before they have put on long pants. A Maine paper presents a worse condition of affairs. It states that hundreds of good farms within a few miles of manufacturing towns are offered for sale at about the cost of the buildings on them. They find no purchasers even at these prices, as there is no inclination on the part of young men to engage in farming.

In the West there is certainly a strong desire on the part of both young and old men to obtain farming land for nothing. They are willing to comply with the letter if not with the spirit of the homestead, pre-emption or timber-culture acts in order to acquire a title to a tract of farming land. How many of them will remain on the land to which they acquire a title remains to be seen. That many of them never have any more than a nominal residence on the land to which they set up a claim seems certain. It is also certain that men of means show little disposition to engage in farming as a business. They are convinced that it does not pay like other pursuits to which persons devote time and money. Many state that money invested in farm mortgages pays much better than that invested in farms. A very large number of wealthy farmers in all parts of the country have come to the conclusion that it is to their advantage to lease their places and to live on the rents obtained from tenants. They find it pleasanter as well as easier to live in a town.

That boys under these circumstances should think it is to their advantage to find some more promising occupation than farming is not surprising. They are only following the example set by their forefathers. All the conversation they hear is discouraging. In many cases they see the best farmers in the town leaving their places and going to a village to live. Their farms are occupied by tenants, who are generally foreigners. They do not find them to be companionable, and they desire pleasant and intelligent associates. The desire for pleasure as well as the hope of bettering their financial condition causes them to look for some other occupation than farming. Boys are not likely to be very enthusiastic about engaging in a business that is spoken lightly of by those who have been bred in it. Farmers' boys are not likely to take there are discouragements in other pursuits. They look at the dark side of farming and the bright side of every thing else. They see the country at its worst and the city at its best. They are unacquainted with the confinement and miseries of the latter.

Other things have exerted an influence in causing boys to desire to leave farms. The demand for laborers has been reduced by the introduction of machinery. The raising of field crops has, in many sections, given place to dairying and meat productions, which requires a smaller number of men. Persons who own large farms study how to dispense with human labor as far as possible. As far as they can they substitute horses and machines for men, and then try to use wind and steam power in the place of draft animals. A man owning a large estate can no longer encourage his boys to remain on the old homestead by offering to divide it among them. They all know that in most parts of the country small farming does not pay as well as large farming. The smaller the farm the larger must be the relative amount expended in buildings and fences. A small farm requires about as many machines as a large one, and they can be employed but a small portion of the time. Observation shows that small farms are taxed higher than large ones in proportion to their size.

Then it must be remembered that the desire to engage in farming, stock-breeding, dairying and meat production is generally less strong with the young than with those of mature age. Youth likes the excitement of the city, but old age seeks the quiet of the country. At one period in the history of this country and England nearly every man who had prospered in business in a large town or by "following the sea" had an ambition to own a farm and occupy it. To be a country gentleman, with all the expression implied, was the crowning hope of life. Since the period of the civil war the desire to spend the later years of life in the country has been less strong for many reasons. No department of husbandry, except breeding fine stock, has been very profitable, and recently there has been small gains in that. The cities have become more attractive and productive of pleasure. On the other hand, country life offers fewer attractions. A large number of farms are occupied by a class of foreigners, who, though not objectionable as neighbors, contribute nothing to social pleasures. Taking all these things into consideration, it is not strange that boys are not strongly attached to farm life.—*Chicago Times.*

—An excellent remedy for ringworm is borax. Wash with a solution three times a day and dust over them the fine, dry powder.

CLAY FOR POTTERS.
How the Finest Quality is Prepared in the Vicinity of St. Louis.
 It is well known that the pots used by the glass-makers must necessarily be of the best material, but what that material is, or where it is found, is not generally known. A gentleman connected with one of the largest houses in the city dealing in glassware, who is also interested in the manufacture, said:

"For a long time no clay was found that equaled that found at Stourbridge, England, but now no glass-maker in this country need import any, for in the immediate vicinity of St. Louis a clay company produces from its mines an article fully equal in every respect to the English clay, and this is now in general use throughout the United States. The process of preparing it for use is most interesting.

"The clay is taken in carts from the mines to the works, and there shoveled through an opening in the wall directly into huge vats when it is dissolved in water. From that moment the cleansing process begins. This is the most important thing in the whole proceeding and for this reason the carts are not allowed to enter.

"Not only are the carts kept out, but strangers are rigidly excluded, and some influence is necessary to secure permission to visit the building. When one enters he is requested to clean his shoes very carefully, as the introduction of the most minute particles of dirt will injure the clay. Employees are required to wear wooden shoes while at work, for the sake of cleanliness, and they willingly comply, because leather shoes are soon destroyed, the nails being quickly destroyed by coming in contact with the clay. Iron will not stand the contact and brass is consequently used instead of iron in all the machinery which is touched by the clay while it is in a state of solution.

"Clay, when it is stirred up in water, will remain in solution for a long time, and the particles of sand, gravel or iron which may be in it will settle to the bottom of the liquid as it is carried from the large vats through sluices to the tanks where it is allowed to settle. As it passes through this sluice it is screened or run through a fine wire netting, and at this point it is constantly and carefully watched by two workmen.

"In the tanks it remains for about a week until the clay has settled to the bottom and the clear water is drawn off to be used again. The clay is then taken to the evaporating room and placed in shallow pans, the sides and bottoms of which are covered with coils of steam-pipe. A uniform temperature of seventy degrees is maintained as nearly as possible in the room. A large force of workmen turn the clay over and over with shovels until it is of the consistency of putty ready for the glazier's use.

"Thence it is taken to another room where is a powerful block-molding machine which presses it into a slab which is cut into blocks by a boy. He uses a sort of bow with a wire string, and as he cuts he stamps each block with the factory mark. Then in the drying-room they are baked slowly for five days, when they are ready for sale in that shape, or for reduction to powder, which is sold in barrels."—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

A Professional Secret.
 At a recent meeting of the Westchester County court, New York, a case was on trial as to the cost of maintaining a cow, and the value derived from said cow in milk and butter. The opposing counsel was cross-examining one of the witnesses, and the following took place:

Counsel.—Mr. Clark, you say it costs from seventy to seventy-five dollars a year to maintain a cow. What do you consider the value of the milk and butter of one cow for a year?

Witness.—About sixty-five to seventy dollars, sir.

Counsel.—Then, according to that statement, it costs five dollars a year more to maintain a cow than the value of her production. Will you please tell me where the profit of the milk business comes in?

Witness.—Watering the milk, sir.

And the counsel for once was staggered when he heard the truth.—*Harper's Magazine.*

A Century Under Water.
 An interesting naval relic has just been placed upon the north terrace at Windsor Castle. Its history is recorded on a tablet affixed to the side of its mahogany mounting. The inscription is as follows: "This gun formed part of the armament of his majesty's ship *Lutine*, totally lost off the coast of Holland on the 9th of October, 1799. On the conclusion of peace the wreck, which contained a large treasure, was handed over by the Dutch Government to the corporation of Lloyd's, where there the treasure had been insured. The wreck was imbedded in sand in nine fathoms of water. In 1886 this gun was salvaged, having lain nearly one hundred years below the sea, and was presented to her majesty Queen Victoria, who was graciously pleased to accept it from the corporation of Lloyd's." The gun stands opposite an embassage commanding the Dean's garden.—*N. Y. Star.*

—A Cincinnati engineer was suspended from duty by an examining physician because of deafness, but as he claimed that his hearing was good while running his locomotive the doctor took a trip with him, and found that when riding on the moving engine the engineer could hear whispers that even the doctor's ear failed to catch. So he was reinstated.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.
 —The first thought in the Lord's prayer is not about ourselves, but about Christ's kingdom. If we work for Him He will take care of the commissary.

—Let boys be instructed in all the designs of nature and they will be improved in morals, and learn to love animals instead of throwing stones at them.—*Oscar Wilde.*

—The very munificence of God often leads men to presumption, and, like the prodigal, they abuse the blessings he bestows, and for the want of watchfulness and self-restraint use them for their own ruin.—*Christian Inquirer.*

—If we cultivate a spirit of selfishness selfishness will rule us. No master is so exacting, nor is any one more sure to assume the place permitted or given him. It may be added also, that no one is more difficult to break away from.

—It is in vain to preach to people unless you also love them—Christianity love them. It is not the smallest use to try to make people good, unless you try at the same time, and they feel that you are trying, to make them happy. And you rarely can make another happy unless you are happy yourself.—*Mrs. Craik.*

—How grateful ought we to be that God sends along, here and there, a natural heart-singer—a man whose nature is large and luminous, and who, by his very carriage and spontaneous actions, calms, cheers and helps his fellows! God bless the good-natured, for they bless everybody else!—*Becher.*

—Man is always dependent on God for his success in his work. God is never dependent on man for His success even in man's sphere of work. Hence man owes every thing to God, while God owes nothing to man. It is a privilege to work for God; but he who does best and most for God is "an unprofitable servant" whom God has honored in spite of his unprofitableness.—*S. S. Times.*

—Don't swear. It is not an evidence of smartness or worldly wisdom. Any fool can swear—and a good many fools do it. Ah! if you could only gather up all the useless, uncalculated, ineffective oaths that have dropped along the pathway of my life, I know it would remove stumbling blocks from many inexperienced feet, and my heart would be lighter by a ton than it is to-day. But if you are going to be a fool just because other men have been, my son, what a hopeless fool you will be.—*R. J. Burdette.*

WIT AND WISDOM
 —A woman always believes a man when he tells her that some other woman isn't half so pretty as she is herself.

—Science now claims that every atom has a little soul. There are men who seem to have swapped souls with atoms.—*Martha's Vineyard Herald.*

—Busy lives, like busy waters, are generally pure. Stagnant lives, like stagnant pools, breed corruption.—*W. D. Nicholas.*

—When a man finds that he is getting to be too loquacious his best remedy is to get married. He will notice an improvement right away.—*Somerville Journal.*

—The young lady whose hand has been refused by a dozen gentlemen is now looking for some one else to palm it off on.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

—Some things flower invisibly, and hide away their fruit under thick foliage. It is often only when the winds shake their leaves down, and strip the branches bare, that we find the best that has been growing.—*A. D. T. Whitney.*

—It is positively injurious to be ever picturing to ourselves the woes of our fellowmen unless we endeavor to relieve them. Every time our compassion is stirred and no action taken our hearts are hardened and our religion impaired.

—Young men talk of trusting to the spur of the occasion; but trusts are in vain. Occasion can not make spurs. If you expect to wear spurs, you must win them. If you wish to use them, you must buckle them to your heels before you go into the fight.

—The man who takes good care of his moments, will be sure not to waste hours; and he who takes good care of his hours will be sure not to waste days. The economies that win success in life are those that apply to little things, and are there frequently repeated. The same rule is true of the prodigalities that lead to failure and defeat.—*Independent.*

—Remedy for Trouble.—Work is your true remedy. If misfortune hits you hard, you hit something else hard; work away at something with a will. There's nothing like good, solid, exhausting work to cure trouble. If you have met with losses, you don't want to lie awake and think about them; you want sleep—calm, sound sleep—and eat your dinner with an appetite. But you can't unless you work.—*Church Union.*

—Many persons excuse their unsympathetic attitude toward children on the ground that they have never had children of their own, and that consequently they do not understand children. But no one need or can be wholly ignorant of the just claims of childhood. As every one has had once been a child, so every one has had occasion to know something of the joys and the griefs, the acquisitions and the deprivations, the hopes and the fears, of childhood. Your experiences as a child may be your lessons of childhood. The sympathies that you needed when a child are in some degree the sympathies that every child needs from you.—*S. S. Times.*

Two Truly Happy Souls.
 It was evening and they sat on a bench in the Grand Circus Park. She was a confiding young girl and he looked a-weary.

"Angus," she said, as the wind playfully stirred the leafy branches overhead, "I have been figuring."

"Yes."

"On how cheaply we can live."

"Cert."

"I can make a pound of brown sugar last as a whole week."

"Can you?"

"Yes, dear."

There was a long silence, broken at last as he gave a sudden start and exclaimed:

"Yes, but who's to earn it?"

She promised to take in sewing and support him and Happiness came beaming through the park like a beam of silver light, and they clasped hands and were very quiet—and it was settled—and they will wed.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Remarkable Little Boy.
 Mrs. Peterby—I think my little boy, Johnny, is the neatest, cleanest little boy ever I saw.

Friend—I saw him yesterday, and his hands and face were covered with mud.

"That's just what I mean; the little fellow, he is so clearly that he is always getting himself dirty, just so he can be washed again."—*Texas Siftings.*

—It is a mistaken idea that a bachelor always refers to a baby as "it." Frequently he speaks of the little household angel as "that confounded kid."—*Somerville Journal.*

Cure for Rheumatism.
 G. G. Treat, of West Granville, Mass., writes of ALLCOCK'S PAINLESS PLASTER:

For rheumatism, neuralgia, pain in the side or back, coughs, colds, bruises and any local weakness, they truly possess wonderful curative qualities. I have recommended them to my neighbors with the happiest results, many of whom but for ALLCOCK'S PLASTER would be in a crippled condition at home. In every instance where they have been faithfully and properly applied the result has been wonderfully satisfactory.

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Tea and coffee are well termed "luxuries of the grocer kind."

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

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 The foundation of health may be deeply laid, if the constipated, the bilious, the debilitated will but infuse conjoint vigor and regularity into the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. For a third of a century it has fulfilled its mission of furnishing strength to the feeble and health to the sick. Chills and fever, rheumatism, nervous and kidney troubles succumb to it.

You can't always judge of the quality of a city's inhabitants by the "sample men" it sends over the country.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

Invalids, aged people, nursing mothers, overworked, wearied out fathers, will find the happiest results from a judicious use of Dr. Sherman's Prickly Ash Bitters. Where the liver or kidneys are affected, prompt action is necessary to change the tide toward health, ere the disease becomes chronic—possibly incurable, and there is nothing better to be found in the whole range of materia medica. Sold everywhere.

It is natural enough that the brewers and their employes should get at larger heads.—*Duluth Paragraph.*

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A thing that is lightly passed over is the fence surrounding a watermelon patch.—*Puck.*

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One White Man Killed—A Kansas City Architect Murdered and Mysteriously Assaulted.

Intoxicated Norwegians Have a Stabbing Affray—Incendiarism and Murder—Jealous Tragedies.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 18.—Thursday a demand was made by the respectable white element of the county that the disreputable class of negroes who had gathered and armed themselves at Freetown should lay down their arms and disperse. The leading negroes were in a certain house and the whites gave them twenty minutes to surrender. Before the time was up the negroes burst out of the house and began firing, the first volley wounding a horse. The firing then became general when the negroes again shut themselves up in the house and fired from the windows. The whites returned the fire and the shooting lasted an hour and a half. At the end of this time E. R. Smith made a dash for the door and was shot dead while forcing it. Only one man had the courage or foolhardiness to accompany Smith in his attack. This man escaped and retreated. The negroes then became frightened and fled from the house and thirteen were killed, eight in the house and five outside. Some accounts say three or four more were killed. None of the negroes escaped except those who were considered by the whites as the better element of this and neighboring parishes had found it impossible longer to tolerate the idle and immoral characters, and so had ordered them away from the various places. Many had found refuge at Freetown, a small village composed entirely of negro families. There they told their stories to their friends and nursed their growing anger. On Monday last reports reached this place that the negroes were arming and congregating at Freetown. Their number was estimated at from 500 to 600 mounted men. On Tuesday they were reinforced sufficiently to double their number. On Thursday matters had not improved up to noon. Then the residents and property owners of this section collected and rode into Freetown and found, as rumored, a large number of armed negroes quartered there. They demanded the surrender of the negroes' arms, promising that when they learned to behave themselves the arms would be returned. A great majority of them accepted the terms. The arms were loaded with ball or buckshot.

MURDERERS ASSAULT.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 18.—A murderous assault was made about 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon upon A. H. Ramsden, the architect, in his office in Gibraltar building, near Ninth and Wyandotte streets, by some unknown party. A young man, named Wicks, who is employed in the office as draughtsman, heard a sound like a falling body in Mr. Ramsden's private office, and hastening in found Ramsden lying prostrate on the floor, his head and shoulders inside of the contractor's room adjoining. Blood was gushing forth from an artery wound on the right side of the head, forming a red pool around the threshold. Near him was lying a sample pressed brick, telling the tale of how the bloody deed was committed. The wound proved to be a serious fracture of the skull just above the right ear, a large piece of the bone being broken and pressed down on the lobe of the brain at the base. Several of the arteries were severed by the broken bone, causing a profuse bleeding. Ramsden was unconscious this morning, but some hopes existed of his recovery.

WITCHAMOUR KILLED.
WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 18.—Bill McCully, a desperate character, Thursday at Conway Springs beat ex-Probate Judge Monett over the head with a revolver. He was found yesterday by Constable John F. Casey and a posse of fifteen men twelve miles northeast of Conway Springs after a long hunt. When the parties were about forty yards from the dugout McCully ordered them to stop and on their failure to do so promptly fired at them, but hit no one. They ordered him to surrender but he declared he would not. After discussing the matter for a while one man was dispatched to Conway to notify the sheriff of Sumner County at Wellington. Before the answer arrived McCully agreed to surrender on the assurance of protection. Judge Monett is reported as quite low.

DRIVEN INSANE BY JEALOUSY.
KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 18.—Last evening James O'Brien became infuriated at his sweetheart, Jennie Smith, probably through jealousy, and went to her home, but did not find her there, but threatened to kill her when he did find her. After leaving the house he saw her riding and immediately stopped the horse, pulled her out of the buggy, and, dragging her to the house, choked, kicked and pounded her with a poker in a terrible manner. She will probably die. O'Brien is in jail.

WHISKY FLOWED.
OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 18.—At Prairie Center last night a dance was given by a number of Norwegians. Whisky flowed freely and all were more or less intoxicated. Also at midnight two young men got into a fight over a partner for a dance, and one of them was stabbed. The men present took sides and revolvers and knives were used freely. Eight are reported either shot or stabbed, four of whom may die.

INCENDIARISM AND MURDER.
CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 18.—The boarding house of Charles Lynch and several other buildings were burned this morning and Simon Wallace and his mother were burned to death. Robbery, murder and arson is traced.

LOVE SPECTACLE.
REEDSBURY, Wis., Aug. 18.—At Woodland, near here, to-day George Moon, aged twenty, killed Jennie Wolter and blew his brains out. It is supposed that the tragedy was caused by the promise of the girl to marry another.

SHERIDAN'S FUNERAL.

All That is Mortal of the Late General of the Army Quietly Laid to Rest at Arlington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The last rites for the dead were to-day performed according to the ordinances of the Roman Catholic Church for Philip Henry Sheridan, General of the army of the United States, and his body was laid to rest in beautiful Arlington, the city of the soldier dead. The event was marked by a general suspension of public business. The ceremonies throughout were in keeping with the character of the man. The strict adherence to an almost military simplicity in the arrangements, the heavy-wheeled caisson for his hearse, which had seen service, beautified the closing scenes in the life of so great a soldier.

St. Matthew's Church, where the remains of General Sheridan had laid in state since Thursday afternoon, and where the principal burial services were held, is an ancient edifice of modest pretensions, with stuccoed walls, and but for its glassy, pillared front, would attract little attention from a stranger.

It is the most popular Catholic church in Washington, and for many years it has numbered among its congregations the members of many of the foreign legations, Cabinet members, Senators and Congressmen.

At nine o'clock the doors were thrown open and those of the large crowd passed inside who had tickets of admission. They were conducted to their seats by ushers dressed in full military uniforms, under the direction of Colonel John M. Wilson of the corps of civil engineers.

Among the prominent persons present were Senators Ingalls, Edmunds, Everts, Jones, of Nevada, Sawyer, and Farwell and Justice Harlan and wife. At about 9:30 the pall bearers, headed by General Sherman in full uniform, entered at the left of the catafalque. Soon the joint committee of Congress appeared and was conducted to seats reserved for them in front and to the right of the catafalque. Four of them occupied General Sherman's pew.

At 10 o'clock the President and Mrs. Cleveland and Secretaries Fairchild and Vilas came in and took seats in the front row to the right of the center aisle. Mrs. Folsom, Secretary Bayard and Postmaster-General Dickinson followed and were seated in the vicinity. About five minutes after the Presidential party arrived Mrs. Sheridan was escorted to a seat to the left and near the casket. She was deeply veiled.

Cardinal Gibbons delivered the sermon. Before the completion of the services the caisson and the General's horse were removed to a point near the church entrance, and after the casket had been placed on the caisson the column was formed by wheeling to the left and moved en route far enough to permit the formation of the column of carriages in the rear.

In accordance with the wishes of Mrs. Sheridan the funeral was a strictly military affair, and the escort was formed precisely as prescribed by the army regulations for an officer of the rank of the deceased.

The pall bearers were: General Sherman, Secretaries Endicott and Whitney, Speaker Carlisle, Senator Hawley, General Angur, General McFeeley, General Wesley Merritt, General Joseph Fuller, Mr. George W. Childs, Colonel Charles P. Lincoln, department commander of the G. A. R., Marshal Field and Vice-President Frank Thomson, of the Pennsylvania railroad.

NATIONAL AMERICANS.

The Convention at Washington Splits Into Two Factions, One of Which Names Candidates for President and Vice-President.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—When the second day's session of the National convention of the American party was called to order yesterday morning by Chairman Wigginton, the committee on permanent organization made its report, recommending that the temporary officers be made permanent. This was adopted.

The committee on platform and resolutions made a majority report which was signed by all the members except S. C. Thompson, editor of *American*, a magazine of Chicago, and Secretary Royer, who submitted a minority report. Both reports were received with great applause but were finally recommended with instructions to report in the afternoon at 1:15 o'clock. A recess was taken until that time.

When the convention reassembled the committee on platform made a further report recommending that each State and Territory be allowed one vote for each Congressional district and two at large. Judge Church submitted a minority dissenting report and the New York delegates vigorously protested against the adoption of the report.

Governor Sharp offered a resolution pledging the convention to nominate independent candidates for President and Vice-President.

The previous question being called for, Governor Sharp's motion was put and carried by almost a unanimous vote.

A substitute motion that New York be allowed one vote in the convention for every two delegates present from that State was lost by a vote of 39 to 49.

Mr. Hawley's resolution, allowing a Congressional representative, was taken up. The roll being called, the resolution was lost by 43 to 49.

The Illinois delegation then announced their intention to withdraw from the convention and not a New York State convention, it would withdraw, and it left the hall. The Pennsylvania, Vermont, Wisconsin and several other delegations also left.

TIMES ARE CHANGING.

The Unemployed of England and the Labor Agitators—The Changing Condition of Affairs in Some of the Great Manufacturing Centers.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The labor agitators and their organs are bewailing the adjournment of Parliament without that body having enacted any measures for the improvement of trade. Of course many of these parties believe that the army of unemployed artisans, the incompetent as well as the skillful could be supplied with work, but the most blatant and specious of them are the leading spirits of trades unions and professional orators, who would describe themselves as disinterested patriots seeking to right the wrongs of workmen, but who, enemies do not hesitate to charge with being mischievous scoundrels, cunningly keeping within the limits of the law, protracting a lazy existence from the wages of their poor dupes. That they do not agree in their plans for reviving the business prosperity of the country might be explained, and each of them has his own inflexible process and his own particular group of admirers, but they and their satellites are firmly of the opinion that Parliament, as constituted, is the deadly enemy of the national industries.

One thing is sure, that in spite of the reports of Parliament committees and the confident tone of nine-tenths of the members in denouncing and meddling with trade matters, there is a growing minority, already respectable in numbers, which is decidedly opposed to the theory of Cobden and Bright, and which looks with uneasiness upon the prospects of the coming winter. Business is changing its methods, too.

The seats of recognized industries are rapidly losing the reputation of superiority and the control of specialties for which they have become famous. Neighboring cities, friendly for hundreds of years, are exhibiting a jealousy which sufficiently shows the bitter struggle for existence.

Manchester spends millions for a ship canal to avoid paying tolls longer to Liverpool and the merchants of the latter city predict nothing less than a failure for the enterprise, and sneer at the attempt to make a seaport of an inland town. Be this as it may, other places have caught the alarm. Birmingham is lamenting her lack of commercial facilities and is fearful that her diminished trade is too heavily handicapped by the freight charges incurred by her distance from the sea, while Sheffield sees branches of her business declining or being transferred elsewhere without being able to prevent the loss.

In her desperation estimates have been made for a ship canal via the Umler, and though her manufacturers stand against the expense, it may prove the only resort for the preservation of the towns of ancient industries.

SUNSET COX'S LATEST.
He Could Adjourn the House of Representatives by One Word, But Magnanimously Forbore.
NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The *Herald* has been following special from Washington: "Sunset Cox says one little sentence from his lips would adjourn the House instantly. What Mr. Cox means is best explained by the statement following made by him: 'Last Thursday I ran down to Moorhead City, N. C., to obtain a few days' rest. Returning to Washington yesterday my train was detained at Greensborough to await the arrival of the Jacksonville express. My presence on the train had been telegraphed ahead, and when I alighted at Greensborough I found a large crowd in attendance who insisted upon my addressing them. I spoke for about thirty minutes to an intelligent and responsible audience as I ever faced. When the Jacksonville train came in and we started northward, I noticed that I had fallen among the most scorned and forlorn-looking people on earth. Suddenly I heard one man propose to another that they should go forward, but his friend replied that they would not be permitted to do so. This rather surprised me until I found myself among the majority of my fellow-passengers were flying from the plague-stricken city of Jacksonville. They were all bound for New York, and I imagine that half of them are carrying the germs of the yellow fever in their system. This is what I mean in saying that a word from me would adjourn the House instantly, but out of magnanimity, I will forbear to speak it.'"

CHARLES CROCKER.
Death of the California Railroad Magnate and Twenty-Times Millionaire after an Eventful and Busy Life in the Far West.
MONTEREY, Cal., Aug. 15.—Charles Crocker, second vice-president of the Southern Pacific railroad, died here yesterday afternoon, at half past three o'clock, from an after effect of cerebral injuries received in New York two years ago when he was thrown from a carriage. A short while ago his condition grew worse and he was compelled to withdraw from active business entirely. Since the 1st of July he has been at Monterey suffering from diabetes. His condition grew worse every day and Mr. Crocker, who was in New York, was telegraphed for, and started immediately, but did not reach California in time. His two sons, Fred and William, were with him at the time of his death. He leaves three sons and one daughter, Mrs. Charles H. Alexander, who is now in Europe.

Charles Crocker settled in California in 1849, having come from New York State. Shortly afterward he became associated with Leland Stanford, C. P. Huntington and Mark Hopkins in the Central Pacific road, and afterward took an active part in the affairs of the Southern Pacific. He was sixty-six years of age at time of his death. His wealth is estimated at \$20,000,000.

ANOTHER PARTY.

The National Convention of the American Party Convened at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The first National convention of the American party began its sessions in Grand Army Hall, on Pennsylvania avenue, yesterday afternoon. Chairman Sharp called the convention to order. There were about 200 delegates in the hall, representing twenty-two States and Territories. Hon. P. D. Wigginton, of California, was elected temporary chairman. He predicted that the day was not far distant when it could be truthfully said that America was for Americans. He believed Americans had the courage and ability to manage their own affairs, notwithstanding the fact that America was becoming the cesspool of the world.

At five o'clock the committee on credentials reported 129 delegates—sixty-seven from New York, fifteen from California, seven from Illinois, seven from New Jersey, five each from Maryland and Massachusetts, four from Pennsylvania, three from Virginia, two from Maine, Minnesota and the District of Columbia, and one each from Alabama, Kansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Vermont.

The pending motion, allowing each Congressional district in the several States and Territories represented in the convention one vote and two at large to be cast by the delegations present, was called up. Mr. Lipheard, of New York, opposed this and declared that his delegation was made of Americans in favor of nominating a ticket and fighting for it from the start.

A. S. Tharin, of Charleston, S. C., favored the motion. He denounced the old parties and charged them with disloyalty in truckling to the foreign vote.

General Hawley, of Chicago, denounced in emphatic language the declared purpose of the New York and California delegations to act in concert, elect their own permanent chairman, nominate their own candidates for President and Vice-President, and brooking no interference, run the convention to suit themselves irrespective of and without the least regard to the wishes of the delegates from other States. He declared that the New York and California delegations were trying to gag the others and run the convention in their own personal interests.

He gave notice that Illinois would not sit in a convention where the gag process was permitted.

MAIL ROBBERS.
Wholesale Robbery of Mail Boxes in Chicago Accidentally Discovered.
CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—A system of wholesale letter-box robbery, extending over a period of two years, involving the theft of thousands of letters, including inclosures of drafts, checks and post-office orders aggregating an unknown amount, thought to exceed \$100,000, and explaining in part the numerous complaints made against the Chicago postal service, has been discovered by the police and the United States post-office inspectors, and Frederick Von Oberkamp and Thomas J. Mack are in custody and more arrests are likely to follow.

Von Oberkamp claims to be the member of a noble German family of Berlin and Mack is a carpenter and a native of the United States.

AN IOWA TERROR.

An Iowa Desperado Does Some Terrible Work—It Requires a Company of Militia to Suppress Him.

SIEMANDIA, Iowa, Aug. 13.—As though the tarring and feathering of Frank Phillips was not enough of a sensation for a small town, at the home of the Gallup family, consisting of Samuel Gallup and his wife, Frank and Charley, their two sons, Frank's wife and some small children, a family row started Saturday night, Frank and Charley beating the old man. When F. J. Pine, father of the little girl whom Phillips attempted to outrage, William Reing, a drug clerk, and Mr. Patterson, a Kentucky man, went there to see what the trouble was and to assist in preserving the peace, Frank Gallup without any provocation or warning advanced from the house and drawing a revolver said: "What do you want here, take that, you," and fired a shot which entered Pine's breast above the heart, killing him almost instantly.

The men with Pine at once gave the alarm and in a few minutes at least 500 angry and excited citizens were at the scene of the murder.

Frank Gallup was known to be a desperate man when aroused and it was deemed best to call out company E of the Fifth regiment State militia to assist in capturing him. On the arrival of the militia a line was formed around the Gallup place, which included a garden containing some trees and shrubbery.

In a short time Frank Gallup was heard by one of the guards in the rear of the house calling from the shrubbery in the garden to his wife in the house. At the same time old man Gallup asked his wife were assuring those in front of the house that their son Frank was not there, but had fled, and invited them to enter and search the house and satisfy themselves of the truth of their statement.

Having no suspicion of treachery, Bert Rice, Dave Campbell, T. E. Patterson, a Chicago traveling man, T. H. Winfrey and others of the militia company and citizens went into the house and had searched the cellar and were coming out of it when Frank Gallup appeared armed with two revolvers. Dave Campbell, who was unarmed, grappled with him at the door and received a probably fatal wound in the neck.

Standing over the prostrate form of Campbell, the desperado handed his revolver with cartridges, reloads him by one of the family from within the house, and commenced an indiscriminate firing upon those inside. His second shot took effect on T. H. Winfrey, wounding him in the leg.

Gallup then started to run towards the rear of the house and encountered militiaman Bert Rice. Both fired at the same instant. Rice's shot, it seems, did not take effect, but the shot from Gallup's pistol entered Rice's breast, and he died in a few moments.

Gallup then encountered Morris Fletcher, another militiaman, who raised his gun under his arm, he being too close to bring it to his shoulder, and with the muzzle almost touching Gallup's back, fired. The bullet passed clear through Gallup's body. It was not yet known that Gallup was dead and preparations were continued for a closer investigation, and to prevent any further loss of life by the treachery of the other members of the family, but in a short time Frank Gallup's wife appeared and stated that her husband was dead.

Fearing further treachery, a rope was passed to the woman with instructions to put it around his neck. She complied, and in this manner the body of the dead desperado was hauled from where it lay at the rear of the house. Such was the fury of the mob that the body was dragged through the streets at the end of the rope. Old man Gallup and his wife have been arrested and sent to Clarinda to stand trial as accessories in the night's terrible deeds. F. J. Pine, the murdered man, was a hardware merchant of this place and was very highly respected and a member of the Knights of Pythias. He leaves a young wife and two children. Bert Rice, the dead militiaman, lived near Inogen. He was unmarried.

Old man Gallup was wounded in the affray, but it is not known whether it was at the hands of his son or those on the outside. The Gallup family had lived here about eight years and had had rather an unsavory reputation.

BLAINE IN BOSTON.

Ovation to the Great Republican Leader on His Way Home.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—The Blaine party arrived here yesterday afternoon. On alighting from the train Mr. Blaine was conducted to an open brougham and Dr. Burden, chairman of the Republican State Committee, took a seat beside him. The four horses attached were driven slowly along the streets to the Vendome Hotel. Mr. Blaine appeared tired and worn, ever and anon stroking his beard. The party arrived at the hotel at 6:35 o'clock. From that hour on to nine o'clock people gathered until 10:00 were about the hotel balcony. There was band music, fire-works and cheers.

When Blaine appeared he was escorted to a balcony by Dr. Burden, Henry C. Lodge, A. W. Beard and others. His appearance evoked tremendous cheers which were renewed again and again. Dr. Burden introduced Mr. Blaine to the audience and the latter returned thanks for the flattering reception given him. He then spoke of the duty of Massachusetts in the impending political contest; referred to the tariff in his usual style, thanked the people and retired. The display of fireworks was a feature.

A Veterinarian's Mishap.
TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 14.—Chemicals being mixed in a mortar this morning by Dr. A. E. Dettler, a well-known veterinary surgeon, exploded, tearing off the doctor's left hand at the wrist and three fingers of the right hand, necessitating amputation. Pieces of the mortar, which was cast iron, penetrated his abdomen, his breast was terribly lacerated and a wound was inflicted on his thigh by a piece of the broken mortar. He is still alive, but the doctors think his injuries and the amputation will prove fatal. Dr. Shevaker, standing by the doctor at the time of the explosion, received a number of severe cuts on the arm. Dr. Dettler was mixing sulphur, nitrate of potash and glycerine in a cast iron mortar. The office was demolished.

Lawyer's Amendment.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Representative Lawyer, of Illinois, yesterday introduced a bill amendatory of the Inter-State Commerce law by providing that it should be unlawful for any common carrier, subject to the provisions of the Inter-State Commerce law, to carry or transport any commodity for any shipper in a car or vehicle owned, leased or in any way controlled by such shipper. It also makes it unlawful for any shipper to make a contract with any carrier to convey his property in cars or vehicles controlled by such shipper. It further amends the act by giving to any person complaining of violations of the act all fines imposed and collected for such violations.

Convent Burned.
NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The convent of the Sacred Heart, an immense building with a frontage of 300 feet, including an east and west wing, each of which was about 100 feet square, which had long been known as a place of excellence in education and at which many children of parents of wealth and prominence had been educated, was destroyed by fire last night. There were 195 persons in the convent at the time, but all escaped without injury. The loss is about \$200,000, as there is an insurance of about \$200,000. The fire started in the cupola of the building, which was undergoing extensive alterations. Plumbers were at work during the day and had left a little charcoal furnace burning.

Yellow Fever.
The Yellow Fever Scare Suspends All Business and Nearly Depopulates Jacksonville, Fla.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 14.—The fever panic continues. People are leaving the city by every known means of egress. The outlying cities and towns, both near and distant, are continually establishing quarantine against this place. Macon, Ga., which had opened its gates to all refugees, closed them yesterday. The only known exit is now through Atlanta, and if Way Cross maintains a strict quarantine and the Government establishes a camp for refugees at Boulough, twelve miles this side of there, the present inhabitants of Jacksonville will be practically shut in on all sides. The Citizens' Auxiliary Association to the County Board of Health was in session all the morning, various matters being under discussion. The police force has been increased to six hundred, police now patrol the streets night and day. No case of yellow fever has yet occurred among the negro population. Business is completely paralyzed and negroes out of work gather in knots in the streets, and it is feared will soon begin to plunder and pillage the hundreds of unoccupied houses in the city.

Nearly every hotel, boarding house and restaurant in the city has been closed. Hundreds of stores are closed and the proprietors have fled. All others close at five p. m. and open at nine a. m., in order to avoid contact with the night air. Many clubs are forming in private houses wholly. All mails are fumigated by order of the Post-office Department. The Western Union telegraph office has been transferred, only about one-third of the operators remaining. The press reports for the *Times-Union* could not be taken from the wires. The men could not work. There is great difficulty in transmitting specials from here. Score upon scores are returned to the newspaper correspondents "not transmitted."