# County Courant. Chase

#### W. E. TIMMONS, Editorand Proprietor

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

Name

Tanklin.

# VOLUME XIV.

# COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1888.

# 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 its favor. Pend tor Call addressed the Senate in its favor. Pend-ing 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 ad-iourned.

journed. In the Senate on the 14th Senator Reagan 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 rebill declaring trusts unlawful, which was re-ferred to the same committee. The Fisheries treaty was then discussed until adjournment. ....In the House a spat took place between O'Neill, of Missouri, and Owen, of Indiana, over the bill for the relief of Cherokee freed-men. The remainder of the day was frittered away in efforts to hold a quorum. Adjourned. AFFER the presentation of several unim-portant resolutions on the 15th the Senate pro-AFTER the presentation of several dufine portant resolutions on the 15th the Senate pro-ceeded with bills on the calendar and passed several of minor importance when debate on the Fisheries treaty was resumed and con-tinued until adjournment...In the House the Fortifications bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole and considered until the commite rose and reported the bill to the House The previous question was ordered on its pass-age 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 Reagan addressed the Senate or the President's message, and the conference report on the Army Appropriation bill was con-curred in. Adjourned.....The House passed the Fortification Appropriation bill with-out division. After reports of sev-eral committees Mr. Morrill, of Kansas, called up big resolution to far the dates for comcalled up his resolution to fix the dates for con sidering general pension legislation, but the point of no quorum was raised. The same point was raised in the attempt to consider the Oklahoma and Deficiency bills, and a motion by Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, revoking all leaves of absence brought on a lengthy discussion, but was ta-bled. After notice from Mr. Weaver that he would renew the motiou from day to day until a quorum was obtained, the House adjourned. In the Senate on the 17th a number of

In the Senate on the 17th a number of bills were reported and p aced on the calendar. A resolution by Senator Edmunds as to electric light and electric cables wires 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, pamphlet or other articles of an obscene or objectionable character and imposes a fine of 85,000 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 ad-journed until Monday.....The House made sev-eral 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, Wash-

CONGRESSMAN ASHBEL T. FITCH, 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 whisky tax

reduction, which, he says, are new 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 Thorndike Rice, J. Sloat Fassett, Mayor Chapin, of Brooklyn, and M. Gennadieus, of London.

THE cottage of G. D. McCarkie, 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 nomi-nated Morgan J. Bulkley 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 acclamation by the Republicans. INFORMATION has reached Holbrook, Arizona, of the murder of James Scott,

James Stott, and Jeff Wilson by outlaws in the southwestern part of Apache County. The affair grew out of the recent war in Tonto basin between sheep and cattle raisers. 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 1,500 men. Manager Potter states that the suspension of work is but a temporary

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 open-ing of the great Sioux reservation in Dakota

THE Supreme Court of Washington Territory has decided the law granting sufritory has decided the law granting suf-frage to women unconstitutional. The grounds for the opinion were based on the fact that the Legislature exceeded its pow-ers. The court took the ground that the word "citizen" in the organic act can not mean any thing else than male citizen. A spectrat from Coleman Wis, says the 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

#### GENERAL.

THE Berlin police have seized 50,000 So-cialist circulars referring to the next elec-

ollows: THE Turkish Government .forbade all displays in honor of the opening of the through line from Constantinople to Paris. State Fair..... Bismarck Grove THE world's convention of Y. M. C. A. opened at Stockholm, Sweden, on the 15th. The officers reported an astonish-

ing growth of the association. A DISPATCH from Rome of the 16th says: The Pope continues unwell. The utmost secresy prevails regarding his condition.

ADVICES from Suakim indicate that the "White Pasha" is really Stanley, who had gathered an immense host of natives worn 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 im-mediately after the collision. A number of the passengers and crew were picked up by bats 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 regions of New England, New York and Michigan show an enormous yield of grapes in al. sections, a remarkably short crop of pears of all varieties, a full crop of peaches in Delaware, Michigan and other sections.

GENERAL BOULANGER arrived at Abbeville on the 16th and went to the cemetery for the purpose of putting a wreath upon the tomb of Admiral Courbet. He was ac-companied by a large party, but the police at the entrance to the centery would not allow them to go in with the General and he was compalied to acted the set of he was compelled to enter alone. Upon leaving the cemetery he addressed the crowd which had gathered. A row fol-lowed 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, n opening Parliament recently, announced that he would support the Canadian Pacific cable. THE Sultan of Morocco recenty lost a detachment of 200 soldiers, who were am-bushed by rebels. The Sultan hid preconsigned can dispose of the same in the original packages without being liable to

viously treacherously murdered a deputa-tion sent by the rebels to treat with him. the provisions of the Prohibitory law. The Attorney-General holds that the decisions THE wheelhouse of the powder nill at Windsor, Province of Quebec, Can, was blown up the other day and two men referred to are entirely irrelevant, and

killed. THE 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 num-bered for the United States, 187; Canada 32; total, 219; compared with 233 the pre-vious week and 161 the corresponding

week of last year. EMPEROR WILLIAM'S recent warlike speech at Frankfort caused depression on

the European bourses. German newspa-pers of all shades of opinion expressed approval of the speech. A TERRIFIC hurricane has occurred in

Upper Austria. Seventy houses are re-ported to have been struck by lightning,

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 possibly, the Thing-valla'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 Thing-valla 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 seventytwo 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 morn-ing on the 14th the Wieland was sighted. after citing cases in point he says: "It makes no difference how these goods get into the State of Kansas. If after the 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.

into the State of Kansas. If after the goods are here and in the hands of con-signees, who are authorized to sell them for the purposes specified in the statute, he 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 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 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 atnear us. A little later we sailed through a sea of oil and ghted a broken boat of the Geiser. About 11:30 we sighted a steamer toneys to arrest and bring to trial all persons who may bring into the State to the north about right miles off and see-ing she had a flag of distress up, we ran down to her. It proved to be the Thing-valla, and Captain Lambotta, of the vesliquors for sale, no matter whether outside parties or others, and all parties who may prohibited artine 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 owered two of hers, and in five hours we had transferred the saved passengers and crew of the Geiser and also the 455 passen gers 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 log. 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, six 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 Irenfeld, Mrs. Hilda Lind and two children, J. C. Melbourg, Albert Olsen, Mrs. Ellen Seehus, Chicago, wife of the editor of the Scandinaren, and Hilda Svelborg. Steerage passengers: Amanda Ander-son, Andrus Anderson, John Anderson. Louisa Anderson, Magnus Anderson, Mrs. Elizabeth Berg and child, Hilda Bergstrom, J. Berekelund, C. Braath. C. Carlson, Mrs. Charline Christiansen and two children, Ole Christophersen, Mrs. Julia Fredericksen and two children, Soren Gabrielsen, Kittie Gullicksen, J. Gustavsen and child, Jans Hanson. Peter Hanson, Mrs. Karen Hanson, Mads Hanson. Andrew Ingebrightsen, wife and child. J. E. Jelm, Kari Johannsen, Mrs. Johnson and infant, A. G. Johnson, Mrs. John H. Johnson and infant, J. G. Johnson, Marie Josephsen, eleven years old, sent back alone to relative in Sweden; Gina Kjeldass, Christian Knudsten, Christina Knudsten, Mrs. Bertha Johnstropel and child, O. H. Lie, A. J. S. Lind, William Ljunstrom, Astrid Lund, Mrs. Ida Mangrane and child, Peter Miller, Peder Hanen Morstadt, Ellen Nelson, Nicolini Nimb, O. W. Orlander, Helga Olsen, Mrs. A. M. Petersen, E. Petersen, wife and child, H. Randbin, Andrew Soderholm, Fred Sorensen, T. E. Stromberg, Mrs. A. M. Steven-son and friend, Anna Thompson, Carl E. Tuneberg and wife, Mrs. Anna Wicker and child. The officers and crew lost were: Henry Brown, first officer, went down standing on the bridge; - Gregorsen, purser; Acsel Foss, chief engineer; L. Larsen, first engineer; - Engelbecksten, second engineer; - Hensen, third engineer; W. Sev-enson, assistant engineer; - Raum, 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.

NUMBER 47.

Mr. Blaine is Welcomed to His Home-At Taik About Trusts.

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<sup>4</sup> were present. When Mr. Blaine appeared<sup>2</sup> 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 gentlemen ascended the platform, General Harry B. Cleves was called apon 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 desize to feel my-self once more in touch with those with whom I self 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 whose wisdom the party has always relied, namely, the Re-publican 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 deliv-ered 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 peothat have not been constantly warning the people as to the horrible danger of "trusts."

Well, I shall not discuss trusts this afternoon. I shall not venture to say that they are alto-gether advantageous or disadvantageous. They are largely private affairs with which neither 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; that a protective policy no more breeds what the President con-siders the pestilence of trusts than does the veriest free trade country in the world, which veriest free trade country in the world, which is England; for England is literally plastered all 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 announcement that all the manufacturers of coffins and all the undertakers of the United Kingdom had gone into a trust [laughter], that it was to consist of \$2,000,000 capital, which, in the language of the English financial mar-ket, was to have a large number of "preferen-tial bonds," and that the yearly death rate might be expected to yield a semi-annual divi-dend of 12 per cent. [Laughter], Now I think, my friends, that we might bury all the Presi-dent's predictions of evils of trusts in this country in the graves in which those coffins are country, in the graves in which those coffins are about to go, preferential bonds and all, and we might do this by showing that so far from the night do this by showing that so far from the protective policy generating trusts, an atter free trade policy generates them in far greater number [cheers], and thus I leave the question. Mr. Blaine then spoke on the flisheries 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 Bern-storff, 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 mauguration by the Baron of Ugglass. Follow-ing these addresses was the election of officers and the opening devotional exercises, conducted by Prof. Rudin, of Up-sala. Dr. Von Sheele was elected president, and George Williams, of Lo 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 3.804 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. Vanderhenten, of Paris; in Great Britain, by Mr. Hindsmith, of London, and in Germany, by Mr. Phil-pieus, of Berlin. The American report showed that the value of association property had increased since 1884 from about \$3,000,000 to \$7,000,000, and the number of secretaries from less than 400 to nearly 800.

# Howard. Sept. 10-21. Hays City. Oct. 24. Ottawa. Sept. 11-14. Oskaloesa. Sept. 11-24. Mankato. Sept. 11-24. Mankato. Sept. 11-24. Mound City. Sept. 11-24. Mound City. Sept. 11-24. Pleasanton. Sept. 11-24. Pleasanton. Sept. 11-24. Mound City. Sept. 25-28. Independence. Sept. 25-28. Seneca. Sept. 11-25-28. Seneca. Sept. 11-24. Minneapolis. Sept. 25-28. Phillipsburg. Sept. 11-24. Manhattan. Sept. 11-24. Manhattan. Sept. 18-21. Plainville. Sept. 25-28. Manhattan. Sept. 18-21. Senta Sept. 11-25-28. Manhattan. Sept. 18-21. Salina. Sept. 25-28. Manhattan. Sept. 18-21. Sept. 25-28. Manhattan. Sept. 18-21. Salina. Sept. 25-28. La Crosse. Sept. 19-21. Smith Center. Sept. 19-21. Greenleaf. Sept. 25-28. ttawa

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

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

Place

Topeka. Lawrence Garnett.

Fort Scott ..

Hiawatha... Elmdale...

Columbus.. Wano.....

St. Francis

Clay Center. Burlington . Winfield.....

Hope ... Troy.... Howard.

Hays City. Ottawa.... Newton.... Oskaloosa.

Girard..... Junction City..

Date.

Sept. 17-22. Sept. 3-8. Aug. 28-31. Sept. 25-28. Oct. 11-34. Sept. 4-7. Sept. 25-28. Sept. 4-7. Sept. 26-29. Sept. 4-7. Sept. 26-29. Sept. 4-7. Sept. 26-29. Sept. 10-24. Sept. 25-28. Sept. 10-21. Sept. 25-28. Sept. 10-21. Sept. 25-28. Sept. 10-21. Sept. 25-28. Sept. 10-21. Sept. 24-28. Sept. 11-24.

Washington... Woodson .....

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 sup-port of the declaration, Attorney-General Bradford has written a lengthy letter in which he expresses surprise at the opin-ions 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

on the 14th

ONLY four members of the House Com-mittee 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 Schofield will also continue in command of the division of the

THE National convention of the Ameri can 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 bolters held a meeting and denounced the convention as being packed.

A CORRESPONDENT at Washington de clares 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 & orthwestern Railroad Company, by act of April 24, 1888.

THE Senate Committee on Military ha 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 depri vation 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 Port-au-Prince, 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 intro-duced 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 dis-tinct sounds, occurred the other night at Winthrop, Me.

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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 Na.

tional 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. aring 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 Black-foot, Idaho, on the 17th for the murder of

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 Rob Roy, was run over and killed on the levee at Memphis, Tenn., recently by a freight train of the Kansas City railroad.

Is a quarrel caused by jealousy at Hop-kinsville, Ky..Charles Fleming was stabbed by Farmer W. S. Duncan, who had been calling on Fleming's divorced wife.

THE Texas Democratic convention re nominated Governor L. S. Ross and Lieutenant-Governor Wheeler by acclamation CONGRESSMAN HEMPHILL has been renominated by the Democrats of the Fifth South Carolina district.

**FAVORABIE** reports were received from acksonville, Fla., on the 16th, regarding the vellow fever, there being no new case and no deaths.

ROSENBERG and Jones, two police officers of Louisville, Ky., were fatally stabled by a drunken ruffian named Dil-ger 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 ar-RECENT stories of trouble between the Hatfield and McCoy gangs in Pike County,

Ky., are positively denied. J. M. HUNT, Samuel Wislon 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.

passenger train near Nichols, N. C., re-cently. Two tramps were killed and two train hands injured.

killing a woman and two children in the Ischl district. An immense amount of will reach them and that they will be held amage to crops was inflicted.

THE LATEST. WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 18.-Bill McCully, a desperate character, Thursday at Con-way 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. WASHINGTON, 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 rati fied 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 even ing 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 stabled. The men present took sides and revolvers and knives were used freely. Eight are reported either shot or stabbed, four of whom may die.

LEROY, 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 per-son was injured, but the escape was mi-raculous, 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

VALLEVEIELD, Can., Aug. 18.-Terrible thunder storms visited this section last E. R. Smith, was killed. A FREIGHT train ran into the rear of a passenger train near Nichols, N. C., re-inght 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.

cles in Kansas are warned that the law

to barter or sell such

#### 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 lave agreed to give a rate of one cent per nile to the Grand Army reunion at Columbus. O., next month.

THE twenty-seventh anniversary of the hattle of Wilson's Creek was celebrated by he survivors of the First and Second Kanas, and First Iowa regiments at Atchison in the 10th. Delegations from Leaven-worth and other points in Kansas were resent. The following are the officers lected by the First Kansas Association of Veterans: Charles Frank, Leavenworth, president; J. B. Kurth, Atchison, viceresident; Ed Reilly, Leavenworth, secreary. The next reunion will be held at Leavenworth in 1890.

AT Topeka the other day Dr. A. E. Deter, a well known veterinary surgeon, was nixing some sulphur, nitrate of potash and glycerine in an iron mortar when the compound exploded, tearing off the doc-br's left hand at the wrist and three finers of the right hand, necessitating its mputation. Pieces of the mortar penerated his abdomen, his breast was terribly acerated and a wound was inflicted on his high by a piece of the broken mortar. e office was demolished.

A STRANGER, supposed to be a foreigner, not himself on the streets of Topeka th ther day and died in a few hours, leaving to clue to his identity nor cause for the ect. The deceased was a well dressed man and in his pockets were found a rubber samp with the name "William B. Clanrey" on it, a silver hypodermic syringe, three bottles containing morphine, a gold vatch and chain, \$325.70 in gold and bills ad a railroad ticket to Kansas City. Evaything went to show that the unfortunate man had been comfortably fixed in life. He was evidently a victim of the norphine habit.

is stated that the Attorney-General has began proceedings to oust Sheriff Churchill, of Leavenworth, from office. It is charged that the sheriff has been lukewarm in enforcing or neglects to enforce the Prohibition law. E. H. FLEMING, a Hutchison minister of

the gospel, eloped the other day with one congregation, Mrs. Fryreat. The wayward preacher leaves a wife and six children and his mother in destitute cirimstances. 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 it the case of William Baldwin, who is now in the penitentiary under sentence o death for the murder of his sister at Atchison. It is claimed by his attorneys that they have evidence that other parties are guilty o' the murder.

At five o'clock a dinner was served to the convention, and at six o'clock a meeting of welcome was held in the Blacheuresch 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 parties 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 amounts as may be found due the claimants under this act. The Commissioner of the Gen-eral 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 Commissioners have 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 reserva-

torn up for several rods.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor. SCATTONWOOD FALLS . KANSAS

#### LIGHTS OUT.

The sentry challenged at the open gate Who passed him by, because the hour late; "Halt! Who goes there!" "A friend." "All's "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 u glide, And worn the scarlet, laughed at, paid, And buried comrades lowly laid. And let the long years glide; And toil 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 robes of night about me lay And the air whispered, as I stood 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 rockingchair 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 told me that it was to-day, and I had her apronful of flowers on the step, and turning quickly around.

"Whater yer packing thet thar 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 thet's what ye be, Pamply," chuckled time on thet trash!" querulously piped the old man. "Ther' can't no gal beat the old man.

"What d'ye want, gran'daddy?" asked time!"

age of his young housekeeper, who was also his sister and the only one left, he the identity of the prowling individual. would probably have been unable to give any definite reply. A sense of in-feriority to the inhabitants of Bluff ed. "I allowed yer wuz roun' with Jim City, against which he struggled with Carroll." "Naw," sheepishly replied her broth-

backwoods bravado, lent additional awkwardness to his demeanor. er; "it's thet hot I reckoned it ud be cooler under ther trees." The hotel clerk, with his hair plas-"Ye mus' wanter be eat up by ther tered low on his forehead, and a cheap

pin glittering on his bright blue tie, thet there fire-shovel? seemed a consequential personage. Yet the Palace Hotel was far from palatial, "Jest hed it in my hand an' brung it with its two low stories of wood, its whitewashed interior, its meager air of be any gold roun' in these parts," he bustling importance, its seedy boarders added, with an awkward chuckle. and stray travelers. Only the added

metropolitan grandeur.

Mr. Todbeater?"

to the overpowering clerk.

Pamely et ther same time."

seat beside the settler.

this all ready."

customed brain.

of hot porridge.

'You're a rich man, Hy Todbeater!"

familiarly.

"Did ye find any rocks like this hyer?" she asked, holding up the shindignity of the county court in session swelled all activity to an unaccustomed ing bit she had found.

degree, and impressed the country visi-"Heaps on 'em," said Hy, seemingly tors who lounged about the attractive anxious to make a virtue of confession. resorts of Bluff City with a sense of its "Got 'em in my pocket," and he proceeded to haul out a handful of similar "Right smart o' folks hyer in ther pieces. "Fact is, Pamely, this ez valcity ter-day?" ventured Hy Todbeater lyble land, hevin' sich sights o' lead ore lyin' roun' loose, ef it ain't ez slick ez "Full to the roof," he responded, Duck Hawkins's! It'll bring er big loftily, his thoughts limited to the prosprice, sure ez shootin'!" perity of the hotel. "Got a case in court,

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

"Naw," replied the settler, shamb-"Jest ther other day; I wuz a-savin' ling across the room. "Mought hev ter myself, 'What's the reason ther hed ez well ez not, too. Duck Hawkin's sheep they've been runnin' in my pastur' half ther time lately, an' I'd 'a' ye want out in Montany, an' gran'daddy never to return. sued 'im fur it sure ef it hadn't ben fur kin hev chicken-fixin's every day, I Pamely bein' so sot agin it. Pamely haint no erpinion o' ther law, she haint. reckon ye want ter make gran'daddy contented-like," cautiously appealed I 'lowed ther wa'n't no reason why I shouldn't hey a case in court ez well ez the man.

"I do thet," said the girl, earnestly, some other fellers ez hezn't no more proputty'n I hev. I guv it up, though; as she dipped a fresh pail of water and no use tryin' ter fight Duck Hawkins 'n' turned away.

"Pamely! O Pamely!" sounded shrilly "Hullo, Jim Carroll!" cried the clerk, through the open door of the cabin. "Comin'!" cried Pamely, hastening A young man of easy appearance enon through the shadows, slowly followed by the shuffling foot-steps of Hy Todtered the room, and at once greeted Hy Todbeater as an acquaintance. He beater.

was well-dressed and even attractive, Her care rendered the old man comif one avoided looking into his eyes. fortable for the night. In the morning she waited upon him through the simple He drew the settler along hurriedly toward one of the row of wagons enbreakfast, and then followed her circling the square, and then told him brother as he went to the smoke-house to stop a moment before the most preacross from the kitchen door. Gran'tentious store. He came out with a daddy was somewhat deaf, but he rarely failed to hear distinctly any words large package in his hand, and took a not specially designed for his benefit. "Drive on!" he said, hilariously. "We're on the las' piece ov bacon,

Hy; an' Hy, say, ther's nothin' wrong "I allow it'll be all right of Pamely bout sellin' ther farm, ez ther?" she queried, tremulously. don't"-reluctantly hesitated the other. "Who's ben a-puttin' fool-notions in-"Oh, I'll see to that!" said the young

man, with great confidence. "I've got ter yer head?" excitedly questioned the something here that'll make it all right. man. "Nobody hez; but Hy-Jim Carroll's It's a birthday present, you know. She

hyer talkin' ter ye so much-'n I wisht he'd go erway. "Sho!" said her brother, derisively. Hy's jaw dropped in astonishment:

"Jim's er friend ter me-he's goin' ter it was a new idea to him. He clucked to the old sorrel, and slapped the lines bring Cap'in Colby out ter buy the farm lazily, evidently overcome with the enter-day; an' don't ye go an' spile the trade like ye done 'bout ther ole sorrel deavor to grasp all the new ideas which had recently been thrust into his unaclas' fall-tellin' the Methodis' preacher ez how he wuz lame half the winter-Granddaddy sat beaming over a dish ye hear, Pamely?"

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

girl who never wore any thing less ele-

gant than the merino dress which Jim

Carroll had offered for a birthday

present. That was what money could

An hour later Jim Carroll again made

his appearance, and another conversa-

tion with Hy Todbeater occurred be-

hind the barn. Pamely saw Captain

Colby's carriage come winding along

the road from Bluff City, and stood

overcome with embarrassment, for be-

side him sat the young lady. Stopping

before the door, the Captain asked

politely if his daughter might remain

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

"Yaas, we're wantin' some money

confidential frankness by the attention.

"We wuz well fixed back in Indiaty,

denly retreated to the other room, msk-

ing a pretence of important work about

It seemed a long time before the cap-

tain's return, accompanied by her

brother and Jim Carroll. Hy called

seem to hear, but stood motionless, her

were clasped tightly together and

price."

haint!"

the stove.

slowly away.

there while he looked over the farm.

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

straw hat revealed to her acute vision price if it wasn't for the presence of lead ore," said the captain. "These "What'n ther world er yer doin' oat are certainly very good specimens," hyer this time er night?" she question- 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.

skeeters, Hy; what'er yer doin' 'uth ain't no lead on ther farm!"

There was a moment's silence. Cap-

chair was still. Then Hy Todbeater nel craved. In his earlier days he had 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 ez, fer true. Ye kin hev every thing young man had discreetly vanished, has been my habit during many years,

"I mought er krowed 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 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 eround and they've goter boom in Bluff City. Duck Hawkinshez hed hard luck out in Montany, an wishes he hedn't sold his farm. 1 wuz powerful riled, but I'm mighty glad

row 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 WOOD-LANDS.

Why Farmers Should No Longer Squander and Waste Their Trees.

The Pennsylvania Forestry Associa-

#### AN INTERESTING SUIT. Rights of Bald-Headed Men to Be

The 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 Cen-

"Stop!" cried Pamely, triumphing tral Kentucky, was alarmed by the disover all shyness and fear, as she sprang covery that his hair was falling out. forward with outstretched hands; "ther He consulted numerous physicians and if you wish to press out odd bits of silk made secret visits to a number of hair charmers who had established themtain Colby held the pen motionless in selves in the neighborhood, but none of long; diggin' ter see of ther mought his fingers; even gran'daddy's rocking- them brought the relief which the Colo-

> been the proud and, you might say, vain possessor of a suit of hair that would make a cowboy envious. His hair came Wet it up with sweet cream and let it 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 towered high with unuttered rage and thing concealed from him. We occuain't lead ore on this hyer land ez well turned to Jim Carroll for assistance in pied the same room at a hotel. The ez over in the next county?' an' hyer it this unexpected emergency-but that other morning I got up as usual. It

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 gov 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 of sharp strangers who make a living Honor, of going to my room when other places fail to attract me. I undressed, 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 roomed 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 .- Arkansaw Traveler.

# MALE ELOQUENCE.

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 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. 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 saucepan, 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 saucepan, 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 when it is to be cut into short lengths. Cover 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 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 ef 'twa'n't 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.

"What's thet slick chap from Bluff City a-doin' roun' hyer all ther time, Pamelv?"

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.

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

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' ourn, 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 defeat. 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 ain't nobody there ter take keer of ye! They're all dead an' gone; ye'll hev ter go 'long er on it'll be right ef Pamely"-he slunk Hy an' me!" She stooped and pressed around the barn in the path leading to her red lips against his withered cheek, the spring without completing his senand smoothed his thin, white locks with tence. her brown fingers. Then, wiping her eyes on a corner of her gingham apron, she stepped briskly around the room, along the same path to gratify gran'pausing one moment to place the flowers in a broken pitcher half full of wa- from the spring. The moon had risen ter from the spring.

to herself, placing the pitcher on the water as the girl dipped her tin pail in pine table. Some vague connection be- its depths. It rested also on some shintween the birthday and the flowers ex- ing substance half imbedded in the isted in her youthful imagination; why, earth near the water's edge. She had she could not have explained. No cel- never discovered it before, and now ebration of any such anniversary had stooped and picked it up, surprised to ever been hers. Certainly, hard work find it so heavy. It was rough and gray and premature care had been her lot for save on one side, which exhibited some the past three years.

sway. If any one had asked him the lowed by surprise when the flapping

9

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.

"Yer er a master-hand et porridge,

my gran'darter, ef I do say it, nary

"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 stifled with one great throb of joyous surprise.

"Open it!" cried the young man, im-

patiently. 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

"O gran'daddy," laughed the girl, 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

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 out in the morning."

"Ya'as," drawled the settler, "I reck-

The edge of the woods was full of thick shadows when Pamely hastened daddy's desire for a drink of water

and a silvery ray penetrated the over-"I'm fifteen to-day," she said softly hanging foliage and fell on the clear eyes downcast, by the window. He re-

silvery bits of surface. She was about ous every moment. Her brown hands By Todbeater at that moment was to retrace her steps when a dark figure slouching around the entrance to the crouching behind a tree caught her a frightened look came into her "Palace Hotel" of Bluff City, five miles gaze. A quick throb of fear was fol- eyes

"Of course I wouldn't give any such | hold some of the land.

Pamely slowly re-entered the cleer- tion, in a recent publication, desires less rooms. If the farm brought a good every farmer and every owner of woodprice she might have as comfortable a land to know:

home as some of her neighbors lad, Breckinbridge's seminary. Rev. P. F. That his wood lot contains a valuable and every thing to suit gran'daidy. Olliot Pease had come several hundred crop, which will pay him not only not Perhaps even-her thoughts reverted to cut down and slaughter, but to manmiles to speak words of wisdom to the to a vision of loveliness she had seen in age and utilize judiciously. Captain Colby's carriage, the graceful

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.

red-hot advice upon the heads of those That, as an intelligent manager and husbandman, he would do better to see helpless young women. Madame to a natural reproduction of his wood Breckinbridge sat on the platform with a lot, to cut with regard to the spontanecalm smile, through it all, and when it was over she thanked the reverend ous young growth, rather than to clear gentleman in her most gracious manindiscriminately.

That the time has come when forest But, after the crowd and the speaker destruction must give way to forest were gone, she called the young ladies management, for timber is becoming around her, and privately address them more valuable every year as it grows scarcer in the country at large. as follows: "Young ladies, you have to-day been

That in the wood-lands in proper proportion lie to a large extent the conditions of a favorable climate and successful agriculture. give you a proverb, which I trust you

of the room. The young lady moved That upon forest growth depend her seat over by gran'daddy's side, and healthfulness and equableness of cliwith instinctive deference due to age mate. addressed the conversation to him.

That the forest breaks the force and "I am glad you have found lead ere tempers the fury of the northern and on your farm," she said, very sweety, cools and moistens the breath of the "because it will bring you a better southern wind. That by its own cooler and moister

atmosphere in summer and warmer atright bad," he replied, flattered into mosphere in winter it tends to equalize temperature and humidity over the intervening fields.

but Hy, he aint nigh so smart ez lis That while the open, treeless, heated daddy wuz, an' we're lackin' fur things prairie prevents the fall of rain, allowter eat an' drink an' wear. I hant ing moisture-laden clouds to pass over hed no decent terback 'n my pipe it undrained, we must thank our forestgoin' on three months-thet's what I clad hills and mountains for our more frequent, more gentle, more useful Pamely blushed painfully, and sidshowers, 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 ingent, cultured woman, who knows creases the danger of floods, washes off

out of balance the favorable conditions

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

How It Was Appreciated by the Directres of a Female Seminary. It was commencement day at Madame

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 audi-

ence listened in breathless admiration

while he poured volley after volley of

permitted to listen to a learned man,

while he told you what he knew about

young women. Young ladies, I wish to

will always remember. It is this: 'A

man never shows what he does not

know so much as when he attempts to

"I should be thoroughly ashamed of

any one of you if I ever heard you ex-

press 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 Winches-

ter rifles. Should any one of you fol-

low the advice he has given you to-day,

you would only prove a lamentable fail-

ure in every department of life which

"Young ladies, it has cost me just

ninety-five dollars to secure this gentle-

man's services here to-day. Young

ladies, next year the commencement ad-

dress will be delivered by some intelli-

Napoleon as a Deserter.

awaits you.

may die to-night.

tell what he knows about women.

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 to secure the best possible growth 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 ever 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 -Don't worry about something that in the meadows, securing as large a may happen to-morrow, because you yield as possible.-N. J. Shepherd, in Detroit Free Press.

doned 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.

joy 125,000 acres of land, distributed

When the first Napoleon having aban-

-The Indians of New York State en-

among eight reservations, though whites

for agriculture.

peated the request more roughly, as though fearing disobedience to his orders, but this time she placed the desired articles on the table and turned it, we must not any longer, as we have Captain Colby's daughter, glancing sympathetically toward her, noticed that the girl was becoming more nerv-

whereof she speaks." Perhaps you have listened to Rev. the fertile soil, and then brings down out for pen and ink. The girl did rot unfertile soil into fertile valleys, lowers Mr. Pease in the past commencement the water level, and, in general, throws season.-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 setting Free the multitude unnumbered? Have oppressor's rods been heavy? Fleeing ones are surely cumbered With their earthly care. Boxes, bundles, each one trundles 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 threading, Mid the eager, earnest crowd. Bable scarce 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. Cheeks 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 go. Ears may tingle, while they mingle In Time's hurry and its flurry Tares and wheat together grow. Pure and vile in railway station retimes name one destination-Farther on they separate.

Out and in the life-tide rushes. Every language, every tongue, Cabmen add their boisterous callings, Fill each expanded lung, Deafening ears 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-Leave behind all fear and doubting, Flying over hill and plain. -Alvaro F. Gibbens, in Demorest'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."

that will have to be undergone. To Some people have a positive mania for match-making. Whether from manœuver her forces so as to bring want of better employment, or because about a series of successful engagethey believe, like Mrs. Jellyby, that ments, thus demands, on the part of they have a great and glorious mission, the maternal head, no little skill in they are never happier than when generalship as well as in diplomacy. scheeming and contriving to dispose their ingenuity is continually on the cuted by an American lady of this order home. Bill Gladstone went to a boys' rack to discover what they can do for in brilliant style. Her eldest daughter school not far from ours. Our paths providing him or her with a partner for friends for a tour of Europe, and after had to go along a way which the boys life Like most other busy-bodies, "doing" the continent, had returned to from the other school also went. They these missionary match-makers, as we the French capital for several months might call them, do a world of mis- of rest and pleasureing. Attractive and We were afraid of them. I remember chief. They meddle, and plot, and clever, she had many suitors, some manage where they have no right more, some less desirable. She could used to do this. We would run as hard whatever to interfere, and are seldom not marry them all, so she adroitly re- as we could. When he caught any of deterred by a sense of responsibility duced the number to two-the best of us he would toss us up over which attaches to any one influencing the lot, of course. Then she wrote his shoulder or do something to scare and éncouraging young people in such home to her mamma, explaining the us. There were other boys worse a serious matter. On the contrary they exact situation of affairs, adding that and some quieter than he was. I rethink nothing of ignoring, and even at- they were both so handsome, agreeatempting to override, the opinion of ble, well-connected and rich, that she strong and full of spirits. He had a parents and others upom whom the could not decide between them, and Scotch look about him. He was then direct responsibility ought to devolve. closed with the question: "What shall thirteen or fourteen, perhaps. There Match-makers of this description are I do?" Ten days later, she received a wasn't any thing remarkable about him, usually less concerned about the future cablegram from mamma: "I sail toof their young friends than about the morrow; hold both till I come." The diversion and excitement of a certain next transatlantic steamer brought sort which they themselves derive from Mrs. Blank with her second daughter, prominent afterwards. the part they play in superintending just turned eighteen, and fresh from and promoting the negotiations, and the school. On her arrival the old lady at subsequent importance they will be able once took the helm of affairs, and to assume as the persons who have steered so deftly through the dangerbeen mainly instrumental in bringing ous waters, that in a few weeks she had ing in some borough, I have forgotten about the match. So long as they are reached port with all colors flying. To enabled to play out their favorite game, drop metaphor, she attended the wedthey bestow but little thought upon the ding of her two daughters at the Amerpossible consequences. If the match ican chapel on the same morning. prove to be an unfortunate one, they exhibit a remarkable facility in dis- that neither of the nice fellows should claiming all responsibility. They re- go out of the family. call the many words of counsel and of caution they had given; and to hear rule, figure conspicuously as match- the family was engaged. However that them speak, one would suppose that makers; nor do they; but the judgment they had done every thing in their and policy exhibited in this connection 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 to him one day, "I don't see how it is stone became more and more promishare of credit for the part they have that your girls all marry off as soon as played, and find constant opportunities they get old enough, while none of mine to remind the young couple and their friends how much all this present felicity is due to their foresight and the buckwheat-straw principle." "But from school, and tossing them in the sagacity. No sensible person does voluntarily it before.' undertake the office of match-maker. Mothers with a numerous following of buckwheat, and it puzzled me to know them to a certain extent whether they will or not; but theirs is a very differrecreation or pastime, or, still worse, My cattle of course concluded that it mothers would often be much better

9

of time to their education and instruc- lous they became to eat the straw; and tion in household duties as they spend eat it they did, every bit of it. As I in "trotting them out" for the inspec- said, I married my girls on the same tion and admiration of possible sons-in- principle. When a young man that I law. The rebuke, wherever meriteddon't like begins to call on my girls, I as it no doubt is in some instances-is encourage him in every way I can. I perfectly just. But when a mother has tell him to come often, and stay as late done her duty otherwise, a reasonable as he pleases; and I take pains to hint amount of managing and manœuvring to the girls that I think they'd better on her part to provide her daughters set their caps for him. He don't make with husbands, is perfectly justifiable. many calls, for the girls treat him as She may feel tolerably certain that, cooly as they can. But when a young man that I like comes around, a man with or without her cognizance, some that I think would suit me for a son-insort of match-making, or, at all events, flirtation is sure to occur; and that belaw, I don't let him make many calls ing so, it is undoubtedly better that before I give him to understand that he isn't wanted about my house. I tell such proceeding should be conducted under her watchful care and direction, him, and give them orders never to than they should be carried on clandesspeak to him again. The plan always works exactly as I wish. The young tinely or under less responsible supervision. folks begin to pitty and sympathize with each other; and the next thing I know To parents with a large family of daughters, the successful bestowal of

consist of a numerous family of daugh-

ters, the best thing he can do is to hus-

band 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 manœuvre, a great

many other resources have generally

to be called into requisition, and not

the least important of these is a sub-

stantial bank account. If his daughters

be his only resources, both he and

they will be placed at a decided disad-

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' prov-

ince. It is, moreover, a branch of dip-

lomatic 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 marriage-

able daughters have been facetiously

described as a "school of design;" and

that is really the aspect in which they

are generally regarded. The very ap-

pearance of mamma at the head of such

a battalion is sometimes enough to

scare away the most stout-hearted eligi-

ble single gentleman, whose suspicions

are immediately aroused, and who,

rightly or wrongly, persists in regard-

ing the party as a veritable school of

design. The difficulty is immensely in-

creased if the young ladies do not hap-

pen to be particularly brilliant or attrac-

tive. 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

vantage.

is that they are engaged to be married. When I see that they are determined to them all in matrimony is no light matmarry, I of course give in, and pretend ter. It is a matter involving not only to make the best of it. That's the way much serious thought, but often also I manage it." great trouble and expense. A wit re-An old lady who had several unmarmarks that when a man's only resources

ried 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 in 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 any thing 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."-Ballou's Month-

# GLADSTONE AS A BOY.

ly.

Interesting Reminiscences of a Venerable St. Louis Lady. Mrs. Hughes, of 4616 Delmar avenue, knew the Right Hon. William E. Gadstone when he was a school boy. Looking at Mrs. Hughes to-day one can easstock insures bodily and mental vigor 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," American mothers have acquired said Mrs. Hughes, recalling something

#### 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 housework 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 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 saving that "whatever is worth doing is worth doing well," and in nothing is this more applicable than in dusting.

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 window-sashes and a soft cloth when dusting do not forget the curtains. If they are of lace or any of the tapes-Urdo the loops at the sides, place the lover ends out 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 if they are white they can be laundried, but if colored there is no remedy for them. A room that is dusted frequentdusted carelessly. -Boston Budget.

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 work, and consequently hurry through place, where there is a free circulation it as fast as possible. With a feather 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 norous 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 a lone, 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 dinand often, and there will be no dan- ner, but she never dropped the smallest ger of injuring the woodwork of the hint of how she occupied the long hours furniture. It is the best to use a dry between the two meals. She seemed to ily understand how the sturdy English cloth for the piano, as the least damp- be successful at whatever she did, ness about this article of furniture the for she was always well dressed and in the seventies. An American guess better for the tone of it. When using a seemed to have no anxieties of a dry cloth for dusting, shake out of the sordid kind. He noted many window frequently, and the dust will times how large and powerful her down wind - my word, I did not gather so thickly on the cloth as to hands and wrists were and puzzled himbe shaken off and let fly about the self greatly as to how she used them. room. A small paint brush is kept by She was always thoroughly up with all many housewives for crevices and the news and gossip of the day, and again, set to work to run after me. ledges, as it is almost impossible to get was ready to talk with the utmost free- Now, no man on earth can run as fast into these with a cloth. All ornaments dom on any such general topic, but the as an irritated rhinoceros can gallop. matrimonially of one or other of their some reputation for skill and energy in of the ex-Premier's boyhood as she should be dusted carefully, as the dust moment matters became in the smallest and I knew that he must soon catch young acquaintance. They regard all connubial management on behalf of knew it. "They lived in a fine is apt to get into the crevices, and once degree personal she promptly retired me up. But having some slight expepart of Liverpool facing a park. I was in this very difficult to dislodge. For in her shell and pulled the shell in after rience of this sort of thing, I, luckily their unmarried lady friends, with an per some time ago recorded an exceed- a little girl of six or seven attending a the latter work a stiff toothbrush will her. Finally he happened in rather an for myself, kept my head, and as I fled eye of compassionate solicitude; and ingly elever bit of match-making, exe- girls' school some distance from my be found to do the work as well as out of the way part of the town to see I managed to open my rifle, get the old withed, and ought always to be kept her name in gilt letters on the edge of cartridges out, and put two fresh ones for this purpose. Wash out the dust the window, as the doctors put up in. To do this, I had to steady my this, that, or the other, in the way of had sailed from New York with some crossed. Coming home from school we cloths once a week at the very least. Always have a separate cloth for the D. D. S., and then he knew how to acstove, and never use the duster for this count for her powerful wrists and her ing and shundering away within a few purpose. Use the paint brush for reticence. He enlarged on the German Baroness at dinner that night, and she lid so, rapidly cocked the rifle, and for the panes of glass. Of all things looked up quickly, laughed and owned slewed round upon my heel. By this up. She confessed that he father had been a dentist and from her childhood vards of me, but luckily his head was tries they will collect dust very fast. she had maintained the greatest in- ap. I lifted the rifle and fired terest in the subject, so that her at him. It was a snap shot, and father taught her all he knew. the bullet struck him in the chest After his death she went to Paris to within three inches of the first, and 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 dendusting will do any good. To be sure, tistry, 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 introly and dusted thoroughly will not need duction of all sorts of machine apparato be swept as often as one that is tus milder methods and cocoine have so ameliorated the profession it is one women are eminently capable of filling, died, keeping his wicked eyes wide 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.

#### SHOOTING A RHINCCEROS.

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 antheap, 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 his 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 he 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 run! Unfortunately, however, my modest retreat was observed, and the rhinoceros, as soon as he got his legs snapped the rifle to I heard him snortpaces of my back. I stopped, and as I time the brute was within six or seven found its way into his lungs. It did aot stop him however, so all I could to was to bound to one side, which I lid 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 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.

unmarried friends, especially their daughters. A Parisian newspa-

After due examination, she had decided

We have said that men do not, as a by a knowing old gentleman of our acquaintance could hardly be surpassed elected, and he went on being successby the most accomplished tactician of ful right along in polities. I came to either sex. "Brown," said a neighbor this country in 1851, and as Mr. Gladcan marry.""Oh! that's simple enough," he replied; "I marry my girls off on what principle is that? Never heard of

"Well, I use to raise a good deal of daughters have the office thrust upon how to get rid of the straw. Nothing follows: Charlestown Navy Yard, Boswould eat it, and it was a great bother to me. At last I thought of a plan. I ent case from that of the person who stacked my buckwheat-straw nicely, Norfolk, Va.; Kittery Navy Yard, Kittakes to match-making as a sort of and built a high rail-fence around it. tery, Me.; League Island Navy Yard, as a mission. It may be said that must be something good, and at once Yard, San Francisco, Cal.; New tore down the fence and began to London Navy Yard, New employed, and would really be doing eat the straw. I drove them away, and don, Ct.; Pensacola Navy Yard, Pensamore for the best interests of their put up the fence a few times; but the cola, Fla.; Washington Navy Yard, girls, if they devoted the same amount more I hunted them off, the more anx- Washington, D. C.

used to amuse themselves chasing us. Bill Gladstone as one of the boys who member him as a boy of medium size. and I should never have remembered about his running after us little girls and scaring us if he hadn't become so "My people went away from Liver-

pool to Wales, and I was gone seven years," Mrs. Hughes continued. "When I came back Bill Gladstone was standjust 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 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 inent 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

air."-St. Louis Globe-Democrat. -The names and locations of the navy yards in the United States are as

ton, Mass.; Brooklyn Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Gosport Navy Yard. Philadelphia, Pa.; Mare Island Navy Lon-

#### 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 extrenely high temperature, some times reaching 108° or 109° F., with hot skin and congested brain, and pulse full and stroke proper, there is a condition like shock, with failure of the respiration, feeble circulation and unconscious

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 condi- Traveler. tion of the system without sweating. A point of special importance to be

-A big bloodhound attacked a lively remembered is that heat-stroke may be gamecock in a yard in Columbia, Pa., produced by a much lower temperature | a few days ago, and not only got beaten, when a person is at rest than when he but had the sight of bot a eyes destroyed is in motion. Other predisposing causes by the fowl's spurs.

#### 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 labored or quick and jerking. In sun- the mill, and charged twelve cells of whose life has no governing principle both for light and for driving a turn- find reasons and excuses for every ing-lathe. Ten eight-candle power in- thing that tends to this? who have no candescent 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 .- Arkansaw

#### 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 storage-battery. The current was used but that of personal ease? who can 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 eves, and show that to be a lie which has been delusively hugged as truth; those self-seekers to be foes who claim the holy title of friends. Alas for the day when the grave comes between such mistaken ones and the reparation they fain would make!- N. Y. Ledger.

Issued every Thursday. Official Paper of Chase County. DEMOCRATIC TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT.

Indianapolis.

place.

others

who

404-02

S. GROVER CLEVELAND Of New York. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT. ALLEN G. THURMAN. Ot Ohio.

#### Presidential Electors.

At Large- J. L. Grider and Joon C. Sher-First District-B. A Sevier, of Doniphan county. Second District-C. E. Benton, of Allen Third District-E. A. Scammon, of Cherkee county. Fourth District-John E. Watrous, of Coffey sounty. Fifth District-W. C. Bachanan, of Frankin county. Sixth District-W. D. Covington, of Phillips county. Seventh District-B. F. Milton, of Ford county.

#### State Democratic Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR. JOHN MARTIN, Of Shawnee County.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, F. W. FRASIUS. Of Cloud County.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, ALLEN G. THURMAN, Of Labette County.

> FOR AUDITOR, W. H. WILHOITE, Of Miama County.

FOR TREASURER, W. H. WHITE,

Of Morris County,

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, I. F. DIFFENBACHER, Of Barton County.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUB-LIC INSTRUCTION. A. N. COLE,

Of Phillips County.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE. W. P. CAMPBELL, Of Sedgwick Connty.

#### DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CON-VENTION

The Democrats of Chase county will meet, in delegate convention, on Saturday, Sep-tember 1, 1885, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices to be vo-ted for at the coming November election, viz: Representative, Probate Judge, County Superintendent. Clerk of District Court, County Attorney and Commissioner for the 2nd District; to elect a Central Committee for the ensuing year, and to transact such other busines, as may come before the con-vention.

vention. The basis of representation is fixed at one delegate and one alternate for every five votes and fraction of three votes cast for W. F. Petillon, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State in 1886, and the apportion-ment has been made as follows:

PRECINCTS. VOTES. DEL. ALT. 10 15 9 18 Bazaar. Matfield Green, 5210 15 Cedar point, Clements, 92 18

**Che Chase County Courant.** WE TIMMONS.Editor and Publisher time of the Senatorial canvass ther one of the reasons why he could not do so was because everything else that surrounded him was so much Wilson. ex. Mastee Workman K. of L.

Tushed through Congress placing qui-nise on the free list. Was the country ruined? Did wages fall? Did any eatostrophe overtake the pill industry? At that time we believe a single Philadelphia firm had a monop-oly of the quinine business. There was no lack of direction there is a superior of the sup was no lack of direful threats that of their genuineness. If anyone this firm would transfer its bus-questions the authenticity of the iness to Germany and enormously in-crease the price of relief from the "shakes" as a penalty for popular con-tumacy, but the transfer did not take "base The mission of authenticity of the ir doubts by referring to the Con-gressional Globe for 1883. We say we do not know where Sen-

The price of quinine went ator Plumb now stands, but we have light pepper-and-salt black suit, and turing has increased. The monopoly was broken and now six firms are en-gaged in the industry. An ounce of practicable example is worth a pound of theory.—Buffalo Courier. then, it is even now dcplorable

The agricultural interests of the

A short time ago, the Leavenworth Times published a table showing that present time are undergoing an almost unparalelled depression. To grow a bushel of wheat costs more to day, in clothing and many other things cost more in England than in this country. the average wheat growing States, We have no doubt but this tabular than it ever did—so too, with corn statement will be blindly copied by and the market price the world over unthinking Republican papers runs down each year.

unthinking Republican papers runs down each year. throughout the State. The thing is a bald, naked fabrication from A to Z. tally unprotected—working-people of But, say it is true, then what do you Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and other want 70 per cent. protection against States, who slave that the lords of articles that cost more in England than in this country, for? According to your lozic, protection in this country is damphoolishness. If there Senate, in 1888, will reafirm his utbe any virtue in it whatever, England | terances of 1883. should employ it to guard against the

#### WOOD'S PART IN IT.

cheaper products of our woolen mills. Ah! Mr. Times, you overshot the mark EDITOR OF COURANT :--- I see in the

Ah! Mr. Times, you overshot the mark you are not honest, you are not fair. You are tainted, deeply tainted, with the leprosy of protection. The Boston Post has the following: "At least two important New En-gland industries are not going to rack and ruin through fear of a reduction of taxes, the re-election of President Cleveland or anything else. The boot and shoe business has free raw material in part at only one remove, and comparatively little protection, and yet it is exceptionally prosperous. Some of the most successful manu-facturers in New England believe facturers in New England believe them, as it is supposed; but they were if their material and supplies were followed by brave men and captured, wholly free of tax, American shoes and Wood and Price saved from the could be sold at a good profit in every fate of Cross and his men. Now, why part of the world where shoes are don't Morgan say who lays the blame worn. Cotton manufacturing is also to Wood? Now, I challenge this man active and remunerative. Cotton Morgan to show where Wood or the no ways have been to abide by the decis-

the train arrived. It is said t vidence is very strong against him. Mr. Shambling was a staunch Domocrat and an ex-member of the Young About ten years ago a bill was chance, indeed, from year to year. Men's Democratic Club of this place. Great excitement prevails and had the supposed assassin not been taken the supposed assassin not been taken to Houston, he would undoubtedly have been tried before Judge Lynch. -Greencastle (Ind.) Star Press.

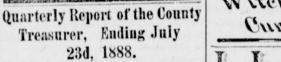
#### THIS OUCHT TO SETTLE IT.

One of the most perplexing ques tions of the campaign, so far, has been as to what really is "the Cleveland hat." Our special telegram from New York, in yesterday's paper, describing the departure of the President on his fishing trip, settles the question finally and forever. "The President wore a

To G. W. Kilgore, Chairman Union Labor Central Committee; With pleasure I have the honor of

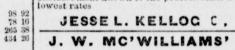
dorse the platform and abide its fate,

Your obedient servant, WM. JEFFREY,





Having purchased and assumed control of the meat market formerly owned by Wm. Rockwood, I am prepared to furnish all the choicest meat known to the profession at the 1 56



Chase County Land Agency 463 66 546 77

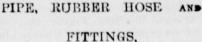
RAILROAD AND SYNDICATE 38 4 LANDS. 68 7 134 3

X 7ILL BUY OR SELL WILD YY LANDS OR IMPROVED FARMS.

-:--AND LOANS MONEY .--:

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS JOHN B. SHIPMAN

-DEALER IN-HARDWAPE, STOVES ARD TIRWARE, FARM MACHINERY & WIND MILLS, Wood and Iron Pumps,



W. H. HOLSINGER,

S. M. PALMER, Register.

and would go abroad more freely, if their makers were not forced to pay tribute to the lumbermen, the ma-chine men, the dyestuff men and others where have a pay the disarming and alhave

others who have ho ways have been to able by the decis-just claim on them. Raw cotton, fortunately, can not well be made ar-tificially dear by taxation. That eastern industry that has had the ford, who were sent to Stevens county

eastern industry that has had the most persistent tariff protection of all, namely, wool manufacturing, is the deepest in the dumps." When the Democratic strive before the nomination of a Republican candidate to prevent the nomination, its a most positive indication of strength 1: the probable nomi-nee. No Demerat ever tried to prequent the nomination of a weak Republican. No Dem-coratic paper in this distret has favored the nomination of them are makin a desperate fight upon him. A Democratic fight ona Re-publican shows him a candidate they fear. A Democratic endorsement of a Republican in-dicate their contrant. A Democratic fight ona Re-publican shows him a candidate they fear. We have copied the foregoing uer-

a man without any interest in the

matter, to try and lay the blame on

some one else, merely to satisfy a per-

sonal spite, it looks almost too cold blooded to believe. If any one has

any doubts in the matter as to where

HE ACCEPTS. ELMDALE, KAS., Aug 1st, 1888.

 int
 int

 State school fund 1st div. 1887
 2d, \* 1887

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 \* 1st, \* 1888

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 \* 2d, \* 1887

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 \* 2c, \* 1887

 County \*
 \* 1st div.1887

 County \*
 \* 2d, div. 1887

 State school fund
 \* 1847

TOWNSHIP FUNDS.

Bazaar township, Bazaar township, delqt road tax.... Cotton wood township tax, delqt road.....

Diamond Creek tp tax. delqt road delqt road bond interest. bond sinking.

Cedar Township tax. del'qt road.....

Cotponwood Falls,..... Strong City. SCHOOL DISTRICT FUNDS.

No. 1, general fund, .....

CITY FUNDS.

Toledo wp R. R. interest fu

1, interest 1, sinking 2, general

sinking

general 4, general

sinking

5, interest 8, general

, interest

sinking 7, general

Judgment fund, ..... School land sales, prin

acknowledging receipt of notice of my nomination for the office of Pro-bate Judge, by the Union Labor con-vention, held in Cottonwood Falls, Friday, July 28, 1888, I fully en-

be it success or defeat.

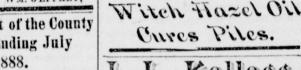


1886.....

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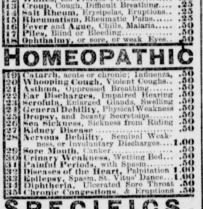


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Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach...... Suppressed or Painful Periods. Whites, too Profuse Periods......

Difficult Breathing ...

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DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK

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JOSEPH C. WATERS.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Topeka, Kansas,

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

C. N. STERRY,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EMPORIA, KANSAS,

Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage constates, in the State of Kansas; in the Si-pseme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein ourts therein. 7-13 tf.

R. L. FORD, Watchmaker and Jeweler



LIGIN, WALTHAM. SPRINGFIELD AND HAMDEN

WATCHES, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Aikin Lambert & Co.'s Gold Pens

Repairing English Watches a Specialty.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wm. H. HOLSINGER,

Wonseyu,	51	10
Diamond Creek,	34	7
Elmdale.	81	16
Middle Creek,	18	4
Cottonwood Falls,	148	30
Strong City,	120	24
Tolede.	65	13

Total 785 156 156 The primaries to elect delegates to said convention will be held on Saturday, August 25, 188, between 7 and 9 o'clock, p. m., and in the selection of delegates there must be, at least, one sent from each school district, if possible. The primaries will be held in the school house at Bazaar, Matfield Green, Cedar Point, Wonsevu, Diamond Creek (23), Etmdale, Middle Creek (Baleh's), Strong City and Toledo, at Crawfort's Hall in Clem-ents and at the Court-house in Cottonwood Falls. W. P. MARTIN

13

W. P. MARTIN, Chairman. W. E. TIMMONS, Secretary.

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

Missouri was the eleventh State admitted to the Union, and is now the fifth State in wealth and population; in education among the first, and in several manufacturing and producing industries she stands without a peer.

George Innes, of Lawrence, Kan., tinuance of the present war tariff? one of the best posted business men, politically, in the west, says "Cleve-We do not know how Senator Plumb stands on the Mills bill, wh ich lund and Thurman will carry New York, Indiana, Connecticut, New Jer-sey, California, Nevada, and with the prohibition vote, Michigan and Iowa.

If there was three times as much free trade in the accommendations of the tariff commission of 1883, as in the Mills bill, why should the latter be called a free trade document while nothing is said about the former? Presidents Grant, Arthur and Gar-field all recommended reduction. why are not they called free traders?

The New York Star declares that nearly half of the colored men in that city will cast their ballots next No-vember for Cleveland and Thurman. The colored people throughout the country understand that they have been honored and recognized by President Cleveland to a far greater extent than they ever were under Re-

publican administrations.

Harrison is wrong on the Chinese question and every workingman in this country knows it. In 1877 he was against the railroad strikers. When he was in the Senate we put bills in his care. He had them re-ferred to committees, and that was the last ever heard of them. At the

#### SUBSCRIBERS, YOUR PREMIUM

Every person subscribing to or renewing their subscription to this pa-per, will be supplied with the Kansas City Weekly Journal FREE, during

We have copied the foregoing uerbatim et liberatim, and leave it to our readers to determine if they think a man who will make so many errors in so short an item is capable to repre-sent this Senatorial District in the Legislature. The Democrats are as publican majority, of course, they want the best Republican in the Dis-trict for office, if they can get him nominated, because they know that in that way alone they can come near-

0+0

United States Senate, vote in favor

of a reduction of duties, or for a con-

is knocking at the door of the Senate,

the blame rests, see the Topeka Cap-Legislature. The Democrats are as anxious as are the Republicans to have good laws, and when they live in a district that casts over 2,000 Re-publican majority, of course, they want the best Republican in the Dis-trict for office, if they can get him around telling it is his turn to be State Senator. In closing I will say that I did not suppose that he would stoop so low as to become the mouth-piece, or copy the dirty flings of the vilest lot of murders that ever dis-graced the State of Kansas, or try to est to having good laws made or the laws already made executed. Democrats, will not, any more than Repub-licans, bite of their nose to spite their throw the blame on a man who was not within 100 miles of the murcer. PLUMB ON TARIFF REFORM. Is Senator Plumb a tariff reformer? Will the junior Senator of Kansas, who is one of the most practical and highly sensible members of the The less turns such a man has, as State Senator, the more respect the balance of the State will have for this Senatorial district, and for the county of Chase. If this is the best material

Chase county has, she had better never have a Senator. WM. L. Woon, ----

#### THE SOUTHERN OUTRACE MILL

but we know where he stood in 1883, Is again grinding, and the latest glist when the protection policy was under we publish below, fearing that it may but we know where he stood in 1883, when the protection policy was under consideration in Congress. He was then emphatically in favor of a re-vision of the tariff. Five years ago, when the Republi-cons in Congress were trying to raise the duties, Hon. Preston B. Plumb, in his place in the United States Senate, spraking in the name of the farmers ond working men of Kansas, said: "No one raising anything in the State of Kansas, and no manufac-turer in that State, asks for an in-

turer in that State, asks for an in-crease of duty on anything. We do not ask that a ring—if I may use that expression without offenee and Mr. Shambling, you have been holdexpression wi hout offense-a col-lection and combination of interests negroes' and you have said that any located upon the eastern frontier of negro that does not vote the Denothis country, near to the seat and source of power, easily accessible to tariff commissions and easy to get to their ears, shall not have their own man short corrections of their own way about everything of this kind, entirely irrespective of the sections of this country remote from the seat and sources of power. "The poople matter that the sections of the poople matter that the section of the se

and sources of power. "The people want no higher taxes, but lower taxes, and in giving the pro-tection for American industry, they want to give a decent chance to a class of people, who by reason of their calling cannot be protected at all, but have got to take their chances in the markets of the world for their pro-ducts, hard products to raise, expen-sive products to get to market, and in the production of which, there is the smallest margin for profit-"The people want no higher taxes, Harrison's pants won't fit Bennie, but Bennie is going to wear them before the end of time. The Republican the end of time. The Republican the hard. They will have no Democrats to lead the ignorant ne-gro astray. You are the man to lead them astray and then cut their throats and suck their blood. I am a Re-publican and have no use for a Dem-orat. This is a lesson to all cut-throat Democrats to hold no more meetings with the ignorant nerro

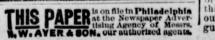
City Weekly Journal FREE, during the campaign of 1888. Here is an opportunity to place in your family the largest and best weekly paper published in Kansas City. Send in your name at once and get two papers for the price of your own. the production of which, there is the throat Democrats to hold no more smallest margin for profit-...I was talking with a farmer from Massachusetts to-day about this mat-as there is in the old bay State, and yet he could barely make both ends meet, and he complained to me that

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I, W P Martin,	Tre	surer of satd cour pose and say th	at the	an
e and banding	160			

ing dulp sworn, depose and say that the above and foregoing is a true and correct statement of the funds on hand in the County Tressury, and that they are cor-rectly apportioned to the qurious funds as I verily believe.

W. P. MARTIN, County Tresurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this ist day of Aug, A. D. 1858. [L. S.] Clerk of District Court.



Has MONEY TO LOAN any amount. from \$500.00 and upwards, at w rates of interest, on improved farm lands, ill and see him at J. W. McWilliam's Land flee in the Bank building, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, ap23-tf COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS leadquartert for Livery Rigs. Notice for Publication.

Livery, Feed & Sale Stable, LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KAN.; 6937 July 20th, 1885. Notice is hereby given that the following named settle: has filed notice of his inter-tion to make final proof is support of his claim.and that said proof will be made be-fore the Judge, win his absence before the clerk of the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, Kan-sas, on August 31st, 1885 viz: H. E. No. 24394 of Benjamin W Spencer, Cottonwood Falls, Ks., for the n¼ of the nw¼ of see 24. tp 20 south, of range 7 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultiva-tion of, said land, viz: Henry P. Coe, Fred Starkey, Robert Yoehlin and John W. Bookstore, all of Elmdale, Chase county Kausas.

JAS. C. ATKINSON, MANACER. ou must get your rig from the Red Front Stable.

Stable, or the prices are so that all are able; ord teams for business a d others to visit; 'ith trappings and robes and styles ex-

quisite; losed carriages and narrow buggies made for lovers, open to the sun, or full stock covers; lorses well trained, and know just what to do, lither for a business trip or a Rankaboo; and the blacks and bays and sorrels and

grays, Are speedily hitched for the party that pays, jy26-tf Kansas.

HE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET

IN CLEMEMTS.

E. A. BIELMAN, Prop'r.

LAND OFFICE AT TOPEKA, KANS, July 26th, 1888. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed rotice of his int-rion to make final proof is support of his claim, and that said proof will be made be-fore The District Judge or in his absence be-fore E. W. Ellis, Clerk of the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, Sept, Sth 1888, viz: II E No, 5201 of David Kerwin, Strong City, Kas., for the ny and the sely of nwy and new of swy of sec 30, tp 18, renge 9 cast. He names the following witnesses to prove his ontinuous residence upon, and cultiva-tion of said land, vis.: Charles Philbrick, of Kenyon, Chase county, Kansas. John L. PRICE, Register. Hams, Bacon and bologna always on hand hoice corned beef. Highest cash price paid

r hides. apr12-1yr.

MARTIN HEINTZ. Carpenter & Builder,

easonable charges, and good work guaran-eed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of 'riend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, (ansas. ja28-tf

Ransas. Ja28-tr Remarks. Ja28-tr RECHLY Rewarded are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employ-ment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every indu-trious person. Many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make \$5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work; either sex; young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Ad-dress Stinson & Co. Portland, Maine.

NVENTION has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least Inv Lin 1101 half century. Not least among the wonders of it.ventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country with-ont separating the workers from their hames. Pay liberai; any one can do the work, either sex, young or old; no spe-cial ability required. Gapital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and re-turn to us and we will send you free, something of great importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything cise in the world Grand outift free. Address TRUE & co., Au-gusta, Maine. dec8-lyr



Notice of Attachment.

THIS preparation, without injury, removes Freek-les, Liver-Moles, Pim-Chrock les, Liver-Moles, Pim-ples, Black-Heads, Sunburn and Tan. A few applications will render the most stubbornly red skin soft, smooth and white. Viola Cream is not a paint or powderto cover defects, but a remedy to cure. It is superior to all other preparations, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction. At drug-gists or mailed for 50 cents. Prepared by G. C. BITTNER & CO., TOLEBO, OHIO. Sold by C. E. HAIT. apr5-1yr

... Danse County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS., THURSDAY, AUG. 23, 1888.

W. E. TIMMONS. - Ed. and Prop

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

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

#### ADVERTISING RATES.

lin. 12in 13ia. | 5in. 1% col. 1 2 weeks 2 weeks 4 weeks 4 weeks 9 months 8 months 6 months 1 year...

Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first in-sertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent 'nsertion; double price for black letter, or for items under the head of "Local Short Stops." No due bills for patent medicines or other goods taken on alvertising; that is, we will not advertise for manufactures of goods and then pay them, in addition to the advertis-ing, as much cash, if not more than the arti-cles a lvertised are worth for the privilege of a-lvertiseming their goods.



TIME TIBLE.

	visit to her daughter, having come the
TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R.	entire distance alone.
WAT AL WY L PASS. E. EX. NI.EA. C.	Mrs. F. R. Dodge and her children.
am am Dill and -	
Gadan Gr 0 48 8 43 10 48 11 52 12 10	of Budorado, arrived here, Honday, on
Giarmenta 9 57 8 52 10 58 12 04 12 24	
Findala 10 13 9 05 11 10 12 10 10	
Evana 10 18 9 10 11 20 12 25 12 48	
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WPAT Cal.X. L P48. Don.X. Con.A. Con.	Thursday, just before night fall, dur-
nm pm pm am	
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Windula 5 39 4 08 5 14 1 10 5	lical by.
Clements, 5 57 4 20 0 21 1 20 1 0	The Chase County Rair will be hold
Cadar Gr 6 10 4 37 9 34 4 00 4 00	at Cottonwood Falls, and not at Elm-
C. K. & W. R. R.	dale, as appears in another column in
Doss Wrt. Mixed	
Lost springs 11 12am 4 52pm	this paper. We suppose the error
Lost springs 11 30 5 27	crept in, as it did, from the fact that
Rardtek	the Secretary of the society lives out
Diamond springs 11 47 5 57 12 01 6 27	at Elmdale.
Hilton	Twelve car loads of cattle from La
strong City	Junta, Col., arrived at Mr. B. Lantry's
	Junta, Col., arrived at bir. D. Lantry s
Cladatone nº22	farm, near Strong City, Tuesday of
Bazar	last week, which now makes 800 head
Wet Mixed	he has on his ranch, to graze until
WEST. Australia 6 10pp	
Bazar	ket and sold as feeders.
Gladstone 7.05	
Cottonwood Falls 3 50am 8 00am 715 Strong City	The teachers of this county have
Strong City 5 boat 8 20	adopted a uniform course of study to
FCVADE	be used in the public schools of the
HIILOU	county, a number of copies of which
Diamond Springs	
	have been printed, and teachers are
Lost springs 5 02 10 85	requested to call at the County
	Superintendent's office and get them
LOCAL PHORTSTORS.	as soon as nossible

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Businesslocals, under this head, 20 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. 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 Dr.s. Loose and Morrill, of Peabody, by which a large

Corn cutting is now the order of the

Dr. J. W. Stone has a lawn tennis at his home. Hon. J. M. McCown, editor of the Emporia Democrat, will speak before the Twin City Democratic Club, next Monday night, August 27, and a cor-dial invitation is extended to Re-publicans and Union Labor men to be

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.

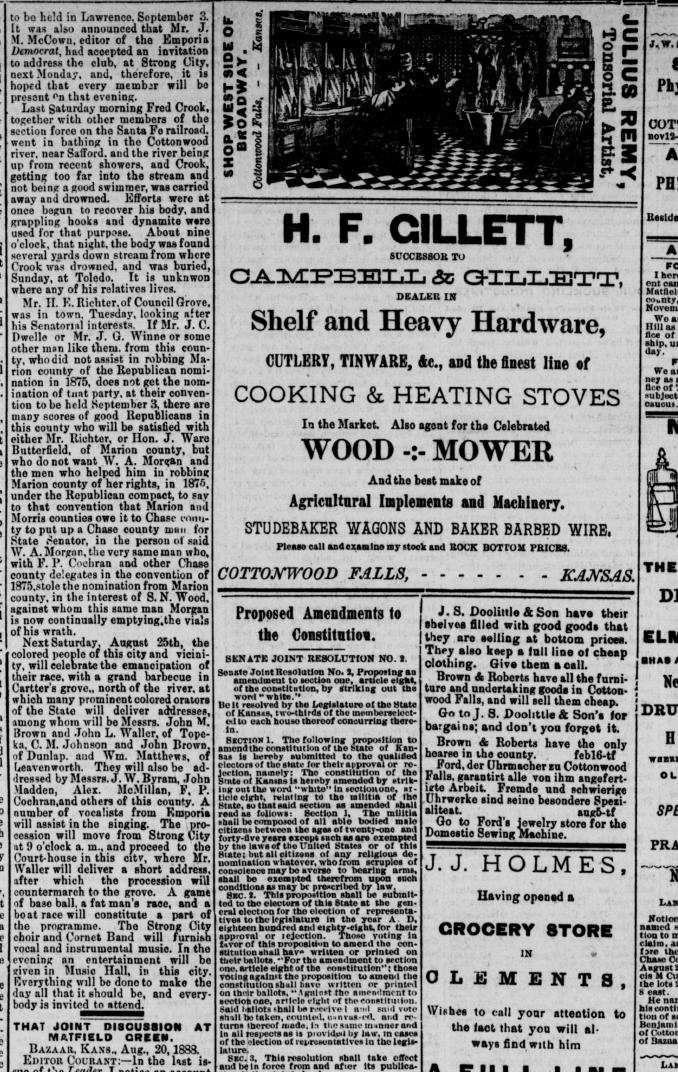
to be held in Lawrence, September 3. It was also announced that Mr. J. M. McCown, editor of the Emporia Democrat, had accepted an invitation to address the club, at Strong City, next Monday, and, therefore, it is hoped that every member will be present on that evening Mr. Henry Wiebrecht, of Strong City,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

COURANT office a pleasant call, yes-terday. 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 animine the content of the stream and pot being a good spinmer, was carried not being a good swimmer, was carried away and drowned. Efforts were at once begun to recover his body, and once begun to recover his body, and grappling hooks and dynamite were used for that purpose. About nine o'clock, that night, the body was found several yards down stream from where Crook was drowned, and was buried, Sunday, at Toledo. It is unknwon where any of his relatives lives.

Morris counties owe it to Chase companied 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, dur-ing which a thunder-bolt struck Mr. L. Holz's fence, south of the Court house, doing but little damage, other against whom this same man Morgan now continually emptying the vials

The Chase County Fair will be held of his wrath. t Cotton wood Falls, and not at Elm-colored people Next Saturday, August 25th, the colored people of this city and vicini-ty, will celebrate the emancipation of their race, with a grand barbecue in Cartter's grove, north of the river, at

BAZAAR, KANS., Aug., 20, 1888. EDITOR COURANT:-In the last is-Baud bein force from and after its publica-sud bein force from and after its publicane of the Leader





8 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultiva-tion of said land, viz: Geoege W. Reynolds, Benjamin W. Spencer and Walter Spencer, of Cottonwood Falls, and Nelson Steadman, of Bazaar, Chase county, Kabsas. S. M. PALMER, Register.

day discussed from a Democratic

Mr. Geo. K. Burton is visiting friends and relatives at Strong City. Mrs. F. V. Alford and Miss Mattie Upton were down to Emporia, Satur-

day. Mrs. Geo. W. Simmons, of Wich-ita, is visiting friends and relatives

here. Mr. Geo. W. Crum, of Strong City, is building an addition to his rest

Mrs. A. F. Fritze, of Strong City, has returned from a visit in Ohio and Indiana.

Mrs. H. L. Huntis putting up a new residence on her lots east of her home property.

Miss Mamie Woodward, of Law-rence, 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 Flor ence, last week.

Miss Mamie Nye has returned from her visit to Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Zeil-

tives 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 of last week.

Miss Mattie McMillan, who was visiting at Mr. H. A. McDaniels', has gane 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

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 Wiheita.

9

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

present, and hear the issues of the

of Strong City, are enjoying a visit from Miss Lottie Douglas, of Man-hattan, 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.

Mr. Dan Reifsnider, of Strong City,

as soon as possible.

piece of bone was removed.

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

the machine passing over the horse,

and young Brown, bruising the young man considerably about the shoulders

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" cer, 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 can-didacy of W. A. Morgan for State

Senator. Mrs. H. S. F. Davis, of Peyton oreek, accompanied by her mother and sister, Mrs. Chas. T. Baker and Miss Elinor Baker, of New York, arrived home, an Wednesday of last week, from their visit to Alaska. Since they left Kansas City, where Mrs. Davis met her mother and sister to ma on this northern trip, they have transas City and Chicago, Santa Fe & Cal-ifornia Railway is completed be-tween Kansas City and Chicago, and the distance between the two oities is only 458 miles, measuring from Union Danot, Kansas City, to the Doctor does an omce and consult ing practice. The Doctor does an omce and consult ing practice. Borrow money, on lands, of J. W. In Borrow money, on lands, of J. W. In tween Kansas City and Chicago, and the distance between the two oities is only 458 miles, measuring from Union Danot, Kansas City, to the set of the set of the set of two months, \$200 and money up. Senator. go on this northern trip, they have traveled 10,000 miles and seen many

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

of the debate at Matfield Green on the 13th instant, which is misleading to say the least. At a meeting on the 27th of July, a joint discussion be-tween P. B. McCabe and myself on one side, and two others representing the Matfield Green Republicans on the other side, was arranged to dis-cuss the following: Resolved, that the principles of the Republican party have always been in harmony with the best interests of the United States, and of the laboring people. This is the proposition just as the secretary of the Republican club wrote it. Accordingly we prepared 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 descent to us that it had been word was sent to us that it had been postponed. Upon investigation, how-ever, we found that the Republicans were making great preparations for the meeting: that they 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 meeting and that they were coming from all parts of the county to hear the discussion. After hearing there from all parts of the county to hear the discussion. After learning these facts we concluded to go and see if there really was a chance for a de-bate. Mr. McCabe was unable to get there until the meeting was nearly over, and under these circumstances Miss Mamie Nye has returned from her visit to Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Zeil-ies, at Emporia. Mr. Lloyd Raymer returned, Fri-day, from Missouri, and will remain here with his sons. Mr. Wm Fritze, of Strong City, re-Mr. Wm Fritze, of Strong City, repicnic 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. Which good speakers will be present. Which good speakers will be present. the rules of decate, and showed him-self to be totally incompetent to dis-cuss political issues. I desire to say to the Republicans of Chase county that if they are disposed to have a joint discussion with labor speakers, will be found the announcement of Squire Geo. W. Hill a candidate for the Peace for Falls township. 'Squire Hill has made a good and efficient offi-ether control to the office of Justice of the Peace for Falls township. 'Squire Hill has made a good and efficient offi-either. We don't believe the Repubout of the county to get our speakers, either. We don't believe the Republicans of Chase county desire a fair discussion of the political issues of the day. Respectfully, I. C. WARREN,

30 MILES DISAPPEAR.

Thirty miles of country is a big thing to disappear, but this disthing to disappear, but this dis-tance has been dropped out be-The Doctor does an office and consultfrom Union Depot, Kansas City, to money up. traveled 10,000 miles and seen many wonderf ul sights. They traveled only during the day time, and hence, saw all the country through which they

trayel thirty miles less, your freight

And be in force from and after its publica-tion in the statute book. Approved Fearuary 28, 1887. I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book, June 20, 1887. E. B. ALLEN, Secretary of State. notice an account SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO, 6.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 6 for the sub-mission of a proporition to amend the con-stitution of the State of Kansas. Be it resolved by the legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of all the members elected to each branch concurring therein,

of Ahosis, two-thirds of all the members elected to each branch concurring therein, SECTION 1 The following proposition to amend section seventeen of the bill of rights of the constitution of the State of Kansas shall be submitted to the electors of the State for their approval or rejection at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, A. D. 1888: That section seventeen of the bill of rights of the State of Kansas be so amend-ed that i. Sahil read as follows: Section 17 No distinction shall ever be made between i citizens of the State of Kansas and the citi-zens of other States and Territories of the United States in reference to the purchase, emjoyment or descent of property, The right of allens in reference to the purchase enjoyment or descent of property may be reg-ulated by law. SEC. 2, The following shall be the method of submitting shall bave written or print.

ulated by law. SEC. 2, The following shall be the method of subnitting said proposition to the elect-ors: The sallots shall have writien or print-ed, or partly written and partly printed thereon. "For the proposition to amend sec-tion seventeen of the bill of rights of the con-stitution of the State of Kansus. concerning the purchase, enjoyment and descent of property." or "Against the proposition to amend section seventeen of th. bill of rights of the constitution of the State of Kansus, concerning the purchase, enjoyment and de-scent of property." Said ballots shall be re-ceived, and said vote shall be taken, counted, canvased, and return thereof made, in the same manner in all respocts as is provided by law in cases of the election of representa-tives to the legislature. SEC. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

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 en-rolled 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

Staple & Fancy Groceries,

Wishes to call your attention to

the fact that you will al.

ways find with him

LINE

CANNED GOODS.

ULL

AF

LOUR, F

-SALT. etc.---

In addition to his groceries, he, also, carries a complete line of

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Hats, Boots and Shoes.

WORKING CLOTHES, etc.

Always on hand, a full line of the

Celebrated "Cone's" Overalls,

JEAN PANTS AND WORKING SHIRTS.

Every Garment warranted never

. to Rip.

Knowing that our success Deponds upon Fair Dealing. you will find prices as low as

goods of equal value can be sold in the county.

We have adopted the cash system both in buying and selling. which enables us to sell on a much SMALLER MARGIN than if we were doing a general cerdit bus-

our goods; and trust we can merit

CLEMENTS. KAS.

S. M. PALMER, Register. July 13th, 1888. July 13th, 1888. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his inten-tion to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made be-fore the Judge of the District, or in his ab-sence, E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, Kas., on August 24th, 1888, viz: H. E No, 7562, of John D. Judd, of Morgan, Kansas, for the set of of the set of the set of the bis continuous residence upon, and cultiva-tion of, said land, viz: Thomas Duke, Joseph M. Bielman, Louis Bielman, of Morgan, Wil-lis to ryell, of Cottonwood Falls, all of Chase county, Kansas. FRANK DALE, Register. LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, 1 6028

Register. LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, 1 6928 July 7th, 1888. 1 Notice is hereby riven that the fellowing-named settler has filed notice of his inten-tion to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made bo-fore the Judge, or in his absence, before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, at Cotonwood Falls, Kan-sas, on August 17, 1888, viz. II E No 23128, of John W. Allen, of Eimdale, Kansas, for the set of sec 22, tp 19, range 6 cast. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultiva-tion of, said land, viz: Samuel Johnson, william Sherflus, James Hickson, of Elm-dale, and Charles Storhr, of Clements, all of Chase county, Kassas. B. M. PALWER, Register.

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KANS, Aug., 4th, 1888. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his inten-tion to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made be-fore the Judgeof the District, or in his absence, E. W. Bills, Clerk. at Cotton-wood Falls, Kansas, on September 15th, 1889, viz:

wood Falls, Kansas, on September 15th, 1888, viz: H E No., 7867 of William H. Nicholson, Wonsivu, Kansas, for the 8% of 8%% of 590 lo, tp 2250uth, of range 6 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultiva-tion of, said land, viz: John Br Johnson, Samael T. Slaybaugh, Joseph J. Crawford and Carney M. Shroyer, all of Wonsivu, Kansas.

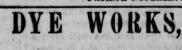
FRANK DALE, Register.

Notice of Application to Pur-

#### chase School Land.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will, on the 24th day of August, 1888, make an application to the Probate Court of Chase county, Kansas, to purchase the following-described school land, viz: sw% of se% of sw% of sec 7, tp 22, range 9 He names the following persons to prove his settlement, continuous residence and improvements, v.z.: Frank Newcomb and Harman Daser, both residents of Bazaar township.

nship. pue at Cottonwood Falls. Chase county, sas, this 8th day of August, 1888. PATRICK DOUGHERTY.



CLEANING AND REPAIR

ING NEATLY DONE.

C, MURPHY, Prop.

FIRST DOOR NORTH OF THE STONE CHURCH.

COTTONWCOD FALLS KANSAS. aug-16-tf.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. T wetting Bureau (0 Spruce St.), where advertising sontracts may be made for it IN NEW YOR S

a liberal share of your patronage

We ask an early inspection of

## 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. The Democratic managers were never surer of carrying the State than they are to-day. They are not at all afraid of Candidate Harrison's personal popularity. They have met him before on the Indiana battle-field, when his record was shorter, and consequently less objectionable than now, and whipped him in a fair fight. That was in 1876, when he ran for Governor, and the Republicans had Oliver P. Morton for a leader, a splendid organization and the Federal Treasury to draw upon. The Republicans have lost ground since they won their scratch victory by the use of an overwhelming corruption fund in 1880, and the Democrats have steadily gained on them. The young voters of the State to-day are Democrats and tariff reformers. For the past eight years the Democrats have had all the accretions and the Republicans all the losses. To form an opinion as to the outcome of the contest this year one should go back and analyze the vote of 1884 when both parties polled more votes than they ever cast before. Blaine had bigger majorities than Garfield in sixty-four counties. He polled in the State 238,511 votes as against 232,164 for Garfield. Garfield's majority in 1880 was 6,642. Blaine, therefore, should have had over 13,000 majority over Cleveland had the Democratic vote stood where it was in 1880. But what do the figures show? Why, that Cleveland had nearly 20,000 more vetes in the State than Hancock, or a otal of 245,042, as against 225,522 for the Democratic candidate in 1880. Cleveland defeated Blaine by 6,531 plurality in the largest vote ever polled in the State. These are figures which the Republican managers can not knock down or overcome. They show unmistakably that the popular tide is with the Democratic party, and they can not turn it back.

Do the two parties maintain their relative strength this year? The Democratic campaign managers say yes. They claim that their party was never so thoroughly united and harmonious as now. Indiana is a tariff reform State. Every Democratic Representative in Congress for years has went to Washington pledged to secure a revision of the tariff, and has fought and won his fight before the people of his district on that issue over and over again. This is not an experimental question in Indiana. No Democratic Congressman who should cast his vote against a measure like the Mills bill could hope for a renomination at the hands of his constituents. The drift of popular sentiment in the State is so unmistakably toward tariff reform that even the Republicans have become impressed with it. The Hoosier Republicans went to Chicago and made a free whisky platform that the party adopted. When the conspiracy to nominate Blaine was developed the stoutest opponents of the movement were these same Indiana men-not be- This sum (\$1,000,408,003) was the son, but because, as they publicly declared, Blaine's high tariff notions would make Republican defeat in the State a foregone conclusion. The Indianapolis News, a Republican journal with the largest circulation in the State, before the nominations were made warned the Republicans over and over again that they would be beaten in Indiana if the party adopted a high tariff platform. Party exigencies have compelled the News to place Harrison's name at the head of its columns, but it still repudiates the party platform, and advocates tariff revision directly in line with the Democratic platform. Advices received at the National headquarter here from every part of the State show that the people are more logical than the newspaper, and are accepting the Democratic platform and the candidate who can stand upon it. There is no organized defection from the Democratic ranks anywhere in the State. Here and there an overfed manufacturer who does not want to surrender any part of the wealth he is accumulating at other people's ex-pense has declared his intention to vote for Harrison, but these are sporadic cases, and have no significance whatever. On the other hand, there are accessions to the Democratic party from the merchants, bankers and lawyers in the towns, and from the overtaxed farmer in the rural districts. A very close canvass of the State shows that at least 2 per cent of the Republicans who voted for Blaine will vote this year for Cleveland on the tariff issue. The Democrats who will vote for Harrison by reason of State pride or for other reasons do not number more than onehalf of 1 per cent. There may be a thousand or fifteen hundred such Democrats, but not more. The free whisky platform of the Republicans will drive from two to four thousand temperance Republicans into the ranks of the Prohibitionists. Making a due allowance, therefore, for gains and losses, the Democratic managers assert with absolute confidence in the correctness of their canvass that Indiana will give a larger majority for Cleveland this year than in 1884. A conservative Con-gressman, who has recently returned from Indianapolis, where he has care-fully observed the situation, says that the State is sure for Cleveland by 8,000, ed to be judiciously scaled down in the to 10,000 plurality. The increase in interests of the people and of good the Prohibition vote, the defection government. For agreeing with them among the Knights of Labor and the the Republicans are exceedingly wrathcolored vote will take from the Repub-licans many thousands of voters, while Globe. PREMARKATIAN CODWNERT

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#### their gains will be very small in comparison. The Cleveland managers

laugh heartily at the story coming from the Republican camp that the Democrats have abandoned the State to Harrison. They regard the Hoosier the Civil-Service Commission is one State as more surely Democratic than that will bear close study by all those any of the so-called doubtful States. who are interested in that reform. It The National Executive Committee are enthusiastic in their approval of the work being done by the Indiana State Committee. The committee began its canvass early in the spring, and tons of tariff literature have been placed in the hands of the voters of the State. Every school district has been reached, and every doubtful voter is known. The canvass has been almost microscopic in its minuteness. and the party leaders know just what they are talking about when they claim the electoral vote of the State as assured. -N. Y. Cor. Chicago Herald.

#### OUR SUCKLING INDUSTRIES. How Their Excessive Profits Are Divided

Between Capital and Labor. The champions of an eternal wan tariff have departed widely from the doctrines of the early apostles of protectionism. Henry Clay, in his time, enjoyed the distinction of being called the great apostle of the "American system." It was a false title: for the so-called American system was simply the British, the French, the Spanish. the common 'mercantile system," so called, of the old world, transplanted to the new. But neither Clay nor any tronage system have opposed him beother apostle of that system in his day, nor in any epoch before our civil war, advocated a tariff for protection as the permanent policy of the Republic. They wished to protect our "infant industries," they said; to encourage. nurse and coddle our young and struggling manufactories, until they should become strong enough to stand alone. This was their position, pretentiously at any rate, and beyond this they pro-fessed no wish to go. They laid it down as an article of their creed, as a fixed basis of their gospel, that the tariff bounties they would compel consumers to pay over to our "young industries" were to be withdrawn as soon as these industries had become established.

When would they be established? What would be the test of their adult strength and vigor which would enable them to stand without the maternal support of bounties drawn from the earnings of the people by Government partiality and legislative decree? These questions, often asked, have, never been answered. It is time to ask them again.

But, first, let us look at some facts. The facts touching our industries which are furnished by the census reports are the most accurate and trustworthy, as well as instructive, within our reach. They inform us that, in the year 1880, there were embarked in manufacturing enterprises as follows: 

Leaving the employers' profit ..... \$1,000,408,003 e so devoted to Harri- manufacturers' profit on the capital Men's clothing. invested (\$2,700,223,506). What was the value to him of the tariff "pro-tection?" Ten per cent. profit on the capital invested is regarded as a fair compensation. Ten per cent. profit on a capital of \$2,700,223,506 is \$27,002,-235. Deducting this fair profit from the actual profit gained by the manufacturer gives a remainder of \$973,-405,768, which is the sum that was transferred to the coffers of the manufacturers from the earnings of the people by the protective tariff. In other words, "protection" gave to the manufacturers a sum above the fair profit on their capital almost equal to onehalf of the amount of the capital itself-this in one year-while the workmen receive in the same year the average wage of \$346.78 each. It is herein demonstrated that the wages of the workmen could be doubled and yet leave a fair compensation to the employers for their capital embarked in the business. It is shown that the tariff which has given \$973,-405,768 to the employer above his fair profit has added nothing to the gains of his workmen. The facts prove, also, that this excessive profit of the capitalist is drawn from the earnings of this people, who are compelled to pay this egregious profit to our "infant industries" by the protection tariff laws. Here the question comes forward again: When will these "infant industries" become adult industries? When will they be able to stand without the prop of succor from other men's earnings? If a profit of more than one billion a year on a capital investment of two and two-thirds billions, or of more than nine hundred millions above what would be a fair profit, is not a test of their ability to stand alone, what profit will furnish such a test? Must the protection prop be maintained until the profit on capital amounts to one hundred, two hundred, three hundred or four hundred per cent. before these struggling industries will cease to be suckling industries, or consent to be weaned? What is the point in this ar-bitrary appropriation of other people's earnings to these insatiate inants where the weaning will begin?-Chicago Globe.

## CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

What Mr. Cleveland Has Accomplished I Purifying the Civil Service.

The President's message transmitting to Congress the annual report of is glad of it. shows what has been accomplished in carrying out the Civil-Service law, how far the law has been extended. and the practical difficulties that have been contended with in breaking up the old patronage system. Under the old system in vogue under all recent Administrations, every clerk, every messenger, every janitor in the Government employ, held his place either as a reward for political service, or as a pledge that he would render political service. He was a henchman and striker, and, in the proportion that he could be efficient at primaries or at elections, his office was secure to him. In higher grades of offices to which the Civil-Service law does not in terms platform.-Keekuk (la.) Constitution. apply the principle was the same, and nerit was dependent on political work. President Cleveland has not only rigidly enforced the law, but he has in practice extended it to offices it does not cover, and he has honestly entered upon the work of thorough Civil-Service reform. As he well says in this message, it has not been a pleasant or an easy task. The friends of reform have condemned him because he has not gone fast and far enough, while the friends of the pacause he went too far. In this way he has lost the countenance and support of the extremists on both sides, while the great mass of opinion between the extremes has been indifferent.

Nevertheless, he has accomplished a great work, to which four more years of the same policy will give permanence. Step by step he has moved cautiously along the line of reform, Times. and has educated the people to a point where they begin to look upon Governmental office as a trust to be performed, and not as a spoil for the reward of strikers. This is an enormous gain to honest government. the effect of which will be felt for years to come. The President has shown himself to be a man who acts upon the line of duty without fear or favor.

The friends of reform, who have labored so zealously for it in the years that are past, have every reason to be grateful to him for the stand he has taken. Civil-service reform has come to stay, and the only danger that can threaten its stability is the election of a Republican President.-Chicago Herald.

#### THE WAGE QUESTION.

A Just Comparison Based on Official Re-

ports and Statistics. In the following list the wages paid n several of the most representative highly protected industries are compared with the wages paid in representative industries of the other two classes. In computing the average wages the total amount paid in wages is divided by the average number of

hands employed: BIGHLY PROTECTED INDUSTRIES.

393

288 292 286

835

NUMBER AVERAGE OF HANDS. WAGES. Machine making ...... 145,851 gricultural implements..... 39,580 Silk goods, etc...... 31,337 . 160,813

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. He bolted Blaine in 1884 and Charles W. Sligh, of the Sligh Furniture Company, will vote for the Congressional candidate who favors tariff

revision, but otherwise will render assistance to the Republican ticket, State and National. In all probability he will vote for Congressman Ford. Fred Brastread and Christian Melvy, of Ishpeming, Swedes, and influential with their own countrymen, large mine owners and labor employers.

were delegates in the Democratic State convention, and shouted with the loudest for Cleveland and Burt. Hannibal Hart, an influential attorney of Olean, and always a good Republican, has announced himself squaretoed for the Democratie ticket and

POLITICAL COMMENT.

-Keep it before the old soldiers that in the fiscal year ending June 30 there were 5,000 more original pensions allowed and paid than in any previous year in the history of this Government. -- Indianapolis Sentinel.

-General Samuel F. Carey, of Ohio, voted for Old Tippecanoe in 1836 and again in 1840. But he is for Cleveland now, and predicts that he will carry Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York and Michigan.-Indianapolis Sentinel. as is any thing not yet accomplished. and yet the Republican papers tell us that the stars and stripes will have to dip to the flag of St. George if he is re-elected. Possibly the Republican press and party are lying .- Buffalo

and Chinaman and Monopoly and Rat Pie and Boodle and Free Whisky and Dear Clothing and Cheap Labor too. Tippecanoe -Philadelphia Herald. -From our natural and personal

advantages we can beat the world in its markets if our Government will only remove from us its crushing hand of taxation, and lower the barriers which it has built around us to prevent international commerce. The world is our oyster, and if the obstructionists of the party which Harrison represents can only be brushed from our paths, we shall come to our own. -Louisville Courier-Journal.

-As for Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Thurman, their records are part of the notable honorable history of their country. Their political sentiments command the general admiration, for the reason that they are sincerely held and most courageously maintained. In a certain robust, brave, stoical defense of his convictions of public policy and duty Mr. Cleveland is as fine a specimen of the "Old Roman" as Mr. Thurman. — Philadelphia Public Ledger (Rep.).

---James G. Blaine, Jr., has been appointed "assistant exchange reader" at the Republican National headquarters, New York. It is part of the duty of the assistant exchange reader in a

#### REPUBLICAN VIEWS. Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Seward and Wil-

son as Revenue Reformers.

Upon what meat doth the latter-day Republican Cæsar 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?

Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Seward, Sumner and Wilson are great names, and numerous lesser ones could be cited, all of which are identified with protection, and yet every one is on record as either actively advocating or emphatically supporting changes in the existing tariff, which Henry Cabto Lodge now declares "would break down the entire protective system within two years.

The Mills bill cuts off less than oneeighth of our present customs revenue. Had it been introduced by some Republican under President Arthur's Administration it would have been regarded by safe and cautious Republicans as a measure containing substantially the recommendations of the President in his repeated messages to Congress. To-day it is met with derision and dread as a threatening overture to "free trade" by the same Republican journals that praised Arthur's message of December 4, 1882, in which he used these words:

The present tariff system is in many respects unjust. It makes unequal distributions, both of its burdens and its benefits. This fact was practically recognized by a majority of each House of Congress in the passage of the act creating the tariff comm ssion. The report of that commission will be placed before you at the beginning of this session, and will, I trust, afford you such information as to the condition and prometics of the various commercial article and prospects of the various commercial, agri-cultual, manufacturing, mining and other in-terests of the country, and contain such suggestions for statutory revision as will practically aid your action upon this important sub-

Without entering into minute detail, which, under present circumstances, is quite unneces-sary, I recommend an eulargement of the free list so as to include within it the numerous article, which y eld inconsiderable revenue, a simplification of the complex and inconsistent schedule of duties upon certain manufactures, particularly those of cotton, iron and steel, and a substantial reduction of the duty upon those articles, and upon sugar, molasses, silk, wool and woolen goods.

Eighty years previously President Grant, in his annual message to Congress, had advocated the very idea in relation to free wool which is now embodied in the wool clause of the Mills bill, and which we are told would break down the entire protective system within two years. In his message of December 7, 1874, we read:

The introduction, free of duty, of such wools as we do not produce would stimulate the manufacture of goods requiring the use of those we do produce, and therefore would be a benefit to home production.

As far back as 1857 Senator Wilson. speaking on a tariff bill under discussion in that year. said:

The manufacturers, Mr. President, make n war upon the wool-growers. They assume that war upon the wool-growers. They assume that the reduction of the duty on wool, or the repeal of the duty altogether, will infuse vigor into that drooping interest, stimulate home pro-duction, diminish the importation of foreign woolen manufactures and afford a steady and increased demand for American wool.

Bince the reduction of duties in England, since wool was admitted free, her woolen m an-ufactures have so increased, so prospered, that the production of native wool has increased more than one hundred per cent. The expe-rience of England, France and Belgium dem. onstrates the wisdom of that policy which makes the raw materials duty free. Let us profit by the rexamples.

Senator Seward and Sumner spoke

#### OUR PUBLIC LANDS.

What the Cleveland Administration Has Done to Save the People's Lands.

It has reversed the improvident an lunwiss 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 bund of million of acres of valuable land, to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens

These words are from the Democratic National platform, but until brought face to face with the actual figures one fails to realize the magnitude of the question involved. In so far as it affects the future of the country for generations to come the question of the reservation of our public lands, rightfully termed "the heritage of the people," is of greater moment than the evils of tariff taxation. During the war we paid enormous taxes, and even in times of peace we are showing that we can pay enormous taxes, though unnecessary. But a mistake now in ou. public land policy may bring trouble to generations yet unborn and may he o to establish that greatest of econom a evils in the old world, ownership of land by the few and a nation of tenants. Immigration into this countriif nothing else, should open our eyes to the necessity of preserving for the future every acre of ground for act...d settlers.

Voters have realized for years that the Republican party, when in full power, especially right after the way, voted away immense tracts of the p iblic lands, but the magnitude of the 3 gifts to railroad corporations has probably never been fully realized. During the ten years of undisputed Republican control of all branches of Government from 1861 to 1871, a total of 162.-643,944 acres of land was voted outright by Congress. Of this amount over 58,000,000 acres were voted away in the one month of July, 1866, when Schuyler Colfax was Speaker of the House of Representatives, and 25,400.-000 acres more were voted away in one day. March 3, 1871, when James G. Blaine was Speaker. The following table shows the largest of these grants and the corporations receiving them:

	ACTEL.
Northern Pacific railroad i	47.01.111
tlantic & Pacific railroad	42, x (t), ( )
Texas Pac fic railroad	
Inion Pacific railroad	
Southern Pacific railroad	
Central Pacific ra lroad	
Cansas Pacific railroad	6. 17.0.4)
Southern Pacific (branch)	2,50. 1
Dregon Central railroad	5.600.000
California & Oregon railroad	551 . MI
Burlington & Missouri railroad	2,441,001
Denver Pacific railroad	1,000 111
	157, 81,033

It is hard to realize what figures as large as these mean. They mean a tract of land larger than all Germany, or France, or Great Britain and Ireland. Some idea of the extent of te:ritory thus voted away may be gath ered from the fact that the total acreage of all the farms in the United States was 539,309,179 acres, worth \$10,197.096,776, in 1880. The Rapiblican grants to railroads were equal to more than a quarter and to almost one-third of the farms of the United States.

It is these grants of over 160,000,000 acres, of which the railroads have pasented less than 13,500,000 acres, which the Democratic party proposes to restore to the people. During President Cleveland's Administration about onehalf of this land has been restored to the public domain, and a bill to restore over 50,000,000 acres more to the peowas in this same year, after having ple is pending. Shall this work go on? Or shall the Republican party, which voted away these lands, which elects to the United States Senate men especially to represent these Pacific railroad corporations, be given a chance to control legislation? There never was a more clearly cut issue between the great money interests on the .one hand and popular rights on the other. than the issue between the Republican party and the Democratic party this year. That is true of tariff taxes; it is true of the public lands question .- Albany (N. Y.) Argus.

-Presidents Grant, Garfield and the city, comes forward and declares

J.J. HOLMES.

Average wages ..... UNPROTECTED, OR SLIGHTLY PROTECTED. 477 454

Average wages ..... 8428 The highly protected men who saw the highly protected lumber with highly protected sawing machinery, it will

e seen, get \$215 a year for so doing. The statistics for the sawed lumber in dustry are interesting in other respects. Thus, the total amount paid in wages was \$31,845,000; the cost of material was \$146,155,000; together these two items make \$178,000,000. The total product was \$233,268,000. Subtracting cost of wages and material from the value of product we find that \$55,268,-000 went to the employers or mill owners, or \$24,000,000 more than the amount paid in wages. - N. Y. Standard.

#### 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. A few days ago William Widdecomb, cashier Herald. of the Grand Rapids National Bank, once the Republican candidate for mayor, and always a prominent and nfluential man in the party; Dr. C. S. Hazeltine, of the wholesale drug firm of Perkins, Hazeltine & Co.; Eli F. Harrington, for many years one of the proprietors of the *Eagle*, the Repubican organ in Western Michigan; S. M. Leman, wholesale grocer; W. W. Hyde, Assistant District Attorney in President Arthur's day, and others, announced that, in their opinion, the Republican party was without virtue astonishes local politicians by his or wisdom, and that this year, at knowledge of matters pertaining to least, they would be found in the ranks their social interests. Every man behind the Cleveland banner.

Now Charles W. Black, general manager of the Oriel Cabinet Company, employing three hundred men. and a power among the young men in

Arthur all thought the war tariff need- that he does not like the Republican candidates, and is not in harmony with the platform, and will vote for Cleveland and tariff reform. L. S. Provin, one of the leading real- this year is excellent, and the party is

estate men in the city, regrets now to be congratulated on the fact. -- N. Y. that he voted for Blaine four years ago. | Sun.

well-regulated newspaper office to see that the cockroaches do not accumulate in the paste-pot to the annoyance of the chief exchange reader. While such a position is lucrative it is not considered desirable by rising young journalists, and we are inclined to the belief that young Mr. Blaine will not like it. - Chicago Times.

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 minera at Pittsburgh, where the operators have been paying the tax of 3 cents a bushel as wages. The people contributed the bounty of 3 cents, which leaves the operators the coal free of labor. The operators now desire to receive part of the bounty themselves, in addition to the coal, and ask the men to mine the stuff for 23 cents. The operators could load and move 10.000.000 bushels at present, but prefer to let their mines stand idle and to see the miners starve.

The miners ought to starve if they vote away their liberties and their incomes to uphold the present system of protection to American labor. The employers who draw the bounties are the eagerest men in the world to import foreign hands to break down unions, to employ pretorian guards, and to cheat the life for the people out of its most humble and innocent joys .- Chicago

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. It is evident that it is under the direction of men accustomed to the practical management of business affairs on a large scale. Chairman Brice seems to be familiar with all the details that are brought under his notice, and he often who visits headquarters finds it easy to transact his business without circumlocution or waste of time. Yet Chair-

man Brice is constantly making new arrangements to facilitate the great work of the campaign and it looks as though nothing that can be done to secure success would be left undone. The organization of the Democratic party for the Presidential canvass of

on the same bill, and heartily in dorsed the views of Mr. Wilson. It lived eleven years under a low tariff. that Congress voted to make it still lower, and every Massachusetts member voted to support the reduction. There is hardly a single recommen-

dation in President Cleveland's last message but could be backed up, line upon line, by the most unimpeachable Republican authority. He who should undertake to prove this from the records of the Congressional debates since Grant's first term would have an easy contract on his hands. Similar bills to Mr. Mills' have time and time again been offered as Republican measures, and John Sherman is on record as having within a year advocated most of the very tariff revisions which are all of a sudden held to be so awful and so dangerously tinged with "free trade.'

Why has the high protectionist skin become so raw all at once? The Mills bill is essentially a moderate and temperate measure of tariff revision, such as Grant, Garfield, Arthur and a long list of Republican Congressmen have repeatedly advocated. So strongly is this bill backed by recorded Republican authority that many incline to the belief that the party leaders are chiefly distressed because Mr. Mills has taken the wind out of their sails. This theory would be more plausible were the truculent protected interests and their party allies even willing to admit that they were in sympathy with the moderate provisions of his bill, under any manner of qualification.

No, the exigency of the times has driven the war tariff extremists to lock horns squarely with any attempt to reduce the existing rates of taxation. Growing upon what they have so long fed without challenge, the over-protected interests are determined to save all or go under on that line. 'To concede any thing, as Mr. Lodge intimates, would slacken the grip of a principle which ultra protection intends to fasten permanently upon the taxpayers of this country.

That the uncompromising extremists who control the counsels of the Republican party have an enormous job on their hands will soon be evident, and it goes without saying that the pending | Telegraph. campaign will be the most momentous one in its consequences since 1860 .--Boston Globe.

-All but four of the 175 newspacontinuance of the war taxes.

#### AN EDITOR'S BLUNDER.

He Plays the Role of the Prodigal Son with Indifferent Success.

The editor of the Sun, a paper pubished at Braddock, Pa., has, although for a long time past a local Democratic leader, come out in favor of Harrison. He refers those who are curious to know why he has thus changed his politics to the fifteenth chapter of Luke, eighteenth and nineteenth verses. These give the language of the prodigal son, and read:

"I will arise and go to my father, and will say unto him: Father, I have sinned against

heaven and before thee. "And am no more worthy to be called thy son: make me as one of thy hired servants."

This is all very well; but it is probable that the four succeeding verses of the same chapter more accurately describe the moving cause of the editor's change of heart. The verses are:

"And he arose and came to his father. But "And he arose and came to his father. But when he was yet a great way of, his father saw him, and had compassion, and ran, and fell on his neck, and kissed him. "And he son said unto him, father, I have sinned against Heaven and in thy sight, and I

"But the father said to his servants, bring forth the best robe, and put it on him; and put a ring on his hard and shoes on his feet, "And bring hither the fatted calf, and kill it; 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. Unfortunately for him, nowever, Father Harrison hasn't these things in stock, and isn't likely to have. The prodigal of Braddock, therefore, is not likely to fare so well as the one of the parable.-Dubuque (Ia.)

-Governor Alger, of Michigan, says he has not yet subscribed to the Republican campaign fund. Perhaps he is waiting to see what the Republicpers printed in Georgia are against the an Senators are going to do with the tax on lumber. - Chicago News.

#### 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 into huge vats when it is dissolved in 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 timberculture 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 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 every thing else. They see the country

#### 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 water. From that moment the cleans-

allowed to enter. "Not only are the carts kept out, but Craik.

strangers are rigidly excluded, and some influence is necessary to secure quired to wear wooden shoes while at bless everybody else!-Beecher. work, for the sake of cleanliness, and 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

screened or run through a fine wire ly and carefully watched by two workmen

"In the tanks it remains for about a aregoing to be a fool just because other week until the clay has settled to the men have been, my son, what a hopebottom and the clear water is drawn less fool you will be .- R. J. Burdette. 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 man isn't half so pretty as she is hernearly as possible in the room. A large of bettering their financial condition force of workmen turn the clay over and over with shovels until it is of the atom has a little soul. There are consistency of putty ready for the glazier's use.

"Thence it is taken to another room where is a powerful block-molding main it. Farmers' boys are not likely to chine which presses it into a slab which know that there are discouragements in is cut into blocks by a boy. He uses a stagnant pools, breed corruption-W. other pursuits. They look at the dark sort of bow with a wire string, and as D. Nicholas. side of farming and the bright side of he cuts he stamps each block with the factory mark. Then in the drying- ting to be too loquacious his best remedy room they are baked slowly for five is to get married. He will notice an imdays, when they are ready for sale in that shape, or for reduction to powder, which is sold in barrels."-N. Y. Mail

#### 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 lesigns 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 ing through the park like a beam of from.

-It is in vain to preach to people unless you also love them-Christianly love them. It is not the smallest use to Press. try to make people good, unless you try ing process begins. This is the most at the same time, and they feel that you important thing in the whole proceed- are trying, to make them happy. And ing and for this reason the carts are not you rarely can make another happy unless you are happy yourself .-- Mrs.

-How grateful ought we to be that God sends along, here and there, a nat- mud. permission to visit the building. When ural heart-singer-a man whose nature one enters he is requested to clean his is large and luminous, and who, by his shoes very carefully, as the introduc- very carriage and spontaneous actions. tion of the most minute particles of dirt | calms, cheers and helps his fellows! will injure the clay. Employes are re- God bless the good-natured, for they

-Man is always dependent on God they willingly comply, because leather for his success in his work. God is shoes are soon destroyed, the nails be- never dependent on man for His success ing quickly destroyed by coming in even in man's sphere of work. Hence contact with the clay. Iron will not man owes every thing to God, while stand the contact and brass is conse- God owes nothing to man. It is a privquently used instead of iron in all the liege 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 from the large vats through sluices to do it. Ah! if you could only gather up the tanks where it is allowed to settle. all the useless, uncalled-for, ineffective As it passes through this sluice it is oaths that have dropped along the pathway of my life, I know it would remove netting, and at this point it is constant- stumbling blocks from many inexperienced feet, and my heart would be lighter by a ton than it is to-day. But if you

#### WIT AND WISDOM

-A woman always believes a man when he tells her that some other woself.

-Science now claims that every men who seem to have swapped souls with atoms .- Martha's Vineyard Herald.

generally pure. Stagnant lives, like

-Busy lives, like busy waters, are

-When a man finds that he is get-

#### Two Truly Happy Souls. R was evening and they sat on a

bench in the Grand Circus Park. She was a confiding young girl and he

head, "I have been figuring." "Yes." "On how cheaply we can live "

"Cert." "I can make a pound of brown sugar

last us a whole week." "Can you?"

"Yes, dear." There was a long silence, broken at

bast 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 stealsilver light, and they clasped hands and were very quiet-and it was settled-and they will wed.-Detroit Free

#### 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

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

-It is a mistaken idea that a bache lor 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 POROUS PLASTERS: For rheumatism, neuralgia, pain in the side or back, coughs, colds, bruises and any local weakness, they truly possess wonder-ful curative qualities. I have recommend-ed them to my neighbors with the happi-est results, many of whom but for ALL-COCK'S PLASTERS would be in a crippled condition at home. In every instance where they have been faithfully and properly ap-plied the result has been wonderfully sat-isfactory.

WHY is a wise man like a pin? Because he has got a good head, and comes to a point.

LOOK SHARP! When your skin breaks out in pimples use Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.

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

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

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THE GENERAL MARKETS.	
KANSAS CITY, August 17.	
ATTLE-Shipping steers \$ 4 50 @ 5 10 Butchers' steers 8 75 @ 5 00	
Native cows 2 00 @ 2 40 OGS-Good to choice heavy. 5 00 @ 6 25	
HEAT-No. / red 70% 0 71% No.1 soft 73 0 74	PENTENNIAL EVONSITION OF MULL VULLE
ORN-No. 2	ULAILANIAL LATUJIIIUATHUUIIU IALLL
YE-No. 2 10 0 40	COLUD HIDH FF salabrating the Cattlement of the Northwestern Territory
LOUR-Patents, per sack 1 9) @ 2 10 AY-Baled 55) @ 6 0)	GRAND JUBILEE celebrating the Settlement of the Northwestern Territory
UTTER-Choice creamery 14 (b) 16 HEESE-Full cream	UNSURPASSED DISPLAY.
GGS-Choice	NEW BUILDINGS.
Shoulders 6 @ 6%	NEW DOILD FRESH EXHIBITON NOVEL ENTERTAINTE DAZZLING ETTER
ARD	EXCURSION RATES FROM ALL POINTS
OTATOES 4) @ 6, ST. LOUIS.	
ATTLE-Shipping steers 5 0) @ 6 0) Butchers' steers 3 5) @ 4 4)	
OGS-Packing 6 10 @ 6 25	
LOUR-Choice 2 50 @ 2 54	
VHEAT-No.4 red	
ATS-No. 2	TO MAKE
UTTER-Creamery	A DELICIOUS BISCUIT
CHICAGO.	
ATTLE-Shipping steers 5 50 @ 6 25 OGS-Packing and shipping. 5 70 @ 6 40	DWIGUTIO (COM DRANDU COR
HEEP-Fair to choice	SODA UWIGHI'S "UW BRAND" JUD
VHEAT-No. 1 red 81 @ 811/2	AND TAKE NO OTHER.
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OGS-Good to choice         5         73         6         6         75           LOUR-Good to choice         3         31         6         50           THEAT-No. 2 red         12         6         93           ORN-No. 2         52*         6         334	Dryant & Stratton Chicago Business College
OGS-Good to choice         5         73         6         6         75           LOUR-Good to choice         3         3         6         5         00           7HEAT-No. 2 red         12         6         93         00         93         00         93         00         93         00         93         00         93         03         04	Rivert & Stratton Chicago Business College
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#### A Good Foundation

A Good Poundation. The foundation of health may be deeply laid, if the constipated, the bilious, the de-bilitated 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, nerv-ous 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 Chron-

INVALUDS, 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 Dr. Sherman's Frickly Ash Bitters. Where the liver or kilneys 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 lager heads— Duluth Paragrapher.

FREE: A S-foot, French Glass, Oval Front, Nickel or Cherry Cigar Case. MER-CHANTS ONLY. R. W. TANSILL & Co., Chicago.

A THING that is lightly passed over is the fence surrounding a watermelon patch.--Puck.

Movine in the highest circles-the balloonist.

DRICKLY ASH BITTERS

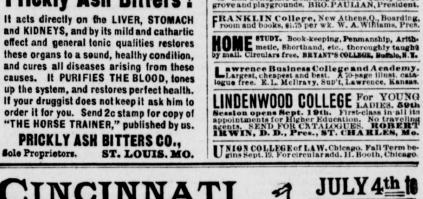
One of the most important organs of the human body is the LIVER. When it fails to properly perform its functions the entire system becomes deranged. The BRAIN, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS, all refuse to perform their work. DYSPEPSIA, CON-STIPATION, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY DIS-EASE, etc., are the results, unless something is done to assist Nature in throwing off the impurities caused by inaction of a TORPID LIVER. This assistance so necessary will be found in

**Prickly Ash Bitters !** It acts directly on the LIVER, STOMACH and KIDNEYS, and by its mild and cathartic effect and general tonic qualities restores these organs to a sound, healthy condition, and cures all diseases arising from these causes. It PURIFIES THE BLOOD, tones up the system, and restores perfect health. If your druggist does not keep it ask him to order it for you. Send 2c stamp for copy of "THE HORSE TRAINER," published by us.



To enjoy health one should have re ular evacuations every twen y for hours. The evils, both mental ar physical, resulting from







looked a-weary. "Angus," she said, as the wind playfully stirred the leafy branches over-

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 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 and 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 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, stockbreeding, 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.

9

and Express.

#### A Professional Secret.

At a recent meeting of the Westchester County court, New York, a case dairying and meat productions, which | 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 in buildings and fences. A small farm 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 .- Har- his moments, will be sure not to waste per'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 pendent. is as follows: "This gun formed part of the armament of his majesty's ship Lutine, totally lost off the coast of Hol- hard, you hit something else hard: land 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 your dinner with an appetite. But you nine fathoms of water. In 1886 this gun was salved, having lain nearly one hundred years below the sea, and was presented to her majesty Queen the ground that they have never had Victoria, who was graciously pleased to children of their own, and that conseaccept it from the corporation of quently they do not understand chil-Lloyd's." The gun stands opposite an dren. But no one need or can be wholly embrasure commanding the Dean's ignorant of the just claims of childgarden .--- N. Y. Star.

-A Cincinnati engineer was suspended from duty by an examing phy-sician 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 sympathies that you needed when a the engineer could hear whispers that child are in some degree the sympathies even the doctor's ear failed to catch. that every child needs from you. -S. S. So he was reinstated

provement 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 bear, 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 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 .- Inde-

--Remedy for Trouble. --Work is your true remedy, If misfortune hits you 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 wan't to lie awake and think about them; you want sleep-calm, sound sleep-and eat can't unless you work .- Church Union.

-Many persons excuse their unsympathetic attitude toward children on hood. As every one has 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 Times.

#### RACE WAR.

Thirteen Negroes Slain at Freetown, La., in a Fight Over Race Troubles.

One White Man Killed-A Kansas City Architect Murderously and Mysteriously Assaulted.

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

NEW. IBERIA, 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 house and was shot dead while forcing in the door. 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 surrendered be-fore the fight. The better element of this and neighboring par-ishes 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 Monlast reports reached this place dav that the negroes were arming and congregating at Freetown. Their number was estimated at from 500 to 600 mounted men. On Tuesday they were rein-forced 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. MURDERQUS 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 pri-vate 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 ugly 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

## SHERIDAN'S FUNERAL. All That is Mortal of the Late General of the Army Quietly Laid to Rest at Arling-

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 .- The last rites for the dead were to-day performed accord-ing to the ordinances of the Roman Catholic Church for Phi i g Henry Sheridan, Gen-eral 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 sus-

pension of public business. The ceremonies throughout were in keeping with the character of the man. The strict adheence to an almost military simplicity in the arrangements, the heavy-wheeled caisson for his hearse, which had seen service, best befitted the closing scenes in the life of so great a soldier. St. Matthew's Church, where the re-

mains 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 atten-

tion 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 Congress-

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, Evarts, yones, of Nevada, Sawyer and Far-well 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. About 9:40 the President and Mrs. Cleveland and Secretaries Fairchild and Vilas came in and took seats in the front pew 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 vailed.

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 en-trance, 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 mili-tary affair, and the escort was formed precisely as prescribed by the army regu-lations for an officer of the rank of the deceased.

The pall bearers were: General Sherman, Secretaries Endicott and Whitney, Speaker Carlisle, Senator Hawley, General Augur, General McFeely, 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 rail-

The joint Congressional committee was cullom, Stewart, Hampton, Gibson compo son, Cullom, Stewart, Hampton, erisson and Gray, and Representatives Hooker, of Mississippi: Catcheon, of Michigan; Wheeler, of Alabama; Henderson, of Illi-nois; Cox, of New York; Grosvenor, of Ohio, and McShane, of Nebraska. The route was by H street to Pennsyl-

vania avenue to the Arlington road by way of the aqueduct bridge. Crowds lined the

#### NATIONAL AMERICANS.

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

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 .- When the second day's session of the National conven-tion 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. hompson, editor of America, a magazine of Chicago, and Secretary Royer, who submitted a minority report. Both reorts were received with great applause but were finally recommended with instruc-tions 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 re-port 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 inlependent candidates for President and Vice-President.

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

A substitute motion that New York be llowed 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 that inasmuch as it came here to participate in the National convention and not a New York State convention, it would with-draw, and it left the hall. The Pennsylvania, Vermont, Wisconsin and several other delegations also left.

The New York and California delegations were nearly the only ones that remained, and a recess was taken until seven p. m. In the evening the New York and Cali-

fornia and other delegations which remained in possession of the hall, adopted the plan of representation: New York to have 38 votes, or one for every two delegates present, and the other delegations present one each.

The majority report of the committee on platform and resolutions was adopted. It favors the abolition of the Naturalization laws and demands that no criminals, paupers or insane persons shall be allowed to mmigrate and that in order to become an immigrant to the United States a man must satisfy the Consul at the port from which he wishes to sail that he does not come under the prohibited clauses and must pay a per capita tax to the Consul before sailing. It declares in favor of pro-hibiting immigration of all persons not in sympathy with the Government of the United States; against alien ownership in land, in favor of free technical schools for American children and in favor of the expenditure of the surplus for the building of fortifications and naval vessels.

At ten o'clock Chairman Wigginton announced that nominations for a candidate for President of the United States were in order when ex-Governor Sharp in a brief speech placed in nomination James S. Negley, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Watts, of Maryland, nominated Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, his uncomplimentary allusions to the British lion, the Fisheries treaty and Grover Cleveland being greeted with hisses from some of the members of the New York delegation, and Judge Church, of New York, placed in nomination James L. Curtis, of New York. The California delega-tion seconded Mr. Hewitt's nomination as

#### TIMES ARE CHANGING.

## The Unemployed of England and the La-borAgitutors-The ChangingCondition of Affairs in Some of the Great Manufacturing Centers.

LONDON, Aug. 15 .- The labor agitators and their organs are bewailing the ad-journment of Parliament without that body having enacted any measures for the improvement of trade. Of course many of these parties believe that through some mysterious legislation army of unemployed artisans, the 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 workigmen, but whose enemies do not hesitate to charge with being mischievous scoundrels the

cunningly keeping within 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 expected, and each of them has his own infalible 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 deprecating and meddling with trade matters, there is a growing minority, already respectable in numbers, which is decidis a edly 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 fearful of losing the reputation of superi-ority and the control of specialties for which they have become famous. Neigh-boring 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 tribute 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 in-curred 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 Umber, and though her manufacturers stand aghast at 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 Represen-tatives by One Word, But Magnanimously Forbears. NEW YORK, Aug. 15 .- The Herald has he following special from Washington: 'Congressman Sunset Cox says one little sentence from his lips would adjourn the House instantly. What Mr. Cox means is best explained by the state-ment 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 tele graphed ahead, and when I alighted at Greensborough I found a large crowd in attendance who insisted

## ANOTHER PARTY.

# The National Convention of the American Party Convenes at Washington. WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.-The first Na-tional convention of the American party

began its sessions in Grand Army Hall, on Pennsylvania avenue, yesterday after-noon. 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 126 delegates-sixty-seven from New York, fifteen from California, seven from Illinois, seven from New Jerey, 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, Louisi-ana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Vermont.

The pending motion, allowing each Congressional district in the several States and Territories represented in the convenion one vote and two at large to be cast by the delegations present, was called up. Mr. Lipehard, 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 n truckling to the foreign vote.

General Hawley, of Chicago, denounced in emphatic language the declared pur-pose 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 interfer-ence, 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 conven tion 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 Chi-cago Accidentally Discovered.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15 .- A system of wholeale 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 Oberkampf and Thomas J. Mack are in custody and more arrests are likely to folow.

Von Oberkampf claims to be the membe of a noble German family of Berlin and Mack is a carpenter and a native of the United States. The discovery of this gigantic pilfering

of letter boxes came about in a curious and thoroughly unexpected manner. Von Oberkampf was indebted to his landlady and in payment offered her a check which she accepted, returning him a difference of about \$50 in cash. The check turned out to have been forged and she placed the matter in the hands of the police, who located the man in a room on North Market street. In search-ing this room the officers were astonished to find a trunk filled to the top | trial as accomplices in the night's terrible as I ever faced. When the Jacksonville Oberkampf occupied still another room, train came in and we started northward, and when this was searched another trunk full of letters, all in the precise condition described above were found. In a room at a hotel was found a valise packed with broken mail matter and a bunch of keys. One of the keys was one which opened This railway mail pouches, and another was numbered 168, and would open any letter box in Chicago.

#### IOWA TERROR.

An Iowa Despenado Does Some Terrible Work-It Requires a Company of Militla to Suppress Him.

SHENANDOAH, Iowa, Aug. 13.-As though the tarring and feathe, "ing 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 chil-dren, a family row started Satur day night, Frank and Charley beating the old man. When F. J. Pine, father of the little girl whom Phillips attempted to outrage, William Reinig, 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 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 capturng him. On the arrival of the militla 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 same time old man Gallup and 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. Winfry 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 reloaded his revolver with cartridges, handed 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. Winfry, wounding him in the leg. Gallup then started to run towards the

rear of the house and encountered militia-man Bert Rice. Both fired at the same in-stant. 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 of the Knights of Pythias. He leaves a young wife and two children. Bert Rice, the dead militiaman, lived near Imogene. 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.

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 unconsious this morning. but some hopes existed of his recovery. EX-JUDGE MALTREATED.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 18 .- Bill McCully, a desperate character, Thursday at Conway Springs beat ex-Probate Judge Monett the officiating priest. His assistants, over the head with a revolver. He was acolytes and trained choir of Dominican 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 Summer 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 suspected.

LOVE TRAGEDY.

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

Saw Mill Explosion. LAS VEGAS, N. M., Aug. 17.—Last even-ing the boiler at Clements' saw mill ex-ploded, scattering the building over sev-eral acres. The body of Ferdinand Clements, nephew of the proprietor was gath-ered up in pieces. He was thrown a dis-tance of several hundred yards, and re-bounding from the ground his body literally fell into pieces. The engineer, Jose Mestos, whose negligence in letting the water get too low in the boiler caused the accident, was killed outright, but his body was not found in such a mangled condi-tion. Two other Mexicans were badly hurt.

A dispatch from Rome of the 16th says: The Pope continues unwell. The utmost secrecy prevails regarding his condition.

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entire route, and all available places for view of the line were occupied. As the caisson came to a hault at the grave the clergy in flowing robes headed a

procession from the carriages to the grave. Bishop-elect Thomas F. Foley, of Detroit, brother of Bishop Thomas Foley, of Chicago, who married General Sheridan, was monks numbered more than a score in all. Next came the pall-bearers, General Sherman and Secretary Endicott, Speaker Carlisle and Secretary Whitney walking at the head, and behind them, leaning heavily on the arm of Colonel Sheridan, came the grief-stricken widow. The mourners included John Sheridan, brother of the deceased, General and Mrs. Rucker, parents of the widow, her brother and sister, and the military staff and several other intimate friends of the General. The President and Mrs. Cleveland and the committees of the two houses of Congress with bare heads followed the mourners. With a sprig of fir plucked from a neigh-

boring branch holy water was sprinkled over the grave and the casket was lowered by the sergeants.

The regular burial service, beginning with the canticle of Zachary or the bene-dictus, and ending with the chanting of "De Profundis" by the choir of Dominican priests, brought the religious features of the obsequies to an end. The priests then stood aside and remained in a group near the head of the grave. Every breath was hushed while the widow came a step forward and for one brief moment looked upon the casket which held her beloved dead. As she turned away the other mourners in a body paid their tribute of love and respect and then at a signal the artillery fired a salute of seventeen guns. The Legion of Honor moved up in a line and looked in upon the still uncovered casket and then filed away.

The great hollow square now contained but one figure, that of a stalwart cavalry bugler who stood facing eastward, his bugle under his arm, at the head of the grave. There was a hoarse command at the left, echoed and passed on down the line of infantry, a rattle of steel, a moment of expectation and then the simultaneous flash and roar of 500 muskets. Again and again the volley was repeated. Then the bugler came to attention, raised his bugle to his lips and blew "taps," the signal for "lights out," the military equivalent for good night. The mourners then slowly left for home and the body of the military hero was left to its solitude.

Blaine to Visit Kansas City.

New YORK, Aug. 12.-The Kansas City delegation called on Mr. Blaine at his hotel yesterday afternoon and was royally entertained. Mr. Blaine remarked that Kansas City was nearly as well known in Eu-rope as in this country. He said he was well posted in cable line statistics and considered Kansas City the most wonderful city of the age. When asked if he would speak there during the campaign Blaine said: "When en-thusiastic citizens come 1,500 miles to wel-come me I would willingly travel 15,000 to return the compliment. If I go West-and I understand there is a programme of that kind-I will most certainly pay Kansas City a visit and make at least one speech sas City was nearly as well known in Eu-

did also the District of Columbia, while New York seconded the nomination of Mr. Curtis.

The result of the first ballot was as follows: Curtis, 45; Hewitt, 1; Negley, 4. General Curtis was declared the nomin of the convention.

Judge James N. Greer was then unanimously nominated for Vice-President and the convention adjourned sine die.

The bolting delegation, which left the convention hall met at the Ebbitt House last evening and elected Robert C. Taylor, chairman of the Chicago delegation, chairman, and Frank J. Peterson, of Pennsylvania, secretary. There were present full, or nearly full, delegations from Illinois Maine, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Louisiana, Vermont, Virginia, Maryland, Mississippi, South Carolina, Alabama, Florida and Delaware, one man from Ohio and one from New York, twenty-five in all. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the convention as packed and not worthy the confidence of the American party.

#### FEVER RAVAGES.

Official Reports of the Yellow Fever Epi-demic—Its Ravages in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 .- Surgeon-General Hamilton has received a telegram from the Secretary of the State Board of Health at Wilmington, N. C., saying that there are no cases of yellow fever in Wilmington, but there is a suspicious case, isolated three miles from Goldsboro, thirty-four miles from Wilmington, which is supposed to have come from Jacksonville. The official bulletin from Jackson-ville, Fla., received at the Ma-rine Hospital Bureau to-day shows new cases. no deaths and three twenty-three patients under treatment. There have been twenty-eight cases to late and four deaths. Dr. Wall announces one suspicious case and one death at Tampa and no sickness at Plant City. Dr. Urquhart telegraphs from Way Cross, , Ga., that there are five men engaged in fumigating mails there.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 15. - There were twenty deaths from yellow fever in this city up to July 28. New food is furnished the disease by a lot of freshly arrived Spaniards, who are working at the Jaraguay mines near this city. Many children and native Cubans in the interior are dying of yellow fever. As many as twenty-four children at Sancti Espiritu have been swept away in a single day by the disease

Coming Out at the Small End. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 15 .- Pittsburgh Phil, the noted horse race plunger, his brother, George Smith and Samuel Mignerey have returned home from New York for a rest. Phil is not the same cheerful confident winner of thousands that he was

I noticed that I had fallen among the most scared 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. rather surprised me until I found, upon inquiry, that the majority of my fellowpassengers 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 regard for the feelings of my colleagues, I will for-bear 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 the after effects of in-ternal injuries received in New York about two years ago when he was thrown from a carriage. A short while ago his condition grew worse and he was compeled 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 Mrs. 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 m 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.

#### Exports of Provisions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Exports of the principal articles of provisions during July past aggregated in value \$8,674,020, against \$8,575,398 in July, 1887.

#### An Agitated Editor.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15 .- The chief of police had a somewhat excited caller this morning in the person of the editor of the Freie Presse. The cause of his excitement was shown to the chief, and proved to be in appearance, at least, one of those dynamite bombs used so effectually by Anarchists in Chicago. The weapon was found lying in front of the Freie Presse office early this morning and consisted of a piece of gas-pipe about eight inches long, to which was attached a fues four inches long. Both ends were stopped with cork. The bomb has not yet been examined, but Chief Deitsch thinks that it is the manufacture of some practica.

joker,

BLAINE IN BOSTON. Ovation to the Great Republican Leader

on His Way Home. Boston, Aug. 14.—The Blaine party ar rived here yesterday afternoon. On alighting from the train Mr. Blaine was conducted to an open barouche 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 gath ered until 10,000 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 fine.

A Veterinarian's Mishap. TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 14. — Chemicals being mixed in a mortar this morning by Dr. A. E. Detler, a well-known veterinary surgeon, exploded, tearing off the doctor' 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. Shevakier, standing by the doctor at the time of the explosion, received a number of severe cuts on the arm. Dr. Detler was mixing sulphur, nitrate of potash and glycerine in a cast iron mortar. The office was demol-

ished. Lawler's Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.-Representative Lawler, 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 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. 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 violations.

YELLOW FEVER.

Tho Yellow Fever Scare Suspends all Business and Nearly Depopulates Jacksonville, Fla.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Ang. 14 .- The fever anic continues. People are leaving the city by every known means of exodus. 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 Boulogne, 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 and six mounted 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 if is feared will soon begin to plunder and pillage the hundreds of unoccupied houses in the city.

Nearly every hotel, boarding house and estaurant 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 or-der 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 officials are embarrassed, 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 score are returned to the newspaper correspondents "not transmitted.

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 edu-cated, was destroyed by fire last night.