

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

County

## VOLUME XIV.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

Civil bill. The amendment appropriating \$75,000 for a public building at Atchison, Kan.

was rejected. Pending consideration of the bill the Senate adjourned .... In the House, after the usual routine, the Army Appropria-tion bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole and considered until adjournment.

In the Senate on August 1 the bill to cre-

ness the Senate on the 2d resumed considera-tion of the Fisheries treaty, and Senator Rid dleberger spoke in oppo-ition and Senator Mor

gan supported the treaty. Soon after resun

gan supported the treaty. Soon after resulting legislative business the Senate adjourned. ....In the House the Senate amend-ments to the Army Appropriation bill were non-concurred in and a new con-ference ordered. The Deficiency bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole. The de-

bate drifted into a tilt between members on political matters, including the tariff and pen-

ating lines in United States territory, and also whether commerce originating in the United

WASHINGTON NOTES.

eration adjourned.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editorand Proprietor

## COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1888.

NUMBER 45.

#### THE WEST.

THE rock nitro-glycerine factory, two miles south of Lima, O., was blown up recently, having been set on fire by tramps It was thought the tramps were killed. THE Republican Congressional conven-tion of the Twelfth district of Indiana nominated J. B. White, the present incum-

THE Senate on the 30th further consid-THE Senate on the 30th further consid-ered the Sundry Civil bill. An amendment of-fered by Senator Bowen appropriating \$250,000 for the purpose of investigating the extent to which the arid region of the United States can FRANK MOTT, confidential bookkeeper for Daniel Stone & Co., Cincinnati, has disappeared. It was not known whether which the arid region of the United States can be redeemed by irrigation was, after debate, adopted. An amendment appropriating \$75,000 for a public building at Atchison. Kan., was un-der consideration when the Senate adjourned. ....After disposing of several motions and com-mittee reports the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill, and when the committee rose the House adjourned. In the Senate on the 31st Mr. Frye re-ported the Union Pacific Funding bill (the he was a defaulter or not. RICHARD SMITH, the owner of the dog

that bit Mrs. Leighton, who died of hydro-phobia, died himself three days after of the same dread disease at his home in Brook-lyn, a little village adjoining East St. Louis. SEVENTEEN carloads of Republicansfrom

Morgan and Brown Counties, Ind., visited General Harrison on the 1st. They brought with them three brass bands. ported the Union Pacific Funding bill (the House Outhwaite bill). The committee's report was unanimous. After other reports, the Senate resumed consideration of the Sundry Civil bill. The amendment appropriating

A TRAIN of empty flat cars on a logging road near Gaylord, Mich., was thrown from the track recently by a fallen tree and several Polish workmen were injured. THE meeting of the grievance commit-tees of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Firemen, Brakemen and Switchmen of North America, which was appointed for Kansas City, has been changed to St. Louis and the date fixed at August 9

ate the Department of August 1 the bit of the bit of the Department of Agriculture was favora-bly reported from committee. It is the House bill for making the agricultural bureau an ex-centive department. A number of bills passed and the Sundry Civil bill was taken up, which LITTLE, CRAFT & Co.'s mills, Evansville. Ind., were destroyed by fire the other night. Loss, \$100,000.

after further cons deration was finally passed, and soon after the Senate adjourned... Soon after meeting the House went into Committee A SPECIAL from St. Cloud, Minn., says that twenty houses in all were struck by of the Wi ole on the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill, and pending consid lightning during the recent storm. Twoof Mrs. Klinkert's children were fatally hurt. Two valuable horses were also killed. CHARLES MORGAN, alias "Blinky Mor-AFTER disposing of unimportand busi-

gan," concerned in the celebrated fur robberies and the murder of Detective Hulligan at Ravenna, was executed in the Ohio penitentiary at Columbus early on the morning of the 3d. He left a long statement asserting his innocence.

A HAIL STORM on the Sisseton Indian reservation in Minnesota on the 1st, ruined the crops in a section a mile wide and ten miles long. One man was killed by lightning.

sion legislation, and but little progress was made before the House adjourned. THOMAS N. MARFIELD, flour miller and In the Senate on the 3d, Senator Cullom grain dealer, Chillicothe, O., has assigned offered a resolution directing an inquiry and re-port as to violations of the Inter-S ate Comwith \$109,895 preferred claims. Assets and liabilities unknown. merce law by Canadian roads owning and open

Among the passengers brought by the steamer Rotterdam recently was Rev. J. V. Dundas, of Rice County, Minn., who declared he had no States is diverted from American to Canadian lines, and spoke at length on the subject. A long discussion followed, when the resolution was adopted. The Fisheries treaty was then dutiable articles in his baggage. A cus-toms officer, however, found in his trunk a fine white India crepe shawl and a quan-tity of men's and ladies' underwear and 5,000 cigars in boxes snugly fitted in the folce better of bis trunk debated until adjournment....In the House, after disposing of preliminary business, the De-ficiency bill was considered until recess, and at the evening session thirty private pension bills false bottom of his trunk.

THE George Friend paper mill at Lock-land, O., was destroyed by fire the other day. Loss, \$40,000; well insured. DRY goods merchant Shotwell, of Min-neapolis, Minn., who recently failed, has been held to the grand jury for obtaining money under faile a pretenses. COLONEL A. J. BATES, superintendent of the free delivery service, Post-office De-partment, has practically completed the apportionment of the 1,600 additional letter carriers provided for in the new Postmoney under false pretenses. office Appropriation bill. Under the ap-portionment New York City has been ANOTHER large delegation waited upon

General Harrison at Indianapolis on the 3d. In his address the Republican nomallowed 261 additional carriers; Chicago, 70; St. Louis, 23; New Orleans, 15; St. Paul, 13; Minneapolis, 13; Jersey City, 11; inee commended the policy of small land holdings.

Kansas City, 10; Denver and Omaha ( An alleged editor named Eisfelder, pub-

GENERAL. INTELI IGENCE from Zanzibar makes it robable that the "White Pasha" is Emin Bey. The Mahdi had threatened to attack him, which threat Emin Bey met by a bold move in advance of himself.

JOHN HAGGERT has been appointed Postmaster-General of Canada, and Hon. Ed-ward Dowdney Minister of the Interior and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

A CONFERENCE of the executive committees of the Union and United Labor parties was held at Chicago on the 1st to see if some settlement of their disagree-ments could not be reached. The Union Labor men would accept no compromise and the United Labor committee therefore withdrew.

DURING the gale of the 31st at Tiffin O the west wall of the nail works was blown down and other buildings damaged greatly.

The tents of the Trans-Atlantic circus were blown to shreds. Thousands of dollars worth of damage was done in the drowned at that city the other night while country to outbuildings and the fruit and bathing. He leaves a wife and two chil-

THE Austrian Government has announced that it will join the sugar bounties cided by hanging in her daughter's barn convention if the United States and Brazil at Atchison the other morning. Her home

THE Governor of Victoria opened the ters live. Cause, despondency. Centennial Exhibition at Melbourne on the

last three months.

ists in Austria and Hungary have been negro at the farm house of the victim's suspended for a year. negro at the families believed that Ed. GENERAL DRENTEIN, Military Governor

of Kieff, Russia, has been murdered by a mitted both offenses, and felt certain he Nihilist.

was valued at \$18,280,000. The exports to the United States agg gated \$2,717,000. Ramsey on the street while in Topeka, when he denied his name and started to It is announced in Berlin that the Em- | run. perors of Austria, Germany and Russia which he failed to do, when White fired on will meet on the Austrian frontier in the him, the ball taking effect in the head. fall.

NINETEEN Chinese pirates were killed population very much excited. recently by Chinese troops. They had been the terror of the seas for five years. the State League of Democratic Clubs in The Turkish Government has sent a pro-test to the powers against Italy's occupa-tion of Massowah.

THE seizure of railroad property by the Peruvian Government caused energetic protests. The roads were built entirely by foreign capital. a good deal of which was American.

THE Parnellites left the House of Commons on the close of the debate on the Commission bill on the 2d, after Healy's" amendment had been defeated by 283 to

A RUSSIAN cruiser has been ordered to Behring's Straits, to prevent English and American vessels from fishing in Russian waters.

A DISPATCH from Berlin reports terrible floods in Silesia, the worst for thirty years. By an explosion in a fireworks factory in a suburb of London recently several female employes were killed. GLADSTONE declares that his political ca-

reer will be ended when he secures home rule for Ireland. BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the

seven days ended August 2 numbered 160, compared with 221 the previous week.

THE Canadian Government proposes to

#### ORDERED TO STEVENS COUNTY KANSAS STATE NEWS.

BEN CATER, eighteen years old, whose mother resides at Topeka, was recently killed by a freight train near Mexico, Mo. He was stealing a ride when he fell under the wheels

THE residence of George M. Knox in Potwin Place, Topeka, was entered by a colored thief the other day during the absence of the family and pillaged. The robber had prepared to burn the house when Mrs. Knox returned and opened the door. She was knocked down and kicked by the ruffian who made good his escape. A FARMER of Gray County, named Me Cabe, was recently buried in a well. He had dug forty feet when the sides caved in on him. The neighbors dug him out as soon as possible, but life was extinct. HENRY MILLER, a partner in the com-

mission house of the Richardson Commission Company at Leavenworth, was dren.

MRS. BAXTER, aged fifty-two years, suiis in Canton, Ill., where two other daugh-

Some weeks ago a Mrs. White, living a Ist with great pomp and ceremony. THOUSANDS of deaths from cholera in Chang Chon, China, have occurred in the ast three months. the approach of friends. A few weeks later her niece was brutally assaulted by a Ramsey, a tough negro of Topeka, comwas the one who assaulted Mrs. White. THE catch of fish in Canada last year Recently the Whites, father and son, met Young White ordered him to halt, The Whites were arrested, and the negro

Lawrence it was decided to hold the convention at Lawrence September 3, 1888.

PATENTS recently issued to Kansas inventors: Joint for railway T rails, Isaac C. Albaugh and J. C. Gilespie, Challa-combe; wash-boiler, William M. Coventry. Longton; trap for fish or game, George H. Kile, Mound Valley; stomach pump, Hor-ace W. Parsons, Wamego; electrical governor, Horace W. Parsons and J. Hoduit, Wamego; machine for laying railway tracks, Marion Smith, Durham; tightener for fence wires, George Tenny, Lincoln; safety device for elevators, Fenolon Trabue, Kinsley; boring machine, William D.

Tripp, Augusta. THE State Board of Equalization has THE State Board of Equalization has completed the tabulation of the assessment of the State by counties. The total valua-tion of the State as shown by the returns is \$353,237,323.29, an increase of \$42,370,-

432.85 over last year. S. W. McElRoy, of Decatur County, has been nominated for Congress by the Dem-ocratic convention of the Sixth district.

TRACKLAYERS on the Salina, Lincoln & Western railway were within seven miles of Plainville on August 2.

GATES ITO Alliance lodges met at Lyons the other day and organized the Farmer's Alliance of the State of Kansas. Officers elected for the State Association were: President, I. M. Morse, of White City; vice-president, L. E. Perliker, of Farlington; Secretary, J. A. McLain, of Peabody; treasurer, W. A. Buffer, of Cicero. A memorial was signed by the officers and farmers present asking the United States Senate to pass the bill which has passed the House creating a denartment of agriculture The next annual meeting will be held at To-

TENEMENT HOREOR. The Second Regiment of State Troops Or dered to Put an End to the Hay Woodsdale War.

Courant.

A New York Tenement Intrabited. by Jewish Poles Destroyed by Fire.

Eighteen of the Unfortunates Burned to Death-Many More Shockingly Injured.

The Ramshackle Building a Six-Story Fire Trap in the Bear of No. 197 Bowery.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.-Eighteen people were barned to death in a six story brick: building in the rear of No. 197 Bowery yesterday afternoon. Six more, burned so badly that they will probably die, were

removed to various hespitals. The house was a ramshackin affair, hid-ten in the middle of the block, the only entrance to it being a narrow alley from the Bowery. In front of it was a four story building on the first floor of which was a salooz called "The White House." In the rear of the burned building were two houses hemming it in on the Christie street side. In this caged-in building lived about 150 people. Each of the six floors was occupied by a single family, the ders are to defend the lives and persons of the inhabitants and see that civil officers head of which was a tailor who made clothing for the cheap wholesale clothing houses, and employed from fifteen to twenty men, women and children in addition to his own family, in making up the clothing. They were all Polish Jews, and employer and employed worked, ate and slept in the crowded rooms of the dingy tenement.

At 4:15 o'clock in the afternoon, while all the occupants of the building were busily at work in the closing hours preced-ing their Sabbath eve, flames broke out on the lower floor. The fire had, when discovered, already gained such headway that it was in full possession of the stairway and escape by it seemed impossible.

A stout German woman rushed frantic-elly into the street wringing her hands and Hermann Conn, of Voorhees, has been appointed sheriff of Stevens County to succeed Cross on the recommendation of appointed sheriff of Stevens County to appointed sheriff of Stevens County to succeed Cross on the recommendation of Attorney-General Bradford and General serve were called out and in short order serve were called out and in short order cluded that Conn was a proper person to Williams were on hand, ready to assist the firemen.

Alarm after alarm was sent out for ambulances, and in a very little while sur-geons rolled in from St. Vincent, Chambers street, Bellevue and New York hospitals, while the department of charity and corrections sent two of their ambulances. Their services were badly needed. Many of the frightened inmates rushed down through the flames and escaped to the narrow court yard with clothes ablaze and hands and bodies burned. Six of them were so badly burned that they were taken occurred from heat exhaustion, and a num-ber were prostrated who are now in a to the hospital and may die. There were critical condition. The deaths thus far re- escapes on the front and rear of the house, perpendicular iron ladders running down the front and rear of the building, but before any of the inmates had tried to escape by them the flames had ascended through the house and were reaching through the windows, so that descent by the fire escapes was impossible. One man, already half burned to death, leaped from a fifth story window, and fell a mangled mass of flesh in the little court yard. Others jumped from the second story windows and escaped with bruises. Charles W. Norman, property man of the People's Theater, with several of his comrades, ran to the roof of the theater carrying a small ladder, which they stretche! over to a window of the burning building. A woman with her hair and clothing already ablaze appeared at the window, and Norman called to her to cross over on the ladder. She cried back that she could not leave her two children. Norman tried to cross over on the ladder, but the flames drove him back and he could not save her. Afterwards the charred bodies of the mother and two children were found in the building. Three men, however, availed themselves of the ladder and escaped to the roof of the theater. When the firemen had at last drowned the flames so that they could enter the house they searched floor by floor as they ascended, and on the third floor they found the dead bodies of a man, a woman and a boy. On the fourth floor they found five bodies so badly burned that it was impossible to tell whether they were those of men or women. On the fifth floor no bodies were found, but on the sixth five more bodies were found, and they also were burned so that it could not be told whether they were the bodies of men or women. This made thirteen bodies found in the building. That of the man who leaped from the fifth story window increased the death list to fourteen, while it is feared that the death of some, if not all, of those in the hospitais will make this number greater. The death list, as corrected is as follows: Adel Gruft, aged 28, with her new born babe, burned to death; Joseph Gruft, 7 years, burned to death; Celia Gruft, 4 years, burned to death; Philip Lalop, 23 rears, killed by jumping from sixth story; Henry Schwartz, tailor, suffocated on fourth floor; woman, unknown, at morgue, burned beyond recognition; Abraham Schnieder, 36 years, burned to death; Solomon Weinberg, burned almost beyond recognition; ten bodies at morgue, burned beyond recognition. Injured-Michael Reubenhoff and Harris Reubenhoff, father and son; the former will recover, the latter will die. Asarias Sonnetz, Russian tailor, 22 years old, seriously burned, likely to die. Bernard years old, single; seriously burned. Nicholas Reunef, single, 24 years old; serious gle; fractured skull from falling, likely to cheir, Morris, Poletailor: brokeleg by jumn-

TOPEKA, Kan. Aug. 3.-Attorney-General Bradford and General Meyors retarned vesterday from Stevens County. They re-

port that there are at least 300 men under arms at Hugoton and Woodsdals ready to begin active hostilities at the drop of a hat. Mr. Bradford demanded the dismissal of Short, marshal of Woodsdale, and Bobinson, who holds a like position at Hugoton. As a result of the report of Attorney-

General Bradford and General Marray Meyers, Governor Martin ordered the See ond regiment, under command of Colonel L. N. Woodcock, to proceed at once to Stevens County and quell the dist prbances there. The regiment is about 600 strong and consists of the following companies and consists of the following companies: A, Winchester, W. A. Riggs, captain; B, Wellington, J. F. Hibbard, captain; C, Winfield, Ben S. Handerson, captain; D, Newton, Harry C. Smith, Captain; E, Ekdofado, James R. Walkas, Captain; F. Larnad, David A. Walker, Captain; F, Larned, David A. King, Captain; G, Marion, Ferd Lewis, Captain; H, Sterling, Jacob S. Kline, Cap-tain. Battery B, of Topeka, with a gat-ling gun, is also ordered to accompany the regiment. The troops will be mobilized at Hutchinson and proceed by special train on the Rock Island to Liberal, whence they will have to march a distance of forty miles. General Murray Meyers will command the troops. The or-

of State, county, towns and townships are not molested or intimidated while serving the processes of the civil courts. Complaints have been filed with United States Commissioner Wilson, which charges Robinson and his party with the murder of Cross and his posse. United States Marshal Jones and a sufficient number of deputies to make the arrests and bring the men safely to this city will serve the warrants. The complaints were filed at the instance of United States Attorney Perry, who pro-poses to see if he can not chalk out some line of policy in their prosecution which will insure them the deserts they so well merit and place them beyond the possibil-

ity of their repeating their crime. hold office and discharge the duties, as he is an ally of neither of the contending factions.

## SLAIN BY OLD SOL.

Twelve Deaths in Three Days From Heat Prostration in Kansas City, KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 3.-Twelve deaths from the effects of the heat have been reported during the past three days, besides numerous prostrations which may prove fatal. Yesterday four more deaths are: R Union avenue; John Muehlbach, laborer; Joseph Axe, teamster; William Spain. bartender; John Floring, barber; two children of Adolph Holden, who lives on the Southwest boulevard; Mike Blyer, driver; Henry C. Schoen, carpenter; Edward O'Leary, contractor; Frederick Heim, an Independence avenue grocer, and Johanna Kuechlman, who resided at Twenty-fourth and State Line streets. Persons now lying in a critical condition on account of sunstrokes are: Ellis Harris, capitalist, 2211 Park avenue; F. A. Calumback, blacksmith, All Saints' Hospital; Mike Hall, teamster, city hospital; John Samon, laborer, Alton elevator; B. Fiehl, city hospital; F. J. Ballorhite, telegraph operator, city hospital; George Carroll, molder, 1422 Belvidere avenue. There are now seven cases of heat prostration at the city hospital.

THE President returned to Washington from his fishing excursion early on the morning of the 31st. Among his first visitors was the new Chief Justice Fuller.

THE story of a German professor pre-dicting the destruction of Findlay, O., by an awful combustion of natural gas is ridiculed in Washington scientific circles.

GEORGE D. HERRISSE, Inspector of the Bank of France, and his secretary, Mr. Felix Lacour, called upon Secretary Fairchild and other officials of the Treasury Department on the 1st for the purpose of obtaining information as to the financial operations of the Government, their inquiries, however, being directed more particalarly to the National banking system.

THE Treasury Department's monthly statement showing the changes in circulation during July past notes a net decrease of \$4,497,776 during the month.

THE President has recognized Gregorio del Amoy Gonzales de Riva as honorary Vice-Consul of Spain at Los Angeles, Cal.

#### THE EAST.

A TERRIBLE explosion occurred on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad recently near Scranton, Pa., by which an engine was blown to pieces and the fireman, Henry Keidler, killed. Irving Stein, the engineer, was severely injured. A NEW YORK sheriff's jury has decided

to be insane. Broker Charles A. Johnes Johnes was one of the most daring operators that ever appeared on the floor of the Stock Exchange

A DISPATCH from Pittsburgh, Pa., says that the meners of the fourth pool have struck for an advance of 25 cents per 100

MAYOR HEWITT, of New York, has appointed the new Aqueduct Commissioners as follows: General James C. Duane United States army, retired, Democrat; Walter Howe, ex-member of the Legisla-ture, independent; John G. Tucker, an extensive contractor and builder, Republican; Francis D. Scott, present assistant corporation counsel. Democrat.

DURINGJuly 28,690 immigrants arrived at Castle Garden, an increase of 1,246 over July last year. Thus far this year there been 28,351 more immigrants landed than for the same time last year.

JUDGE ALFRED HAND, of Scranton, Pa. has been appointed to the vacancy on the State Supreme Bench.

EX-MAYOR EDWARD COOPER, of New York, has left London for an extended tour of the continent of Europe.

By a premature blast of powder on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad near Hancock Md., recently, J. H. Shackleford, foreman, was killed and William Stottler, Andy Smith and Henry Green were seriously in jured

By a fall of a span of the railroad bridge near Connellsville, Pa., the other day an engine and one car fell into the river. No one was hurt. Cause, rotten timber.

THE cigarmakers of the East propose to appeal from the decision of the New Jer-Chancellor that any one can use the international cigar label.

EIGHTEEN persons were burned to death and many more injured by a fire in a tenement house at 197 Bowery, New York, on the afternoon of the 3d. The unfortunates

9

cently demanded \$5,000 blackmail from ex-Senator Fair. He was promptly knocked down and after threatening Fair with a pistol took his departure.

THREE persons were killed by lightning which struck the house of Lawrence Mc-Laughlin at Hazlewood, near Duluth, Minn., during the storm of the 3d. Copious rains fell in Kansas and Mis-

souri on the 2d and 3d, insuring the corn crop.

Two boys were buried in the ruins of a barn near Richmond, Ill., recently, and great damage was done to crops by a storm.

#### THE SOUTH.

JAMES O. JOHNSON, an intimate friend of Henry Clay and executor under his will, died recently at Lexington, Ky., aged eighty-four. THE first bale of new cotton arrived at

New Orleans on the 30th from Meyersville, Tex. It is classed strictly middling. The first sack of this season's rice crop arrived

at New Orleans the day before. It came from St. James Parish

DR. ROBERT MORRIS died recently at his home at La Grange, Ky., of paralysis. He was seventy years old and a native of Mississippi. He was the poet laureate of Masonry. He was a past grand master and the author of nearly a hundred Masonic works and poems. seen.

NEAR Bardstown, Ky., the other day John Duncan, colored, was attacked in a fight by a negro woman whose name could fires which are raging in the surrounding not be learned, with a butcher knife, and defended himself with a shotgun. She seized the barrel of the gun and in the from this city, is nearly surrounded struggle for possession the load was dis-charged, taking effect in Duncan's head. and the inhabitants are preparing to flee for safety, as it is believed the village is A FIRE originated in the oil warehouse of J. P. Webb's drug store at Suffolk, Va., on the 1st, proving very destructive. Several blocks were burned, the loss reaching nearly \$400,000.

THE yellow fever in Florida was reported dying out for lack of material. There were only four known cases in the State. JOHN KIRKMAN, president of the American National Bank, of Nashville, Tenn. was killed by his horse the other afternoon Mr. Kirkman was about sixty-five years old, and had been a prominent banker for many years. P. W. VAN VALKENBURG, Associate

Justice of the Florida Supreme Court and one of the oldest Republicans in office in the State, died recently at Suwanee Springs, Fla., aged seventy

Four laborers of Little Rock, Ark., have died from the heat.

Ar a voting precinct in the Tenth district of Claiborne County, Tenn., on the 2d. Burns Voakum shot and killed James Smith, the independent Republican candidate for county trustee, who was engaged with Yoakum's brother in a hot discussion over the election. Yoakum escaped.

HENRY M. VIMONT, of Millersburg, Ky. has been sent to an insane asylum, his mind having been destroyed by excessive cigarette smoking.

It is reported in Valdosta, Ga., that James Williams, the negro desperado who killed the station watchman there five years ago, has been arrested at last. Over were principally Polish Jews, engaged in the occupation of tailoring fifty men resembling him had been ar-

prevent Mormon settlers in the Northwest Territory from practicing polygamy. HALF a million dollars worth of damage has been done by forest fires in the vicinity of Ottawa, Ont.

#### THE LATEST.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 4.-Returns from the county elections held Thursday come slowly, but indicate that a heavy vote was polled. In the Fifth and Ninth Congressional districts primary elections for delegates were held. In the Fifth Richardson got an overwhelming renomination, but in the Ninth the present incumbent is probably defeated. While the vote for the election of county officers was being count-ed in the Tenth district of Davidson County a riot was created very mysteriously, during which some thirty or forty shots were fired. Four men were hit by the flying bullets, one of which will probably prove fatal. As far as can be learned, a rumor was circulated among a large crowd of both black and white, who were waiting outside the build-ing for the result of the election, that the Democrats were stuffing the ballot box. A pistol fired in the room was a signal for a general fight. The negroes rushed in the front door and the white men the

rear. The officers were summoned, but when they arrived not a man was to be OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 3 .- The city is completely enveloped in smoke from forest country. St. Joseph's village, of about five hundred inhabitants, six miles

A telegram says that for an area doomed. of five miles around Canadian Junction on the Canadian Pacific railway the fire has full control, consuming houses and every thing living in its course. The loss is believed to have reached nearly half a

million dollars. DEWITT, Ark., Aug. 3.-Samuel Luckett was arrested here yesterday and lodged in jail charged with having murdered his

brother, Felix, near here Tuesday night. Luckett confessed his crime, but claims to have committed the crime in self-defense. The affair has created intense excitement and mob violence is feared.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.-A supposed dynamite bomb, made of a section of gas pipe two feet long and plugged at both ends, lay in the baggage room of the Rock Island depot last night, and around it was attached a card addressed to Inspector Bonfield, Chicago. It came over the Nickel-Plate road yesterday.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 3.-Policeman Hans Hansen was shot and killed about 1:30 o'clock this morning while on his beat. It is believed he was killed either by burglars or some one who mistook him for a footpad, as his uniform was concealed by a rubber coat.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 3 .- The State Board of Equalization yesterday completed the tabulation of the assessment of the State by counties. The total valuation of the State, as shown by the returns, is \$353,-237,323.29, an increase of \$42,370,432.85 over last year.

peka in August, 1889. REV. J. J. HENNESSEY, of St. Louis, has been created Bishop of the diocese of Wichita. THE Governor has issued a proclamation

offering a reward of \$300 for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who, on the night of July 27, 1888, murdered Mrs. Bertha Miller, of Wichita.

THE Attorney-General has been notified that T. J. Goodin, who filled the office of county treasurer of Rawlins County for two terms, has very mysteriously disappeared. His accounts with the county are said to be short some \$10,000 or \$12,000.

On May 16 Elmer E. Jenkins left Abilene for Boston, Mass., on a bicycle. On Au-gust 2 he arrived there safely, having traversed the whole distance, 2,000 miles, on his wheel.

SENATOR VEST has reported, with amendments, the House bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at some point near the mouth of the Kansas river.

grand lodge of the A. F. & A. M. (colored Masons) of the State of Kansas, will be

In his weather report for July, Prof. F. heat unusually oppressive.

EMPORIA had quite a sensation the other day. A man by the name of Whelan was arrested while driving through the streets with harness that was identified as having been stolen. He had a woman with him and when he was dragged off to the bastile the woman sat in the buggy, and when an officer prevented her from driving off she jumped out and attacked him savagely with the buggy whip, which fun cost her five dollars and costs.

GOVERNOR MARTIN has issued a pardon to Pat Montgomery, who was convicted of burglary at the November, 1885, term of the Jackson County district court. was done at the recommendation of the State Board of Pardons.

LAWRENCE dogs afford a revenue of \$2,000. Other towns might profit by the xamp

A. J. STREETER, of Illinois, the Union Labor candidate for President, has already spoken at several points in Kansas LEAVENWORTH has a policeman who is fond of using his "gun" on the slightest pretense, and the people cry out for his dismissal.

The deaths yesterday were: Mike Blyer, a driver, at the city hospital: Henry Shoen, a carpenter, at Sixteenth and Madison avenue; Frederick Heim, at 900 Independence avenne, and Johanna Kuechlman, at Twenty-fourth and State Line streets.

## ITALIANS MUST GO.

American Laborers Threaten to Clean Them Out in Ohio-Disgusted Italians

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 2.-A special from Findlay states that there is imminent danger of a riot between Italian and American laborers on the Mahoning railroad. Trouble arose last night over a disagree ment on some trivial matters. The Italians, numbering 200, struck and demanded their pay at once. Henry Jones, the pay-master, arrived with the money, and was at once besieged by the Italians, each of whom demanded his pay first and disputed the amount. They became violent, and secured a rope with which to hang Jones. At this juncture a sheriff's posse arrived and dispersed the rioters for the time being. The feeling against them among the Americans is very bitter, and they threaten to clean them all out.

#### THEY GO.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.-Over 300 Italians, disgusted at not being able to obtain employment here, sailed for home yesterday on the steamer Alesia, of the Fabre line On the same vessel, by order of Collector Magone, were Santo Cornerzo and Oaimeni Mangaulio, two desperate Italian brigands, who arrived here on the Fabre line steamer about two months ago. The men were ironed and until the steamer sailed guarded by custom house officers.

#### Malicious Children.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 2 .- Two boys DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 2.-Two boys named Holden, living on Raccoon street in ried; seriously burned. Phillip Torrello, 22 East Des Moines, went out on the Rock Island track about seven miles west yesterday and tried to wreck a train by plac-ing obstalles on the track. They then started back but the section hands met to die. Ida Frank, Russian tailoress, sinterday and tried to wreck a train by placthem and soon after discovered the ob-structions. Word was sent to town and die. Vovolsky, Abraham, Russian tailor; Detective Johnson and the special detect-ives of the road succeeded in capturing them. They at first denied it but afterward confessed and showed the officers how they did it. The boys are ten and ing from third story. twelve years old.

Going Home.

THE thirteenth annual convention of the

held in Wichita August 28, 29 and 30. H. Snow, of the University of Kansas, says: "This was one of the hottest Julys on our record-the others having been in 1867, 1874, 1881, 1886, and 1887. The rainfall was slightly above the average; the cloudiness and wind velocity were very light and the humidity was light. The last three features combined to make the

## Chase County Courant. W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

STTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

#### HEART'S LOVE.

Like a benediction, sweet and holy, Falling on the heart like dew, Is thy love, Oh, friend the dearest— Is thy love—strong, deep, and true.

Like a river, calmly bearing ; On its bosom burdens fair, Is thy love, Oh, heart the truest, Is thy loving, tender care

Like the morning light that brightens All the waiting shadowed land, Is thy love Oh, heart undoubted, To thy trusting household band.

Like the twilight calm and tranquil, Laden with the breath of flowers Sha I thy love be-heart still faithful-Through life's peaceful closing hours. -- Bosworth Hale, in Good Housekseping.

## THE KING OF BEASTS.

The Tiger, Not the Lion, Fairly Entitled to the Name.

His Great Courage, Strength and Superior Activity-An Adept in Strategy and Cunning-An Englishman's Adventure in a Cave.

For several reasons the tiger is fairly entitled to the name of "King of Beasts," an honor which has long been borne by the lion. He is more courageous than the lion, fully equals him in strength, and possesses superior activity. He makes less noise while seeking his prey, and is consequently more dangerour than the lion, and he attacks animals from which the so-called "King" will flee as soon as he knows of their presence. The lion often displays downright cowardice, which is not the case with the tiger, and in strategy and cunning the tiger is an adept.

Tigers are far more destructive than lions, both among men and the lower animals. Ordinarily they do not attack men, but as they grow old and are unable to cope with deer, buffalos and cattle, they are apt to become man-eaters. They lie in wait by the roads and paths and spring on the unsuspecting natives. whom they generally kill at the first blow of their powerful paws. Having once tasted human flesh, and learned how easily it is obtained, they continue to be man-eaters as long as they live. A single man-eating tiger will depopulate a large area, as the natives flee in terror, and can not be induced to work in the fields or pass along the roads.

In one district of India a man-eating tiger killed one hundred and twentyseven persons in a short time, and caused a complete suspension of business for several months. Another tiger three years compelled the shandonment of many villages, and threw two hundred and fifty square miles of land out of cultivation. The Government offered one thousand dollars for the head of this tiger, and he was finally killed by an officer of the army.

Tigers are hunted in a variety of

"Hunting tigers with elephants is fairly dangerous," said he, "but there is a way far more risky than this; all of us Englishmen who come to India do it in our early days. but generally give it up after a few trials, with the exception of a small minority who have the real sportsman's blood in them. I refer to hunting on foot, and pursuing the tiger into his haunts.

"Generally two of us club together, and hire anywhere from twenty to a hundred natives, with an old shekarry or chief huntsman at the head. The shekarry leads the party, and directs its movements and is closely followed by the hunters, who hold their guns ready-cocked for shooting. Close behind the hunters are the gun-bearers carrying ammunition and extra guns, and then come the band carrying gongs, drums, dinner-bells, horns, and any thing else that will make a noise. Then there are slingers who throw stones into the jungle, spearmen to keep the line in order, and two or three active fellows who climb trees in order to spy out the game.

as it is necessary to be cautious in order to prevent the escape of the tiger. and, if possible, save the members of the party from injury. The danger of such a hunt is, that the tiger may suddenly charge upon you, and he is particularly dangerous when he is wounded and you are following him up.

"Once, two of us were following up a wounded tiger, and the blood was so abundant that we all thought the animal must have bled to death. While we were standing in a little clearing mercial phosphatic fertilizer in the indebating what to do, the tiger sprang out of the jungle and charged on my friend, whom he carried to the ground of sugar beets. To stimulate in the instantly. The noor fellow was killed by the blow, and it was small consolation for me that I put a bullet through the tiger's skull. The creature measured eleven feet one inch from nose to tip of tail, and I have his skin now in in solids. The importance quite genmy library.

pursuit of small game, I strolled into mixed farm management, wherever a the jungle telling my men to follow a short distance behind me, and make no noise as I hoped to shoot some birds by taking them unawares. But I had no luck, and after walking fully half an hour had not succeeded in sighting any thing. Coming to a rocky mound I sat down, and while reclining there saw an opening in the jumbled mass of stones this direction favorably with our best that formed one of the sides.

amine the opening and proceeded to do necessary care bestowed npon them by so, but the space was so narrow and low a thorough deep cultivation to meet that I could not penetrate more than a success. few feet. The entrance was, perhaps, six feet high, but the space narrowed rapidly and soon became impassable for me, except on hand and knees. I had character, will suffer, if year after year killed one hundred and fifty persons in no candles or other material for light- the same system of cultivation is carried ing up the place, and, therefore, could out. Diversity in the mechanical treatmake no attempt at exploring it any ment of the soil, and change further.

> come up, I sat down just inside the en- vantageously its mechanical condition trance of the cave and began to plan and the degree of its chemical disinmatters for my movements as soon as tegration, promoting thereby its fitness

#### ROOTS FOR STOCK.

Extracts from a Recent Bulletin of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. The various kinds of roots usually on farms for feeding purposes differ essentially in regard to the amount of dry vegetable matter they contain. Turnips contain from 7 to 8 per cent., ordinary mangolds from 11 to 12 per cent., improved varieties of beet roots. like Lane's, from 15 to 16 per cent., good carrots from 14 to 15 per cent., a good sugar beet from 18 to 20 per cent, of solid, or, in other words, one ton of an improved variety of good sugar beets is equal to from two to two and one-half tons of ordinary turnips as far as the amount of dry vegetable matter is concerned. Modes of cultivation and of manuring exert a decided influence in this direction on the composition of the roots. Large roots of the same variety contain quite frequently less solid matter than the smaller ones. Close cultivation in the rows, in connection with the use of well-decayed manural matter as fertilizer, tends to produce good results. The difference "The procession moves very slowly, in the amount of solids, as far as each kind of root is concerned, is otherwise due, in the majority of cases, to a more or less perfect maturity. A liberal manuring with potash and nitrogen, in

connection with a scanty supply of phosphoric acid, is frequently the cause of immatured roots at the ordinary harvest time. To raise roots the second year, after

liberal application of coarse barnyard manure, or the turning over of grass lands, with the assistance of some comterest of a timely maturity, is highly recommended by practical cultivators roots the production of the largest possible amount of sugar and starch must be the object of the cultivator, for these two constituents of roots control, more than any other one, their increase erally conceded to the introduction of "Another time when I was out in a liberal cultivation of root crops in a deep soil and the general character of the climate favors their normal development, rests mainly on the following consideration: They furnish, if properly manured and cultivated, an exceptionally large quantity of valuable vegetable matter fit for fodder for various kinds of farm live stock, competing in green fodder crops; and they pay well, "Naturally enough I wanted to ex- on account of large returns for the

The physical conditions of the soil, however favorable they may have been for the production of crops of a similar of season for such treatment, "Wondering how soon my men would can not otherwise but affect ad they should arrive. The day was warm, for development inherent plant food, as ways. The oldest plan, said to have I was greatly fatigued, and the result well as its power of turning to account atmospheric resources plant growth. The roots of the same plants abstract "I had observed traces of the feet of their food, year after year, from the system renders it possible to make all parts of the agricultural soil contribute in a desirable succession toward an economical production of the crops to be raised. Deep-rooting plants, like our prominent root crops, for this reason, deserve a particular consideravarieties of roots should be the rule. in their composition when compared articles, have proved a very valuable constituent in the diet of various kinds of farm live stock, when properly supplemented by hay, grains, oil-cake, bran, etc., as circumstance may advise. Our experience at the experiment station confirms fully the valuable services of roots as an ingredient of fodder rations for milch cows.

## ABOUT SOMNAMBULISM.

#### Various Ways in Which This Mysterious **Phenomenon Displays Itsel**

Somnambulism, in its simplest form, is seen when persons talk in their sleep. They are plainly asleep and dreaming; yet the connection, ordinarily broken, between the physical organs and the images passing through the mind is retained or resumed, in whole or in part. It is very common for children to talk more or less in their sleep; also many persons who do not usually do so are liable to mutter if they have over-eaten, or are feverish or otherwise ill. Slight movements are very frequent. Many who do not fancy that they have ever exhibited the germs of somnambulism groan, cry out, whisper, move the hand, or foot, or head, plainly in connection with ideas passing through the mind. From these incipient manifestations of no importance somnambulism reaches frightful intensity and almost inconceivable complications.

Sonambulists in this country have recently perpetrated murders, have even killed their own children; they have carried furniture out of houses, wound up clocks, ignited conflagrations. A carpenter not long since arose in the night, went into his shop and began to file a saw; but the noise of the operation awoke him. The extraordinary feats of somnambulists in ascending to the roofs of houses, threading dangerous places, and doing many other things which they could not have done while awake, have often been described, and in many cases made the subject of close investigation. Formerly it was believed by many that if they were not awakened they would in process of time return to their beds, and that there would not be any danger of serious accident happening to them. This has long been proved false. Many have fallen out of windows and been killed:

and, though some have skirted the brink of danger safely, the number of accidents to sleeping persons is great. Essays have been written by somnambulists. A young lady, troubled and anxious about a prize for which she was to compete, involving the writing of an essay, arose from her bed in sleep and wrote a paper upon a subject upon which she had not intended to write when awake; and this essay secured for her the prize. The same person, later in life, while asleep selected an obnoxious paper from among several documents, put it in a cup, and set fire to it. She was entirely unaware of the transaction in the morning.

Intellectual work has sometimes been done in ordinary dreams not attended by somnambulism. The composition the "Kubla Kahn" by Coleridge while asleep and of the "Devil's Sonata," by Tartini, are paralleled in a small way frequently. Public speakers often dream out discourses; and there is a clergyman now residing in the western part of New York State who, many years ago, dreamed that he preached a powerful sermon upon a certain topic, and delivered that identical discourse the following Sunday with great effect. Both such compositions are not somnambulistic unless accompanied by e outward action at the t

HEALTH ON THE FARM. The Importance of Attending to the More

Simple Sanitary Arrangements. As a rule intelligent farmers may not have less regard for their health than others have. It is a failure, we had almost said a crime, common to every class, condition and occupation of men, and, perhaps, it is more common with those who have no occupation than others. How far this vice may have been encouraged by the advertisement of cheap nostrums that will cure all the ills that flesh is heir to and efface at once the effect of every imprudence, no stop is made to inquire. A few timely hints to the reader is all that the writer has in view.

In the matter of a flagrant violation of sanitary laws there has been much general improvement within the past few years. The writer distinctly remembers when the reapers went to the field as the first rays of the morning sun fell upon the yellow grain, and two hours later returned to breakfast, with their clothes as wet with dew as water could make them. Now, it is pretty generally known that health demands that no hard labor should be attempted on a fasting stomach. Let the morning be given to the care of the team, to the examination of the machinery to be used, to see that its joints are well oiled and every screw-nut is tightened and that all the conveniences of the kitchen are in good working order, etc. Between six and seven o'clock take a breakfast of plain, substantial food, and by this time the sun will have drunk up the dew, and the grain, or the grass, or whatever calls for work, is ready for the work to begin. Let the day's work, he says, be begun moderately, till the team and hands warm up to the work. Four hours will bring the noon recess, which should continue till at least one o'clock. Perhaps some will consider this a waste of time in a busy season, but it is actually necessary to a preservation of the best health.

There should never be a rush of labor in hot weather. Let the labor be moderate and uniform, and do not suffer the appearance of a cloud or the distant mutterings of thunder to betray you into an impetuous rush of work that will exhaust the ability to work. and perhaps entail more serious consequences.

The summer clothing of the farm laborer should be light, and should be sc loose as not to impede muscular motion in any direction; and at the noon recess. if the clothes are wet with perspiration, as they probably will be, put on a light edge. woolen coat to prevent a sudden chilliness from the rapid evaporation from wet clothing, and avoid a draft of air, however pleasant it may feel at the time. When the day's work is done, let the wet clothing be exchanged for a dry suit of night-clothes. A cool sponge bath before retiring will be a good preparation for a restful night's repose on a firm mattress in a well-ventilated room. We hardly need to say that this rest should occupy the whole of the short summer night; the midnight dissipations of fashionable life should never reach the farm. The diet of the field laborer in the neat of summer should be nutritious, brane. but not stimulating nor heat-producing. Fat meats should be avoided, but poultry, mutton and lean beef should be freely used, and the farm garden at this The Proper Way of Getting Horses from season should furnish an abundance of It would no doubt be a very amusing fresh vegetables and small fruits, which scene were it possible to take a bird'saltogether, will make a healthful and palatable diet. A cup of coffee, with eye view of some of the busiest farming its temperature reduced by a liberal districts one of these fine mornings about daylight, and see the different supply of rich cream, will not be objectionable as a breakfast diet drink. ways of getting horses up out of the Milk is the best table drink for dinner, pasture and into the stables ready for but if water is preferred let its temperwork. The pleading echoes of the ature be not below sixty degrees-and "hoap! hoap! hoap!" from one farm especially at meals avoid ice water. would be answered by the savage bark Digestion of food requires a tempera- of the dog on another farm as he chased ture of ninety degrees, and if very cold the poor animals as if they were so or very hot drinks be taken digestion is many wild beasts that were being drove suspended till the normal temperature out of the neighborhood. Getting up is restored. Buttermilk is the most the horses on some farms is regarded as healthful drink we have in warm one of the hardest tasks of the day, and weather. The lactic acid it contains is it is frequently made one of the most grateful to the stomach and supplies wearisome performances both for the an important condition of gestion. No person should take food comes at a time when neither man nor while feeling a sense of fatigue. First beast can afford to get excited or worrest, then eat.-Indiana Farmer.

Trim the Trees Low.

## USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-A very useful polishing powder for metals and glass is made of very finely powdered glass mixed with a small proportion of dried soda ash.

-The farmer's wife who rises early and pushes her work, should always take an afternoon nap, as it will save her children from having a stepmother.

-To Keep Sausages .-- When fresh, fry as for the table, then pack in large stone jars, and pour hot lard over them. They will keep all summer, and when wanted put in the skillet and melt the lard and warm.

-The lightest food for ourselves, and in moderate quantity, is best in excessive hot weather, and, if digestion does not go on smoothly, hot water, or hot butter-milk, or peppermint or other simple tea, taken hot, is often the best remedy.

-Neglected tea stains vex the soul of the careful housewife, who finds it almost impossible to get them out. Such stains should be soaked in either milk or warm water as soon as possible, and then soaped and rubbed out. The next washing will efface them wholly.

-Infant's toys should be systematically cleansed. The child beslavers the implement several times a day, and leaves saliva in the rattle or whatever as a culture bed of bacteria. This condition of things goes on till the toy is a magazine of animal poisons, to contaminate and recontaminate the innocent victim of thoughtless inattention.

--Fruit juices may be kept by canning, the same as the fruit itself, and often prove very refreshing and grateful to the sensitive stomach of convalescing and delicate people, as well as useful for flavoring beverages, etc. One housewife always puts up a few pint bottles, as follows: She heats the berries and presses and strains out the juice, the same as in making jelly; then she adds half a pint of sugar to three pints juice, brings it to a boil and seals up in glass jars.

-One or two simple rules form the basis of a French housewife's practice. One is that every eatable part of food is to be eaten; another that every dish should please the eye, the palate, and the sense of smell. The intelligence that conducts a household on this principle is worth more than money, and the faculty of making the most of every thing in providing for the table makes a small income cover more ground than a larger one, and cover it, too, in a more satisfactory manner.-Home Knowl-

-There is a very common disease of the throat, accompanied by a white exudation, which is frequently confounded with diphtheria. The mucous membrane of the throat, particularly of the tonsils, is studded with numerous small hoies called follicles. These follicles secreva mucus, and when the throat is inflamed from any cause mucus and pus collect in the mouths of the follicles, appearing as a whitish exudation. The tonsils are oftenest the seat of local inflammation, the disease being known as tonsilitis. The confusion that exists is between simple tonsilitis with points of exudaion and diphtheria with a false mem

originated with the Chinese two or three thousand years ago, is to place a looking-glass inside a trap which has a heavy beam suspended above it. The and takes it for another animal of his and in so doing springs the trap and the falling beam crushes him with its weight.

He is caught in pitfalls, shot from Mychans or stands erected near his path, and baited with a goat or sheep which is tied at a little distance, and he is killed by means of poisoned arrows discharged by bows set in his path and let off when touched. In some parts of India several large leaves covered in his path; he steps on one and tries to face. The leaf adheres to his face and blinds him, and in his struggles he rolls on the ground and more and more leaves are added. He roars with anger, and the hunters, who have been concealed a few hundred yards away. come with their weapons, and despatch him.

While in India I was invited to a tiger hunt on a grand scale, after the manner usually practiced when Europeans are concerned. Nearly a hundred elephants were drawn up in line at the edge of a jungle where the tigers were supposed to be concealed; the hunters were seated in the howdahs on the backs of the elephants, and held their guns ready for the work as soon as the game should come in sight. Several natives were sent to the other side of the jungle to act as beaters and drive the tigers in the direction of the hunters. They made a great noise with horns and other instruments, and kept up a continual popping of guns; of course the din thus created caused the tigers to flee to the other side of the jungle, which appeared to be the safest, that where the hunters were waiting for them.

Six tigers in all were killed, but fully as many more escaped. Some of the elephants became frightened, and their time, but fortunately no accident occurred. Sometimes elephants run away, and the men in the howdahs are dashed against the limbs of trees or thrown to the ground.

Two hunters usually occupy a single Fortune threw me into the companionship of an experienced hunter, an officer sleep in a tiger's den.

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of my sitting down there and meditating was that I fell asleep.

some animal on the hard earth near the same layer of soil, while a change of tiger sees his own face in the mirror. place where I sat down, but did not crops with reference to a different root consider them of any consequence, and race. He rushes forward to attack it, it did not occur to me that the opening led to the home of a tiger! Tigers were rare in that region, and I had not heard of any there for a long while.

"How long I slept I don't know, but probably only for a few minutes, just a tion in the planning of a rational system dozen winks and nods to refresh myself, of rotation of crops. To raise improved as I had often taken before. When I waked I happened to turn my eyes to- Root crops, although somewhat peculiar wards the jungle, and the sight that met them was one well-calculated to with many of our prominent fodder with a sticky substance are placed shake a man's nerves. Not twenty feet away was a tiger lashing its tail, growlremove it by rubbing his paw on his ing furiously and preparing to spring upon me. The whole situation was apparent at once; I had fallen asleep in the vestibule of the tiger's residence. I had only my gun for protection, and it was charged for birds, not for tigers.

"Under circumstances like these one must think and act quickly, and this was the case with me. My gun was a breech-loader of a pattern very quickly manipulated; the cartridges in the barrels were charged with shot, but I had some ball cartridges in my pocket. Quick as a flash I changed one of the cartridges, and I hadn't the fraction of an instant to spare as the tiger sprang just as I brought the gun to my shoulder.

"I couldn't take accurate aim, and he was so close that there was no need of it, as he wasn't six feet off when I fired. The ball entered the animal's eye and pierced his skull; he fell at my feet, but not harmlessly. Do you see that scar?" he concluded, as he bared his bake twenty minutes. Have the whites arm and displayed the mark of a laceration extending from wrist to elbow. "Well, the brute caught my arm as he fell, and tore it frightfully, but in | from the oven spread this on top, and spite of the wound I got another ball cartridge into the gun, and finished

drivers lost control of them for a short him. I should say finished 'her' as the keeping. tiger was a female, and one of the largest I had ever seen.

"Notwithstanding the injury to my arm, I fired several shots in rapid suc-

cession as a signal to my men, who shortly arrived. They had the mahowdah on one of these expeditions. terials for making a torch, and so they explored the den, and brought away three beautiful tiger-cubs, a little larger who had lived some thirty odd years in than half-grown kittens, and quite as India, and was passionately fond of the playful. I sent the cubs to the zoologitiger-chase. He told me many stories cal garden at Calcutta, and kept the of his hunting adventures, which I have skin of their mother as a memento of no space for here, with the exception of the only occasion when I fell asleep in face value. In this way the shrewd cologne. The working-girls living in it a coating of boiled linseed oil. The one which related how he once went to a tiger's den."-Thomas W. Knox, in native soon relieved himself of the out- Jersey patronize it liberally as they cheaper mode is the one first men-Youth's Companion.

Delicious Lemon Pudding.

Three tablespoonfuls of corn starch, one and one-half pints of boiling water, one-balf pint of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, three eggs, one large or two small lemons. Put the sugar and boiling water in a saucepan on the stove, mix the corn starch smooth with cold water, and add it. Stir it until the mixture thickens; then beat in the

butter. Reserve the whites of two eggs for the top; have the other white and the three yelks well beaten with the juice of the lemons, and the rinds grated into them, and beat until well blended. Pour it into a pudding dish, and of the two eggs beaten with one cupful of sugar and one-half teaspoonful of lemon juice; when the pudding is taken replace in the oven to brown for a few moments. Serve cold.-Good House-

-When the banks of Bangor. Me. decided not to take Canadian coin except at a discount of 20 per cent., a tranger in a neighboring town had quite a stock of the depreciated lucre. His daughter's lover, however, was clerk in a grocery store, and the girl was deputed to buy the family's groceriss. For this purpose she was supplied with the tabooed coin, and her You put your pocket handkerchief in a lover being too tender-hearted to enforce the discount accepted it at its lawed currency.

Dr. Buckley, in Century.

A SUMMERY EPISTLE.

The Joys of Life in the Country During the Heated Term.

ELM FORKS .--- I came to this country village to find the rest and coolness which was so widely advertised. The only coolness I am able to find is that which belongs to the landlord of this hotel-if I only possessed some of it! But it is not included in the emoluments. The oldest inhabitant is obliged to admit that the thermometer was never so high nor the sun so low. In fact, people going to the hill tops have to duck their heads to avoid bumping against that inflammatory planet. There has been no atmosphere here for a week, and even "See Saw" and "White Wings" have ceased to be airs. If Shadrach, Mesach & Co. would accidentally come salamandering around here they would lose their reputation of centuries, and when you set out to take a buggy ride you feel sure you are

going to come Elijah on it. When you see people turning the thermometer upside down so the mer-

cury shows 148 degrees below zero, you can realize how they are depending on imagination for life. The sunbeams strike into the ground and stick there. and fairly drive up the dust; they burn holes in your umbrella, and if you go out without one in two minutes your without injury. The consequence is brains will be boiling and the steam the stems mostly run up seven or eight coming out of your ears. feet without a limb, and most of the

"Hot meals" signs we see all around, fruit exposed to winds, is blown off and but what we want are cold meals. Between your eyes and the paper the heat flickers so that you can't read, and people go out and jerk the ice man in sudis managed now is to train low-keep denly, or the cake would evaporate if the branches so that when loaded they he walked slowly. Politics are eswill almost touch the ground. Keep the chewed, as disputes would become too surface under the tree well mulched heated. You have to be quick in taking with manure and this will suppress a drink of water or it will evaporate bemost of the grass that would otherwise fore you get it to your mouth. Sunday creep in. Many of the apples thus we had no music at church, as they grown can be picked from the ground could get no air to put into the organ. or by low step ladders set under trees. The water in the creek here is so dry -N. E. Farmer. it crumbles up and blows away. Hot is

such a little bit of a word that it won't -Any ordinary muslin may be made reach. I long for a bad cold. water-proof with but little expense, This letteret may seem to be overand though muslin may not last a long heated, but so I am .- A. W. Bellaw, in while, yet it is of great advantage in Detroit Free Press. some seasons as an outside protection

against beating rains and high winds. -A new automatic machine is seen in Dip the muslin in a strong solution of one of the Hudson river ferry houses. soap and allow it to dry in the shade. Then dip it in a strong solution of alum saucer, drop a penny in the slot, and and dry as before. Do not wring out your handkerchief is sprinkled with the water. Another method is to give cross the ferry .- N. Y. Sun. tioned

di- horses and those who attend to it. It ried, for the whole day's work is still before them, and with a bad start there is liable to be trouble and worry all the day. This may seem to be a matter of Nearly all old apple trees are too little importance but there is more in it high headed. The idea of their planters than is generally supposed. Horses and early trainers seems to have been which are brought quietly from the that it would not do to let the branches field will eat their morning feed of grain hang so low that the largest horse could with a better relish and not plow or cultivate close to them get more food from it than if chased around at full speed for a half-hour before he can be captured. The excitement caused by this chasing is more exhausting than the hardest kind of labor, spoiled for marketing. If not it is ex- to say nothing about the time lost in dotremely difficult and dangerous to gath- ing it. If treated properly horses will er it by ladders. The way the business not be hard to get up in the morning or any other time. Treat them kindly when they come in, and they will soon learn to come without coaxing or driving. Have a treat in the shape of a good feed of grain or chop that they will relish when the get into the stable. and all you will have to do is to open the gates and doors and let them to it. If they have acquired the habit of running, and are hard to drive, it will take

some more tempting than usual to break off this habit. Have their feed in the trough for them when they enter the stable, and they will learn to hurry to it instead of running in the opposite direction. It may take a little time and some patience to break old offenders. but it can be done, and when once accomplished the pleasure it will afford and the time saved will more than repay for the trouble. If you treat and train your horses right they will be awaiting your appearance at the accustomed time instead of skulking away and trying to avoid you .- National Stockman.

KINDNESS THAT PAYS.

the Pasture Field.

Chase County Courani. W. E. TIMMONS, Editor. CATONWOOD FALLS . KANSAS

## THE TALE OF STAVOREN.

Stavoren is situated on the northern shore of the entrance to the Zuyder Zee. As early as the fourth century it was a famous town, and its princes made alliances with the Romans. Its days of greatest glory were in the thirteenth century, when it was one of the principal cities of the Hanseatic League, which was an association of free cities of northern Europe, formed for the purpose of protecting their commo commercial interests. In the fourteenth cen tury Stavoren began to decay. A huge sand bar formed in front of its harbor, and its riches gradually vanished. At the present time only a few wretched huts, the homes of poor fisher a few wretched huts, the homes of poor isner-men, occupy the site of the magnificent city of the Middle Ages. Among the peasants of that region the sand-bar is known as "Lady's Bank," and they still tell this legend of the menor define of a peak and wished memory wrong-doing of a proud and wicked woman. Within the broad old fire-place leaped up the

glowing flame; Beside it, with the children, sat the kind old

Holland dame; While knitting deftly as she talked, to wonder-

ing ear she told This story of a marvelous thing that happened long of old:

Upon the shores of Zuyder Zee, where lands are broad and low. There stood a proud and stately town in cen

turies long ago; Stavoren was its name, and there the burghers

saw with pride The great ships as they came and went upon

Ships from the Indies far away, with freight of

spice and gold For the burghers of Stavoren, the men of wealth untold.

But rich and proud above them all was a maid of high degree, of high degree, Who owned a hundred mighty ships that sailed

on every sea. A stately palace was her home, with floors in

A stately paince was her home, with noors in laid with gold. And many wondrous stories of her treasure heaps were told; No queen in greater splendor dwelt, and many

jewels rare Upon her raiment glittered, and in her golden

One day the captain of her fleet, a skipper gray and wis

She called to her, and spake to him, with cruel glistening eyes: "Go, weigh thy anchor, sail away! This task

lay on thee. To seek and bring to port the best contained in land or sea.'

Then humbly spake the aged man: "Shall i

be gold or wine? Or spices from the Indies? or cloth of texture

Speak but the word, my lady; I hasten to obey.'

"Bring me the best," she proudly cried. "Go take thyseif away."

The skipper spread his glistening sails, but sor perplexed was he To know what was the best of all contained in

land or sea; But suddenly it came to him, as the ship plowed

through the main, That the noblest thing in all the earth wa God's own gift of grain.

And anchoring in a distant port, he found th people there Rejoicing with festivities about the harves

So golden, rich, and goodly was never grain be

fore, He loaded with the precious freight, and home

And when he reached Stavoren, and stoo again on shore, He hastened to the palace to report his noble

store. But paled with rage his mistress grew. "How dar'st thou, wretch." she said,

"To bring me miserable grain, from which the poor make bread."

Then to her trembling servants she gave this

survived him), until he was consider- the long room. But he paused at an old physician walked out of the room. coil and leave his possessions to his ed the girl. Her white face rested upnephew, Jack Frawlie

And this he did to the last farthing, not excepting an old coffin stored in the wine vault for half a score of years. This, with an eve to the least expenditure, he had caused to be constructed to fit his attenuated frame when about to become dust and ashes.

But indulgence in strong drink caus ed him to grow much too stout, and a new coffin had to be provided, while the original one remained in the musty wine vault to moulder and decay, along with the walls of the unfinished portion of the mansion.

The fresh breeze from the sea came up through tangled vines and rankgrowing shrubbery, as Dr. Gordon skirted the ruins and approached the more habitable portion, and the waves broke with their ceaseless monotone upon the white-sanded beach, or dashed against the rocks upon the heights of which rested the mansion of Craig Hill.

In one of the lonely walks Dr. Gordon met his friend. With the most kindly greetings they clasped hands, walked arm in arm, passed through the vinewreathed verandah and entered the gloomy house. But from the moment Gordon crossed the door-sill, he experienced a depression of feeling that even the cordial reception of host and hostess failed to dispel.

And when he had retired, he mentally reviewed the situation and wondered at the great change in his old friend from the rollicking, rosy-faced student of half a dozen years ago. He had become pale, even to an alarming degree, and though he was genial and pleasant, the ready wit and musical laughter were

missing. "It all comes of this recluse life and

disappointment in love," mused Gordon. "Strange that fellow has so little stamina. Save for hobbies, the latest of which is the chemical properties of anesthetics, his profession of an M. D. amounts to nothing. I believe he claims to have invented something better than nitrous-oxide gas, or chloric ether; more lasting than the former and less injurious than the latter. Poor fellow! If he would burn up the long wordy treatise he has expended so much valuable time upon, to say nothing of the waste of brain power, break his retorts and crucibles, pick up his pill bags and go to practicing in earn-

est, he might accomplish something. As it is\_" At this point Gordon drifted away into dreamland, with Miss Margaretta. the stately and pretty sister of his friend for companion. And what mazes of flower-land they traveled, and upon what sunny waves they floated in gaily

painted boats, was never to be knowneven in memory. Through the roseate clouds he at last drifted into deep slumber, which lasted long after the sun had kissed with its morning beams the throbbing bosom of the ocean.

After breakfast and a boating excursion with Margaretta and a hearty dinner, Gordon, at the request of his friend, proceeded to the laboratory where he had been occupied during the

table Doctor Gordon was saving:

your theory?"

paper.'

brain.'

fects.

some animal to test the correctness of

kind," laughingly exclaimed Gordon,

sleep and take your own notes. In the

interest of science one may even venture

a deranged digestion and disorganized

"I do not understand what you are

"Impossible!" exclaimed Gordon. "I

But after much argument, and a de-

cided inclination upon the part of the

brother to acceed to the wishes of the

sister, it was at last decided that she

should have her own way in the mat-

Excusing herself, Margaretta left the

room. Presently, she returned clad in

a long white robe that so forcibly re-

minded him of a shroud, as to cause

him to draw near to her and

expostulate against the trial.

will be satisfied with results only. Be-

sides, I have a troublesome tooth I wish

will never be a party to such an out-

ate enough to shuffle off this mortal exclamation of his friend and approach- and a few minutes later the cool, soft on the cushions, the long lashed lids the throbbing brow of the stricken

curtained the dark eyes, the colorless man. lips were parted as for the passage of the last sighing breath of life. "The chair is adjustable," said the

brother in a hoarse voice, and with trembling hands he turned a lever and changed it into a couch.

"The tooth?"

"No matter for that," answered Jack, with his fingers upon her pulse. "My God!" exclaimed Gordon, in fever of excitement, "the allotted time has expired and there is not the slightest symptom of reaction.'

"Have patience. I fear nothing." Instantly, however, he commenced to se restoratives, not omitting a galvanic battery. But no good result was obtained. Then as Gordon consulted that a full hour had elapsed!

At length he discovered a paper pinned upon her flowing dress. With trembling hands he tore it away and exclaimed to his companion:

"Read it for the love of Heaven." white and trembling lips Doctor Gordon read:

"Should the test prove fatal, I beg of you both, brother and friend, by the love you bear me to keep the matter a secret. Think of me only as a willing sacrifice to science, and that my death was a painless one. We are isolated in this lonely place. Betty is a stupid old creature and will believe any story. Tell her I have gone abroad. After you are perfectly sat-isfied that my spirit has taken its flight, carry me down to the vault and place me in the coffin Uncle Jack intended for his remains. Be brave, and remember that any disclosure of the facts might cost both your lives and be of no benefit and rem to me. I not only entreat, but command, that I be obeyed in this matter. MARGARETTA."

The voice of Doctor Gordon became The inaudible as he concluded. brother arose and turned a pale, haggard face toward the still more ghastly, and questioning one of his friend, while between them lay the still form of the lovely victim. "Look!" whispered Gordon.

A drop of blood had oozed from the incision in her arm where they had attempted to start the life current. The tiny crimson globule remained a stain above the spot where the pulseless heart lay, and where they had crossed the soft and rounded arms.

Again they resorted to every possible means to restore life, until from exhaustion and mental strain they were forced to desist.

With tottering steps, Gordon walked to the window and looked out upon a cloudless night-a soundless one save the low melancholy swash of the waves.

The calm was followed by a stormy day; it found the men still watching beside the fair sleeper, and attempting to face the awful result of the test. How the hours passed, Gordon scarcely, knew. Afterward, he remembered having been left alone with the dead while the brother went to procure refreshments, and that kneeling he poured forth incoherent words. Then, as if in a somnambulistic state, he assisted in transporting the light burden (heavy enough to their trembling limbs!) down long flights of stairs into a damp,

hand of Margaretta was resting upon

"Tell me all about it?" he pleaded, seizing the white fingers. "Were you

not the victim of your brother's test and\_" "Nothing of the kind," she smiled. "We sat up late talking of his chemical experiments, and when we retired you

appeared weary and ill. In the morning my brother found you groping about in the dark cellar vaults. He brought you back very ill.' You were constantly talking of some great wrong done, some fearful, cruel test of which I was the victim "

"Thank God, it was simply delusion!" Then he related all of his wild and terrible imaginings which had seemed so real, and was comforted and talked his watch he saw to his consternation out of them, as only a tender and a loving nurse could have done it.

The only test to which Margaretta fell a victim (and a willing one) was that of love as offered by Doctor Gordon when he again was well and strong -thanks to her kind ministrations.-In a voice scarcely audible, and with Helen Luqueer, in St. Louis Magazine.

## QUEEN VICTORIA.

Her Historical Importance as a Woman and a Sovereign. Queen Victoria is not ornamental as a woman, but as a sovereign she certainly commands respect, and she is unparalleled in her jealous anxiety to aggrandize the family of which she is the chief and increase the prestige of her country. She has been called a Louis XI. in petticoats, a Machiavelli in corsets. She has

more than once outwitted Bismarck and caused to pale before her frown the Emperor William of glorious memory. Perhaps she is all of this, and perhaps again she is not, but one thing is certain, when reasons of state and policy are not an obstacle, she dissembles none of her sentiments; she never dissimulates, but speaks out her mind freely. without a care for what others may think, all of which is charming when one happens to be a favorite, and not nearly so nice when one is not so, as poor Lady Flora Hastings found to her cost when Victoria was merely a girl. However, in any case, this peculiarity has its advantage-friends and enemies know exactly what they have to expect, and can shape their course accordingly. The late Colonel Baker had only himself to thank if he died in exile; he knew that his sovereign was inflexible in ques-

tions of morals and manners. Prince Albert was her idol, yet the Prince was obliged to "walk a chalkline" with his august spouse, who made him understand very soon that, after all, he was nothing save her reflection, and the consort never repeated his attempt to get out of bondage, when, after staying too late and getting too jolly at a banquet of some London guild, he found the gates of Buckingham palace closed for the night and was fain to ask hospitality of a friend in chambers. Still, she did adore her husband, and was so inconsolable after his death that the report of her intended abdication was circulated, and that lively radical in 1868, Sir Charles Dilke, moved in the House of Commons that her Majesty be offered the alternative of reigning ostensibly, or of "passing the hand"the crown-to the heir apparent. When, a dozen years later, Gambetta's friend became Under Secretary of State at the Foreign Office, he did not need to repeat his motion; he found her Majesty not only very much disposed to reign and show herself in public, but very outspoken also in her regrets to have been forced to part with Lord Beaconsfield, the person for whom, af-

## BRAINS VERSUS HANDS.

#### Why the American Workingmen Are Outstriping the Foreigners.

Just now, while a certain class of educational reformers are trying to turn our American common schools into industrial schools, patterned after European models, it is worth while to compare, not only systems, but results.

In Europe the practice of manual and generations. A sort of fatal necessity, some would say, but rather, be it said, a fatal ignorance, has there compelled the child through a course of direct lect of the development of common intelligence.

In America the social and civil conditions have permitted the establishment of our great free school system for the culture of the intellectual and moral part. American common sense has long since decided that the common rivaled the rainbow in colors, and unnecessities of life outside of and beyond school hours compel hand labor and completed the picture. Family parties pure hand skill enough. American foresight has also carefully noted the fact that only when the hand is guided by intelligence, by thought and reflection, based on knowledge, can the best, the most highly productive manual skill, be developed. Hitherto, indeed in the true spirit of our institutions, American educators have scouted the idea of degrading the American stock of men and women by permitting the mere child to be directly trained to industrial callings. With what result?

The training of American youth in literature, in mathematics, in science and in thought has made us a nation of inventors. Universal intelligence has been brought in contact with the problems of manufacture. The American brain has aimed to relieve the hands of all mankind from drudgery, and thereby, too, to raise all mankind to a higher plane of thinking and acting. American machinery, the expression of this commonly diffused American power of reflection, is, then, not merely bringing to every poor man's door the food, the fabrics, and the thousand luxuries which formerly were only accessible to kingly households, but it has, besides, astonished and stimulated the whole round world by the boldness and scope of its achievements.

Take for contrast the two methods and two results-Swiss watch-making and American watch-making. It is not so many years since the world turned to Switzerland for its accurate timepieces. There the watch-maker had been trained in the art and practice of delicate manipulation from a mere child, and with such training none could hope to compete. Much less could the American, with hand-training neglected or ignored. But the bold American starts his factory and fills it with Americans-every one intellectually trained. Hands at first a little clumsy, but directed by thought, straightway the brighter workmen invent machines as delicate as thought leaves to go and see the blossoms at some itself. Invention follows invention un- favored spot. It is announced with the til, at Elgin, Waltham and even Water-| greatest dignity that Prince Sanjo has bury, American intelligence proudly gone to Nara to the blossoming trees triumphs over its European competitors. Meanwhile the dull Swiss brain, borne down by generations of the most exact and exacting industrial training, still plods on .- Philadelphia News.

#### JAPAN'S CHERRY FESTIVAL.

#### Poetic and Picturesque Phases of Spring-Time in the Mikado's Land.

Under the cherry trees roamed hundreds and thousands of people-men, women, little children and babies on the backs of the elder ones. The gravbeards were lost in serene contemplation of the lovely trees, and to do honor to the blossoms the young girls and industrial training is not new. There children were dressed in the gayest in all its mind-dulling, mind-narrowing and brightest of their holiday crapes certainty this pernicious hand-training and silks. No little girl could be found of the mere child has been in vogue for | in all Uyeno without a cherry blossom hair-pin ornamented her elaborately dressed head. The day was warm and sunny enough for barefooted and halfclad people to seem in place, and even training in the manual arts to the neg- the wee toddlers, taking their first steps, were trotting about in bare-footed joy. Japanese babies are the droll-

est and oddest mites, and their garments are identically those of their parents, reduced in size, but not shortened. On such a holiday their tiny kimonos, with big square sleeves, der the trees these gayly-colored groups came in the morning with lunchboxes and spent the day, and from end to end of the park happy picnic groups were scattered. On the high ridge, under a long grove of cherry trees, the tea-house benches were close and many, and the people as thick as at a mass-meeting. While tea and sake flowed freely all were happy, peaceful, friendly, and courteous to one another, the most advanced sake-drinker being only a little redder, a little happier, and giggling a little more steadily than any one else. Rulers of all European countries may well envy the Emperor of Japan, whose subjects gather by thousands in the parks of the capitol, not to riot for bread and demand the division of property, but to peacefully admire the blossoming cherry trees, and indite poems to their loveliness.

Over one mass of blooming trees peeps the gilded halo round the head of the colossal Buddha, and down an avenue of stone lanterns ranged beneath giant cryptomerias is a glimpse of thatched temple-roof and drinking fountain and clouds of blossoms. It is a question which is more picturesque and exquisite, the deep-curved gables of the richly-toned thatch standing in relief against the clear vaporous masses of pink blossoms, or the sharp outlining of heavily covered branches against dark thatch or somber forest greens. From the open point where General Grant's sturdy little pine tree stands, one looks up the great arch of an avenue of old trees to a plantation of young cherry trees, with which are other blossoming fruit trees-almond, peach and quince-that run the shades of pink to the deepest rose and bright vermilion. The love of the cherry blossoms is a trait among all classes of Japanese, and from highest to lowest this blossom season claims its holiday. The beggars bask in the temple grounds where the cherry blossoms are thickest, and the highest Ministers of State take formal there: but one can fancy the bewilderment of readers across the water, if the morning papers told them that Bismarck, or Gladstone, or Secretary Bayard, had left their respective capitals and gone away for a few days to see some cherry trees in bloom. Every one who has a garden with cherry trees gives a garden party at this time, and legations, peers and rich citizens are showering the foreign residents with decorated cards, bidding one to their grounds on certain afternoon to view the perfect blossoming of their beloved trees. These esthetic fetes continue for a fortnight from these initial days at Uyeno, and after them come Wistara and Iris festivals in their favored and famous spots .- From Ruhama's Tokio Letter.

"Go, cast the grain will stand, To watch and see the work well done, down by the water's side

And joy to see the rubbish float upon the ebbing

The news flew forth. From every side the poor came crowding there To beg this hauty maiden the precious grain to

spare. "Our suffering little ones," they cried, "the

die for lack of bread; For Christ's sake, lady, hear us, that our children may be fed!

She laughed a laugh of cruel scorn as the grain

When before her stood the skipper, and pale with writh was he. He raised his hand: "O woman, not a year

shall pass before Through this proud city thou shalt beg thy bread from door to door."

A ring she from her finger drew and cast it in

the sea. "My riches shall endure." she cried, "till that

comes back to me." That very night a fisher laid the ring within he

That very night her ships were strewn in pieces

And day by day quick messengers arrived from far and hear With news of sore disasters, which she grey

pale to hear. Her riches flew like drifting sand before the desert's blast:

She stood a beggar in the street before a year

had passed.

And where the grain fell in the sea a bank of sand appeared, Covered with weeds and tangle, which every

The ships passed by to safer ports, and with the coming years Sank down in crumbling ruin Stavoren's

wharves and piers.

From the haughty old Dutch city all wealth and whendor fled: The sand blew through its silent streets from

where the grain lay dead. Alas for proud Stavoren! only fisher huts re

And sea-birds swoop and clamor there through

driving mist and rain. -Helen S. Conant, in Harper's Young People.

A FATAL TEST.

Dr. Gordon's Strange Experience at Craig Hill.

On a sweltering summer evening, Doctor Will Gordon journeyed to a lonely seaside mansion where dwelt his old classmate and chum, Jack Frawlie, and his sister Margaretta. The place had been intended for a

extracted and I desire Jack to improve summer resort and a large hotel had and the half-finished structure had passed into the hands of an uncle of the Jack Frawlie, and the burning flashes

9

the opportunity." She seated herself in the attitude debeen built, but the ragged shores and sired, threw back her head, closed her shifting sands had been the cause of its eyes, and her brother placed the inhalfailure, notwithstanding a large outlay, ing tube to her lins. The deathly pallor of the face of

people inhabiting it. He had lived of his eyes suggested madness, and too there in a quiet, miserly fashion, with much excited to remain quiet, Gordon an aged black female servant (who walk backward and forward through !

day, and was forced to listen to lon ploomy vault filled with rubbish and th and uninteresting explanations. When accumulated dust of years. it had grown late, his sister brought

In a niche rested the black coffin, and candles. As she placed them upon the in its moldering depths they placed the fair form of the young girl untimely "It may be all right, but why not use taken from the glad earth.

After this Gordon had no distinct remembrance. Upon the stairs, there "I have over and over again and with was a faint vision of a crouching form the most happy results," was answered. like the cat of Betty, with eyes of fire-"What I now require is a human subalso of two conscience-stricken men ject. This is why I sent for you. I desitting out the remainder of the second sire you to administer the anesthetic to night. And sometimes they talked, me. Margaretta will take notes of the recriminating or commenting upon the length of time and the effect it is likely terrible consequences of the act that to produce. After the lapse of five had blotted out a lovely life, and minutes, if I have not recovered, you branded them with a Cain-like signet. are to use the restoratives named in this Then came the pink dawn creeping through the black curtains of night, "I will consent to nothing of the and Doctor Gordon remembered creeping with paralyzed limbs out of the "though I have no objection to be the fearful place, and fleeing with frantic subject. You are welcome to put me to

haste from the accursed habitation by the sea. Days of oblivion and of anguish followed, then came reason and a full consciousness of all that had happened.

talking about." interposed Margaretta, "Well, my good fellow, no more junresting a small, white hand upon the keting off to the sea-side for health and table. "I thought it had already been rest, if you are to get a head full of arranged that I was to be the subject of cranks and veins filled with the fire of the trial. In that case, there would be fever, laughed the old medical partner two medically-trained minds to note efof Gordon.

"What have I done? What have I said?" feebly questioned the sick man. "Why, man, one would think you had committed the impardonable sin by the way you look. But keep quiet, if you have a grain of common sense left. As to what you have done, I presume moonlight rambles and damp boat rides gave you the fever, and as to what you said, it was a lot of rubbish about auditory nerves, capitalistic state, antehypnotic medicines, and all sorts of disjointed croakings that nobody could comprehend. But you must hurry and get well. I can't afford to dance attend-

ance on you much longer and let our "I fear nothing," she replied. Yet practice go to the dogs. Beside, you her cold hands and her pale face seemed are wanted at home." to contradict her words. "I have lived "At home? Where am I?" long in this atmosphere of speculation, and am heartily tired of it. My brother "At the rubbishy place called Craig

Hill, and a troublesome guest, I imagine, to all save perhaps pretty Miss Margaretta, who but a moment since brought for you this huge nosegay of posies

"In the name of Heaven, tell me if she has been resuscitated? Is she not dead?" he gasped.

"There you go again! But we have had more than enough of that sort of trash. The fever made you as mad as a March hare, and I don't intend to put up with it any longer." With the words the good, brusque horseshoe over a man's door.

-Paris Cor. N. Y. Times. Jay Gould's Wardrobe.

ter her children and her husband. she

entertained the most sincere affection.

Mr. Gould considers his time more valuable than money, and it is his habit to visit his tailor and tell him to make so many suits of clothes. "I guess you'd better make me about four suits of clothes this time." Mr. Gould would say. Then he will stroke his whiskers, look thoughtful and add: "Possibly you'd better make me half a dozen suits this time; have them done as soon as you can, and if they don't prove what I like I will give them to my brother." Mr. Gould leaves every thing to his tailor's judgment; that person also selects Mr. Gould's neckties and underwear. The millionaire says himself that he hasn't time to bother with such small details. His tailor explained to me that Mr. Gould's brother. whom he had referred to, is rather an erratic individual. He is the opposite of his brother Jay, for he cares nothing

for money, neither does he know how to make it. The millionaire seldom trusts him with very much money, but he has carte blanche to go to any of his brother's tradespeople and get whatever he may need. He's exactly the same size as his brother, and a suit of clothes that fits one is equally suitable for the other. Sometimes when Mr. Gould orders a half dozen suits of clothes, and they are sent home to him, there may not be one suit that he likes, and he immediately gives an order for another half dozen suits. He does not even think to ask the price, and finds no fault with his tailor. His tailor says there are few men in New York that dress better than Mr. Gould. -- Washing-

ton Star. -The Electrical Review says that the usefulness of the lightning rod is becoming so generally understood that the agents find their vocation a trying one. Fewer and fewer rods are manufactured each year, and the day will come when a lightning rod on a house will be regarded in the same light as a

## He Was Disappointed.

A Little Rock nogro went up to the general delivery window of the postoffice and asked if there were any letters for Mr. Phil Potter.

"No," replied the clerk. "Look yare, ain' you sorter wraung bout dat?"

"I tell you there is nothing for you." "I know you told me dat, but I's got reasons fur b'l'ebin' dat you's wraung. "I don't care what you've got. Get

away from here." "I ken do dat, sah, wid de grace o' de possuls, but its mighty cuis dat dar ain' no letter yare fur me, I ken tell you dat right now.'

He turned away, and, muttering to himself, said: "Mighty strange whut come o' dat letter, fur I put it in dar las' night merse'f. Fotch er lot er niggers down yare ter see me git dat letter out, an' it ain't on de premises. Mebby dat white man did't put my name on it right. Folks kai' speck me ter be a mudwump ef da treats me like dis. Gwine lose my 'fluence ef er change ain't tuck pretty soon. Gwine git somebody ter send me one deze yare tilly-grams."- Arkansaw Traveler.

#### He Was a Native.

"I think," said a visitor to her hostess, "that Mr. Inskip is an anomaly." "Indeed he isn't," reiterated the hostess, decidedly, "he was born in New England and so were all his people before him."

A broad stare and silence from the astonished visitor .-- Detroit Free Press.

-Persons who are unable to resist the pleasure of reading in railway cars, and who in consequence endanger their eyesight by dependence upon the meager lamp light furnished by the railroad companies, can now obtain portable electric lights, arranged to hang upon a button of one's coat, and with a parabolic reflector to concentrate the light. The storage battery for this lamp weighs only one and one-half pounds.

-Another use for doors has been found by a Newark citizen. He tore one from its hinges and threw it at a man with whom he got into an altercation.

CRACKED PEA COFFEE.

The Art of Mixing Chicory and Peas With Low Grades of Coffee. "The adulteration of coffee is some-

thing that can scarcely be prevented.' said an ex-grocer merchant to a reporter. "It is as much adulterated perhaps as whisky," continued the exgrocer. "Recently an experiment was made and forty-eight per cent. of eighty-five samples of coffee analyzed were found to be impure. This proportion does not by any means represent the exact amount of adulteration which prevails. Among forty-one samples of adulterated coffee it was discovered that nineteen were mixed with chicory or other substances free from starch, while twenty-two, besides nearly all containing chicory, had considerable amounts of roasted grain, peas or beans in their composition. In every case it has not been possible to distinguish the origin of the starch, and it is quite possible that some ascribed to roasted grain, has really been added in the shape of roasted peas. One of the chief adulterants of coffee is 'cracked' peas, and the business is so lucrative it is shipped to Canada and other places for the purpose of mixing it with coffee. There possibly may be some excuse for using chicory, but the use of roasted peas is not to be defended at all. It does not bring for the workingman such a reduction in the price as would justify him in purchasing a mixed coffee containing it. One of the paradoxies, I soon observed, after I went into the business, was the price of the adulterated is almost as much as the pure stuff itself. Like other articles that are adulterated, it is done so well few buyers, unless experienced, can tell the difference."-N. Y. Mail and Express.

Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of Chase County.

## DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CON-VENTION.

VENTION. The Democrats of Chase county will meet, in delegate convention, on Saturday, Sep-tember 1, 1888, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices to be vo-ted for at the coming November election, viz: Representative, Probate Indge, 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 transat such other business as may come before the con-vention.

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

PRECINCTS.	VOTES.	DEL.	ALT.
Bazaar.	52	10	10
Matfield Green.	77	15	15
fiedar point.	47	9	9
Clements,	92	18	18
Wonsevu,	51	10	141,000
Diamond Creek.	81	1	7
Eind de.	81	16	16
M ddle Creek,	18	4	4
Cottonwood Falls.	148	30	30
Strong City,	120	24	24
Tolede.	65	13	13
		-	

Total 785 156 156 The primaries to elect delegates to said convention will be held on Saturday, August 16, 1838, between 7 and 9 o'clock, p. in., 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 inzaar, Matfield Green, Cedar Point, Wonsevu, Diamond Creek, (lefferey's), Middle Creek (Balch's), Strong City and toledo at Crawford's Hall in Clem-ents and at the Court-house in Cottonwood Falls.

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

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

The Boston Globe thinks it not impossible, of hard work is done, that the "Bay State" will cast its vote for the Democratic electors. the plaintiffs'Cwere now required to furnish the court substantial reasons why the Commissioners should be re-

On the eighth page of this week's COURANT will be found the full text COURANT will be found the full text dense available. One was to show of the Mills bill. Read it and be that there had been bribing and balconvinced that it is not a free trade lot-box stuffing so as to vitiate the election, and also that the purging of measure.

Eighteen years ago, Allison, Gar-field and other Republicans advoca-ted a reduction of the war tariff; if it was right then, what is the matter with advocating reduction to-day?

One of the threatened evils of and yet there was room there for a squabble as to whether those should Cleveland's election has come to pass. Congress has pensioned a confederate soldier. To please the confederates Cleveland vetoed it.—Abilene Gazette.

The Independents in Massachusetts have very wisely determined against taking separate action this year, and in favor of the direct sup-

The Chase County Courant, bad Henry Brandley in 1873-4, two of a slip noose around one leg. His very stars, Marion had S. R. Peters in remains were taken to Nortonville, Stars of ISS7. W E.TIMMOVS.Editor and Publisher Stars on year; Chase had S. M. Wood Kansas, for burial. Thus suddenly. Stars of Kansas, iss in 1876, one year etc., thus making the summing up of the several coun-ties representation up to and includ-away in the full vigor of his life. He ing the year 1876 stand: Chase, three leaves a wife and child to mourn his years; Morris, two years, and Marion, death.

one year. Now, the question will nat-urally arise, how did Chase county CHASE COUNTY FAIR. urally arise, how did Chase county come to get threa years' representa-tion in the State Senate to Marion's one year and Morris's two years? Well, we will try to explain it so that those who run, may read. In 1874 Judge W. R. Brown was elected to Congress, the term beginning March 4, 1875, and S. R. Peters, who had been elected State Senate van the state Senate to Marion's that those who run, may read. In 1874 Judge W. R. Brown was elected to Congress, the term beginning March 4, 1875, and S. R. Peters, who had been elected State Senator at the eral reference, but a circular will soon be issued for the purpose of giving notice of all changes of superintensame election, was appointed District Judge to fill the vacancy caused

by the retirement of Judge Brown from the Judiciary, thus leaving an unexpired Senatorial term to be filled, have not been a success in a financial 

just rights in 1875; and thus was this of the best speakers in the State pres-Republican compact broken by this ent on the occasion.

same man Morgan and others in that convention; and new he and his son plead with the Republicans of this District to acknowledge Chase county's claim, and to give him the normination for this office; but the county's claim, and to give him the normination for this office; but the county's claim, and to give him the normination for this office; but the county's claim, and to give him the normination for this office; but the county's claim, and to give him the normination for this office; but the county's claim, and to give him the normination for this office; but the county's claim, and to give him the normination for this office; but the county's claim, and to give him the normination for this office; but the county's claim, and to give him the normination for this office; but the county's claim, and to give him the county's claim, and the county convention which will meet in this on, begin to think of what you are gocity. September 3, next, will, no doubt, ing to bring to the fair. say, "Get thee behind me, Satan." I. JOHNSON, Secretary.

## DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

RAILROAD BOND SUIT EDITOR COURA NT:-In pushing our inquiries a little further into the The partnership heretofore existng under the firm name of Stone & history of this bond suit, we find that Zane is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. Our books have been placed in the hands of Elmer Johnston for settlement. All parties knowstrained from issuing the bonds. ing themselves indebted to us will please call on Mr. Johnston at once There was two or three lines of evi-

LAND OFFICE AT TOPEKA, KANS. July 20th, 1888. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed rotice of his inten-tion to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made be-fore The District Judge or in his absence be-fore E. W. Ellis, Clerk of the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, Sept, 8th 1888, viz: H E No, 5201 of David Kerwin, Strong City, Kas., for the ng and new of nwg and neg of swg of see 30, 1p 18, range 9 cast. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultiva w1/2 nw1/4 .... e½ nw¼..... sw¼ ..... nw¼ ..... nwk sek ek nwk nek swk nwk sek sek sek nwk nwk sek sek sek swk sek swk ek nek

1W 1/4 ..... 1% SW 1/4 .....

## ROAD NOTICE.

port of the candidates of the Demo-cratic party. The Newton Republican makes mention of the President by saying "old the of intestines goes fishing." This is an excellent way to inspire in youthful minds a proper respect for the Chief Magistrate of the nation. A law allowing any people to be thus taxed without their consent is of doubtful propriety, as it may in the hands of unserupulous men, be the run of any county in the State, as there are those ever ready to sign such a paper, and then allow them to forge what names they lack of being two-fifths, and no one to interfere; by this means they could swamp any County of KANSAS. STATE OF KANSAS. County Clerk, July 9th, 1888. Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of July. 1888, a petition, signed by Joen Heckendora and 27 others, was presented to the Board of County Com-missioners of the County and state afore-stat, praying for the location of a certuan road, described as follows, viz Commencing at the northeast corner of

STATE OF KANSAS, S8

STATE OF KANSAS, Chase County. F83 F. W. P. Marzin, Trensurer of the County and State aforesaid, do hereby give notice that I will on the first Triesday in September. A. D. 1888, and the succeeding days there-after, sell at public anction at my office, at the county seat-of Chase county, in Cotton-woet Falls Kansas, so much of each tract of isna and town lot hereinafter described as may be becessary to pay the taxes, pen-alties and charges thereon for the year A. D. 1887. Done at my office in Cottonwood Falls, Kan-sas, this 21st day of July, 1888. W. P. MARTIN, County Tresurer.

#### BAZAAR TOWNSHIP.

 Description
 S T R
 Description

 8½ nw½
 186 se¼

 w½ sw¼
 32 186 sw½

 w½ se¼
 4 196 se¼

22 8 22

DIAMOND CREEK TOWNSHIP.

of way C K K 22208 s 123 m 1622 s 123 m 1624 m 1622 s 1624 m 1624 m 1622 s 1624 m 1624 m 1624 m 1624 s 1624 s

COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP.

Description.

8W 14 nw 14 nw 14 e 1/2 nw 14, w 1/2 sw w 1/2 se 14 e 1/2 sw 14 e 1/2 sw 14 e 1/2 sw 14

w 14 se 14 ....

.....

f beginning, sec 34, tp 20 r 8.	
NWOOD TOWNSHIP.	TOLEDO TOWNSHIP.
S T R Description       S T R         24 20 5 3 ebi	Description,         S T Ripescription           BeM         2 18 \$1857         nwM           Lot 1.         2 18 \$1657         nwM           Box         4 18 \$1057         nwM           seM         9 18 \$1057         nwM           seM         9 18 \$1057         noM           seM         10 18 \$1064         noM           seM         11 18 \$1355         seM           seM         11 18 \$10064         seM           cM         neM         11 18 \$10064           seM         12 \$1064         seM           cM         neM         13 18 \$10064           cM         14 12 \$10064         seM           cM         neM         16 18 \$10064           wM         16 18 \$10064         neM           neM         16 18 \$10084         neM           sM         18 \$18 \$10084         neM           seM         18 \$18 \$10084         neM           sM         18 \$18 \$10084         neM           sM         18 \$18 \$10084         <
degrees south, thence north 14 inks, thence east 14 rods and 8 ces north, to place of beginning	The east half of the southeast quan

ne¼.....

The east half of the southeast quarter less two acres deeded to S D No. 26, 18-18-9. The south half of the northwest quarter and the north half of the south 24-18-9.

24-18-9. The southwest quarter of the northwest quarter and northwest quarter of southwest quarter of 30-18-9. Quarter of 30-18-9. Commencing 20 rods south of the north-east corner of the northeast quartar of the southeast quarter, thence south 59 rods thence west 40 rods, thence north 60% rods. thence east 24 rods, thence south 1% rods. thence east 16 rods to place of beginning, 33-18-9 COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

NORTH COTTONWOOD FALLS.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

... .....

10, 11, 12 .... 1 to 9 incl's've .... 3 to 6 Al. of bl'k.....

Bi'k. Lots. Bi'k 4 All of bi'k 28 except 5 1, 2 and 3. 6 All of 2 7 All of 4 1990 10 11

.199, 10, 11.2311, 12...

HUNT & MCWILLIAM'S ADDITION.

ELMDALE.

Bl'k. | Lots.

CRAWFORDSVILLE.

CEDAR POINT.

Bik. Lots. Bi'k.

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 15, 16, 17, 18

Lots.

BPk

Bl'k

BPk

feet thence west 220 feet to place of begin-ning, 16-10-8 Commencing 194 feet east of the south-west corner of the nw% of the nw% of 16, thence north 220 feet, thence east at a right angle 150 feet, thence south at a right angle 220 feet, thence west at a right angle 150 feet to place of beginning, 16-19-8. Commencing at the southwest corner of Lot 23, thence north 18 chains, east to center of Cotton wood river, thence along center of said river to east line of lot 24, thence south to southeast corner of lot 24, thence west to place of beginning, 18-19-8. Commencing at the northeast corner of lot 5, thence west 80 rods thence s to center of Cottonwood river, thence ap center of said river to east line of said 16 5, thence north to place of beginning, 19-19-8. Lots 15, 16, 27 and 28, 19-19-8. Commencing 15-92 chains north of the northeast corner of it he set%, thence north 2.49 chains, thence west to low water mark of Cottonwood river, thence down said river at low water mark to a point due west of the place of beginning, 19-19-8. The n% of the ne% less 5 acres in cemetery 30-19-8 WONSIVU SAFFORD, TOLEDO. E12 of block 9. MATFIELD GREEN. Lots. Bi'k. Lots Bi'k 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 21.....1 3, 4, 5, ..... Isl'k REED'S ADDITION TO MATFIELDGREEN Lots 9, 13, and 8 in block 3. RICHARDS. Brk. Lots. .....1 5, 7, 8, 18, 14, 16, 17...18 2, 27. ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH G. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe28-tf THOS. H. CRISHAM ATTORNEY - AT - LAW. Office upstairs in National Bank oulding COTTONWOODFALLS KANSAS-C. N. STERRY. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage connties, in the State of kassas; in the sa-pseme Court of the State, and in the Federal ourts therein. 7-18 tf. MISCELLANEOUS. Wm. H. HOLSINGER. -DEALER IN-HARDWAFE, STOVES ADD TIPWARE, FARM MACHINERY & WIND MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps.

PIPE. RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS,

W. H. HOLSINGER

and settle their accounts. J. W. STONE, M. D. July 19-5t T. M. ZANE, M. D.

his continuous residence upon, and cultiva-tion of said land, vis.: Charles Philbrick, of Kenyon, Chase county. and Lars Pearson, Zacharia Campbell and Sturdy Bowles all of Strong City, Chase County, Kansas. JOHN L. PRICE, Register.

A law allowing any people to be thus taxed without their consent is

the Chief Magistrate of the nation. Florence Bulletin.

The Pansy for August is as fresh and entertaining as ever. It is a most excellent magazine for young folks from eight to fourteen. Especially suitable for Sunday reading. \$1 a year. The publishers will send a specimen copy on receipt of five cents instamps. D. Lothrop Company, Boston, Mass.

## The attempt is made to divert the attention of the people from the evils of such a scheme of taxation by branding those who seek to correct these evils as free traders and enemies of our working-men and our industrial enterprises. This is so far from the truth that there should be no chance for such a deception to succeed.-President Cleveland's Fourth of July Letter.

The Peabody Graphic, of last week, speak-ing on the Senatorial matter, says: "There is been such a leak spring in the rotary husiness that it will not hold water again." The prople of Chase county have more con-fidence in the love of fair-play among the Marion county people, as well as the "rotary business." And as the principle of "fair-play" is inherent in the hearts of Kansas Re-publicans, Chase county Leader.

And yet the Leader man was one of the parties who assisted in robbing Marion county of the nomination in 1875. For proof of what we say call on E. W. Hoch, Secretary of that convention and most beggars description. editor of the Marion Record.

On the sixth page of this issue of On Tuesday, July 31st, occurred one of the saddest accidents the peothe COUBANT will be found an article on "the protective tariff," in which ple of Morgan have witnessed for a some delusions of the protected, and the home market theory are so plainly shown up that the facts must appeal strongly to every person of ordinary shown up that the facts must appeal strongly to every person of ordinary intelligence. On the same page will be found an article on "The Pension Vetces," refuting the Republican alanders about the same, by official facts and figures; also an article show ing that the wool growers favor the Mills bill, and believe it will be of much other good Democratic reading. DCLS IT BELONG TO CHASE The two Republican papers of this to convince the Republican voters of this Senatorial District was first established consisting of Marion, Mortis and Chase county, by reason of assort that was entered into when this District was first established consisting of Marion, Mortis and Chase county, by reason of stars from the top, the showerd in the blast went off. All was son reflected to the boltom of the solid rock-bound well, He drew several labored braw hander cach time a the dottom of the solid rock-bound well, He drew several labored braw hatter the fall. A light was son reflected to the bottom by mirror, but he showerd in the showerd in the bottom by mirror, but he showerd in the site at the doubt of about fifteen feet. It was son reflected to the damps were in the well and he was drawn up by means strongly to every person of ordinary they drilled a note and put it in the off

9

this means they could swamp any county in the State.

towns.

heart of the case.

Commencing at the northeast corner of section sixteen (46), township tweety-two [22] range six [6]east thence north on section line, between sections nine (9) and ten (10) eighty rods, thence west rorty rods, thence north eighty rods to intersect with mbin street of Wonsivu. Also to wacate the road now leading to Wonsivu flom said starting point. This law was certainly enacted in the interest of railroad monopolies. It is like a tariff for protection, it protects the great manufrcturer, by means of which he becomes rich, and Whereupon said board of county comoppresses the great mass who use the missioners app disted the following nam-ed persons, viz: flugh McCullough, J C Talbot and stationen Lybarger, as viewers. goods. Returning from this digression we notice the plan of the suit. as outlined by the plaintiff's attorney, was to show how many resident tax-payers there were in the county, and, on Monday, the 17th day of sept., A. D.

pretty busy deciding legal points, and

as the Judge was rather a clear head-

exploded the defendant's theory of an

equitable estopal, the court over-ruled the demurrer. The plaintiff, after calling a few more witness on the

case rested the suit, and the defend-

ants rested until next morning to

time came, presented a scene that al-

MORGAN ITEMS.

IMPECUNIOUS.

open the defence, which, when

the polls would ferret out many ille-

gal votes and defendant might show a majority to overbalance these spurius

votes. And yet, another line of evi-dence was that the repair shops and

round house was not built midway be-

tween the two towns, according to the terms of the original proposition.

be on a bee-line between the two

And now the court being ready, the

plaintiff's attorney took hold of the

petition containing the names of those who called for the election, this

being the direct channel to reach the

hence the assessors from each town-ship were called as witnesses, and their returns compared with the names on the petition. This occu-tion and give to all parties a hearing. By order of the Board of County Com-missioners. J. S. STANLEY, their returns compared with the names on the petition. This occu-pied much time, the defendants rais-ing squabbles which kept the court

J. S. STANLEY, County Clerk. [L. 8.]

## ROAD NOTICE.

ed man, they kept the thing pretty lively for about two weeks, when a crisis seemed to be reached, and the defendants put in a demurrer and filed an equitable estopal on the ground that a private individual has no right to maintain this action. This caused a suspension of the suit for several days, while the attorneys prepared their briefs. When the court met again, the plaintiff's attorney having

STATE OF KANSAS, ss Chase County. ss Office of County Clerk, July 9, 1888. Notice is bereby given that on the 9th day of July, 1888. a petition, signed by N A Santord and 20 others, was pre-sontes of the Board of County Commis-stoners of the County and State aforesaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commencing at the northwest corner of section eleven (11), in township twenty two (22), range seven (7) east of the 6th principal meridian, ranning thence east on the section line between sections eleven (10) and two (2), to the northeast corner of section eleven (11), thence in an easterly direction on the most practicable route to intersect a road running to Mathela Green, and Known as the Charles Rogler road. Said road to be fifty feet wideo

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz; Jamas Martin, E T Baker and Geo W Hays as viewers, with instructions to meet in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of com-mencement of said proposed road in Bazaar township, on Tussiay, the 18th day of Sept. A. D. 1888, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a Description

hearing. By order of the Board of County Com It si J. S. STANLEY. County Clerk.

## ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, | 88.

n½ ne¼.... n½ ne¼.... Lot 26.....

Commencing at the northwest corner of the ne% of section 24-20-6, thence east 80 rods, thence south 12% rods, thence west 80 rods, thence north to place of beginning, 24-20-6 Commencing 12% r'd south of the northwest corner of the ne% thence west 80 rods, thence south 26% rods, thence west 80 rods, thence north 26% rods, thence west 80 rods, thence north 26% rods to place of beginning, 24-20-6 Commencing at the northeast corner of the northwest % of 24-20-6, thence west 30 rods, thence south 30 rods, thence cast 30 rods, thence north on half section line to place of beginning, 24-20-6.

the northwest of 12-20-6, thence exist 30 rods, thence north on half section line to place of beginning, 24-20-6. Tommencing at the northeast corner of of the seld of section, thence east corner of of the seld of section, thence osuth about 12 rods to a stone south of French creek, thence southwesterly about 17 rods to a stone south of a walnut tree about 12 foet, thence north-west about six rods to a stone, thence north-erly to a point on the north line of said seld about 40 rods northwest of the northeast cor-ner of said seld, thence cast to place of be-ginuing, 30 20 6. A certain piece of land in the se corner of the neight of a wall less 83/ acres, deed to Har-rison TC and Lot, 32 20 6 Th: swid of the seld of sec 30-20-6. That portion of the new 4 for the new 4 not included in the town of Cedar Point, not owned by CC smith and Joseph Irwin.5-21-6. 3-5 of an acre in the swid of the new 4 bound on a north west for the new 4 bound on a north west of the new 4 bound on a near and building bought of M E Church, 5 21 6. Commencing at a point 34 ft south of the bouthwest corner of the school house lot of Discrict No. 3, 6-21-6, at a right angle with the 4th standard parallel, thence east at a right angle 250 feet, thence south at a right angle with the 1 ist mentioned line 343 feet, thence west parallel with said 4th standard parallel 254 feet, thence north 343 feet to place of land 30 rods wide off the west side of the eld of swid, 9-22-6. T-A strip of land 30 rods wide off the west side of the eld of swid, 9-22-6. T-A strip of land 30 rods wide off the west side of the eld of swid, 9-22-6. T-A strip of land 30 rods wide off the west side of the eld of swid, 9-22-6. T-A strip of land 30 rods wide off the west side of the eld of swid, 9-22-6. T-A strip of land 30 rods wide off the west side of the eld of swid, 9-22-6.

s% of lot 14 in block 14

Lots.

nw14.... nw14.... nw14.... nw14. nw14.tax'86. se14....

ne¼ ......

se¼ se¼ .... s½ ne¼ .... e¼ se¼ ....

W14 8W 14 ... 5% 80% ..... 8% 8W % ....

ALLS TOWNSHIP,	All of block I.		
an one of the second	COTTON WOOD.		
	$1, 3, \dots, 4$ $1, 2, \dots, 4$ $1, 2, \dots, 4$ $1, 2, \dots, 4$		
	EMSLIE'S ADDITION TO STRONG CITY		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		
	CADTERDIA ADDITION TO CORDONE		

Lots. 2, 4, 8, 10. 28, 30, 32

hig of navia and lot a 148.5. Commencing at the northwest corner of the navia of the navia thence east 30 feet, thence south 500 feet for a place of beginning thence south 500 feet for a place of beginning thence east at a right angle 200 feet, thence west at a right angle 200 feet, thence west at a right angle 314 feet to the place of beginning, 1648. Commencing at the northwest corner of the navia of the navia of see 16-198, thence east 30 feet, thence south 780 feet for a place of beginning, then south on said line 160 feet, thence west 314 feet to place of, beginning. 16-19-3. Commencing at a point 345 feet east and Lots. Bl'k. | Lots. 14, 30, 32, 3, 4, 16 ... 1 | 19, 20, 21, 41... CRAWFORD'S ADDITION TO CRAW. FORDSVILLE. BI'k. | Lots. Lets. 4, 8, 9,

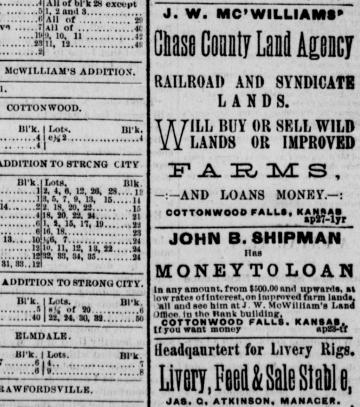
J. S. STANLEY, County Clerk. 16-19-5, 16-19-5, Gommencieg at a point 345 feet east and 220 feet north of the southwest corner of the nw% of the nw% of 16, thence north 223% feet, thence cast 220 feet, thence south 223%

18-9 East  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the jeast  $\frac{1}{3}$  of  $\frac{1}{3}$  R.L.FORD. Watchmaker and Jeweler SOTTONWOOD FALLS.

.36 21



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



tyou must get your rig from the Red Fron Stable,
For the prices are so that all are able;
Good teams for business a.d others to visit;
With trappings and robes and styles exquisite;
Closed carriages and narrow buggles made for lovers,
Open to thesum or full stock covers;
Horses well trained, and know just what to do,
Either for a business trip or a Rankaboo;
And the blacks and bays and sorrels and.
grays,

grays, Are speedily hitched for the party that pays, iv26.tt

# SUPPLEMENT.

The Thuse County Courant.

# COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS., THURSDAY. AUG. 9 1888

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prob

Official Paper of Chase County.

## JAMES C. BLAINE ON LOW TARIFF

From Blaine's "Twenty Years in Congress." The tariff of 1846 was yielding abundant revenue, and the business of the country was in a flourishing condition. Money became very abundant after the year 1846; large enterprises were undertaken, specu. lations were prevalent, and, for a considerable period, the prosperity of the country was general and ap parently genuine After 1852 the Democrats had almost undisputed control of the Government. and had gradually become the free trade party The principles involved in the tariff of 1846 seemed for the time to be so entirely vindicated and approved that resistance to it ceased, not only among the people, but among the protective economists, and even among the manufacturers to a large extent. So general was this acquie sence that, in 1856. a protective tariff was not suggested or even hinted at by any one of the three parties which presented Presidential candidates. It was not surprising, therefore, that in 1757 the duties were placed lower than they had been since 1812.

Fling aloft the starry banner, Float its folds on high, Rapidly the ranks are filling, Victory is nigh. CHO. Hold the fort until November Thousands answer still, Send the tidings back to Cleveland, By our votes we will. See the hungry hosts advance, High taxes in the lead. Loading down the land with tariff, While the people bleea. Сно. O, dear people save our rich men, Is their plaintive cry; Let the people fill our pockets, Or we'll surely die. Сно. Give to millions more protection. Is the greedy plea; If you will, we'll promise sure, To make your whiskey free. CHO. Double our enormous profits, People dear, we pray; Then we'll hire Chinese labor, At fifty cents a day. Сно. Let the farmers pay us double, For the goods we make, And for grain and hogs and cattle, We'll fix the price they take. CHO. Lo! the morning light is breaking, Truth is getting known;

HOLD THE FORT.

# **Proposed Amendments to** Constitution. the

## SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 2.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 2, Proposing an amendment to section one, article eight, of the constitution, by striking out the

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

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

conditions as may be prescribed by law. SEC. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this State at the general election for the election of representatives to the legislature in the year A D, eighteen hurdred and eighty-eight, for their app oval or rejection. Those yoting in f vor of this propositi n to amend the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots "For the amendment to section one, a ticle eight of the constitution;" those voting against the proposition to amend the constitution shill have written or printed on their ballots, " \gainst the amendment to section one, ar icle eight of the constitution. Said allots hall be received and said vote shall be taken, counted, canvassed, and returns thereof ade, in the same manner and in all respects as is provided by law, in cases of the election of representatives in the legisla ure.

SEC. 3, This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and af er its publication in the statute book. Approved Fe ruary 28, 1887.

## A CREAT OFFER.

Elsewhere we print a proposition from The Chicago Times to send its weekly to subscribers during the presidential campaign for the small sum of 25 cents. The Weekly Times is one of the greatest papers ir America, and this offer should meet with speedy acceptance at the hands of our readers. We will send The Weekly Times with the COURANT for the campaign for 95 cents. It is not necessary to organize clubs. Individual subscribers will be entitled to this low subscription rate.

## THE DEBATE ON THE TARIFF.

The Kansas City Times has just published a neat pamphlet entitled "The Debate on the Tariff," which contains President Cleveland's message to Congress, Mr. Blaine's criticism on the message, and all the principal speeches delivered this session for and against the Mill's tariff bill, As a campaign document it is invaluable.

The Democratic County Cen. tral Committee will meet at the COURANT office, on Saturnay, Ang ust 18, at 1 o'clock, p. m.; and it is hoped every member of the ing company, 5 Beekman St. New committee will be present.

And the freemen of the land Are coming to their own. CHO.

## VESTIBULE TRAINS TO CHICACO,

The vestibule train is a new factor in western railroad transportation. It is claimed for these trains that on account of their being connected by steel hoods, all danger of telescoping in case of accident is removed, the train being practically one long car. It is certain that the oscillation of the cars is greatly reduced, and it is also certain that the vestibule train affords the greatest comfort yet known to travelers. The adoption of Santa Fe & California Railway between Kansas City, and Chicago is a strong bid for the passenger traffic between the west and Chicago. This new road is in many particulars ahead of any of its older competitors, and will undoubtedly be the popular road to Chicago.

Babyhood for August is. as usual full of seasonable hints and practical advice to young mothers, in the department of "Nursery Problems" alone, a great variety of in. teresting topics may be found. It is very desirable that Babyhood. whose many useful suggestions, and careful medical advice, make it indispeniable to every young mother, should be found in every nursery. The publishers offer unusual inducements to energetic canvassers. 15 cents a number \$1.26 a year. Babyhood publish-York.

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

## E. B ALLEN, Secretary of State.

## SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6.

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

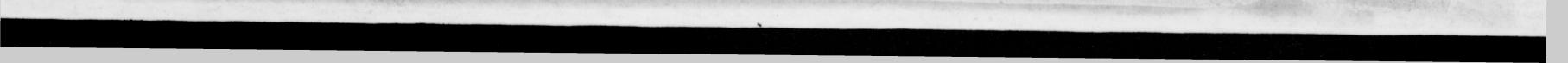
Be it resolved by the legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of all the members elected to each branch concurring therein: SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend section seventeen of the bill of rights of the constitution of the State of Kansas shall be submitted to the electors of the State for their approval or rejection at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, A. this style of train by the Chicago D. 1888: That section seventeen of the bill of the rights of the constitution of the State of Kansas be so amended that it shall read as follows: Section 17. No distinction shall ever be made between citizens of the tate of Kansas and the citizens of other tates and Territories of the United States in reference to the purchase, emjoyment or descent of property. The right of aliens in reference to the purchase, enjoyment or descent of property may be regulated by law.

SEC. 2. The following shall be the method of submitting said proposition to the elect-or : The ballots shall have writien or printed, or partly written and partly printed thereon, "For the proposition to amend sec-tion seventeen of the bill of rights of the constitution of the State of Kansas, concerning the purchase, enjoyment and descent of property," or "Against the proposition to amend section seventeen of the bill of rights of the constitution of the State of Kausas, concerning the purchase, enjoyment and descent of property " Said ballots shall be re-ceived, and said vote shall be taken, counted, canvassed, and return thereof made, in the same manner in all respects as is provided by law in cases of the election of representatives to the legislature.

SEC. 3 This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

Approved March 4, 1887. I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original 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.



due dates County Courani

GOTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS., THURSDAY, AUG. 9, 1888.

do your threshing.

Thursday, on a visit.

week, from Colorado.

Kollogg's meat-market.

Hunt, at Admire, Kansas.

Tuesday.

Hill. MO.

last week.

on a visit.

pon him.

in this county.

The Rev. W. B. Fisher and family

Dr. W. H. Cartter and family,

J. D. Minnich and Miss Marion

Hemphill, will be at home next

Miss Lutie Jones, of Kansas City, who was visiting with her nieces, the Misses Nettie and Colie Adare, re-turned home, last week.

Mr. G. Oilver, a practical tailor.

has opened an establishment in

and returned to Wilson county

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

Terms-peryear, \$1.50 cash in advance; at ter three months, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$3.00 For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

#### NOTICE TO DEMOCRATS.

It is desirable that there stould be a Domocratic Cab. at every voting precinct in the county, and we urge upon D im icrats to organize themselves into c ubs immediately, and send in the names of their officers and members, se that they may get all the capmaign literature that is received for dis-

tribution in this county. W. E. TIMMONS, J. W. STONE, Secretary. Ch'm Co., Club,

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Cool weather, yesterday,

Mr. Lafe Hays, of South Fork is quite sick.

Mr. E. Bruce Johnston was down in Elk county, last week.

Mrs. Dr. Janeway and children are visiting at Mr. Zeno Morgan's.

Mr. P. J. Norton, of Strong City. was out to Colorado, last week.

Mr. F. P. Cochran was out to Marion county, last Friday.

Mr. Roland Roberts, of Minneapolis, Kansas, is here, on business.

Mr. A. C. Burton, of St. Joseph Mo., was at Strong City, last week. Misses Lizzie and Nellie Lantry

were down to Emports, Monday.

Rain nearly every day and night since the last issue of the COURANT.

The children of Mr. Benoni Jeffrey, of Le Roy, are visiting in this county. Miss Rose Moore, daughter of Mrs.

Zeno Morgan, is lying dangerously ill. Mr. J. W. Wilson has returned

from a week's visit in Marion county.

Mr. E. Harpote, of Ottawa, has our thanks for a late number of "Puck.'

District Court. Hail as large as walnuts fell on Diamond creek, last Sunday evening.

Mr. T. H. Grisham returned, yester-day, from a short visit at Manitou, Colorado.

Mr. J. S Shipman, of Elmdale, re turned home. last week, for a mon th's vacation.

Mr. James Nichols, of E.k, took a carload of cattle to Kansas City, last week.

Miss Jennie Holmes, of Elmdale, is enjoying a visit from her friend, Miss Holt, of Topeka.

Mr. Ben Talkington, of Greenwood of this county, was formerly

Wm. Stewart of South Fork, Mesers. Wm. Stewart and John has an Aultman-Taylor vibrator G. Smith, of South Fork, were threshing machine. Get him to down to Emporia, Saturday, and helped to raise a Republican pole at Mr. Jake Moon's place, three at Mr. Jake Moon's place, three formerly of this city, but now of Min-meapolis, Kansas, arrived here, last swung to the breeze on said pore; having been made by Mrs. John G. Smith. The Public Schools in this city

will roopen, the first Monday in September, and parties living in the country, who wish to have their children prepared to enter a college or university, should be certain to send them to the High School here, and to let them start on the first day of the term.

the store room north of J, L There is to be a game of base ball, to-day, at Emporia, between the club of that city and a nine Mrs. C. B. Hunt and her three younger children left, Saturday, from Strong City and Cotton wood for s yisit to the sister of Mrs. Falls, who will probably be James O'Byrne, E. W. Etlis, Louis W. Hillert, N. B. Scribner, Wm. Clark, Ed. Forney, Wm. Rock-wood, H. B. Jackson and Andy "Rats" are the first to desert a sink ing ship, and now you begin to see an occasional Republican editor wearing the regulation Democratic hat. O'Byrne. T. B Johnston arrived bome, Sat-

At the meeting of the Twin City Democratic Club, held in I. O. G. T. Hall, Monday night. Mr. J. Harvey Frith. of Emporia, delivered an excelurday, from Wilson county, and was down to Emporia, Sunday, lent impromptu speech to the "boys," which was several times interupted by applause. The Strong City Cornet Band, in their new uniforms, were on Samuel Comstock and family, and Miss Lillio Staples returned, Saturday, from their visit to the par-ents of the two ladies, at Rich which the Club gave them a vote of thanks.

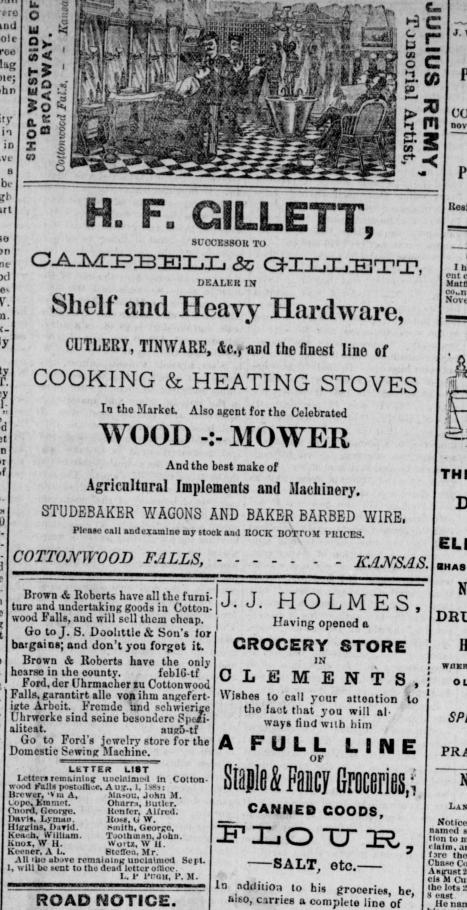
The Board of County Commission-ers met, last Monday, all the members Misses Agnes Tracy and Anna Mur-phy, of Kansas City, who had been visiting at the home of the former, at Strong City, returned to Kansos City,

being present, and levied a tax of 10 mills on the dollar, for county pur-poses; 14 mills for Court-house sink-ing fund; 6-10 of a mill for C.-H. in-terest fund; 2 mills, delinquent road 1889; 5 mills. Diamond creek bridge sinking fund; and the reside the There was a very enjoyable party at the residence of Mr. A. Leach. of South Fork in honor of his son, Wil sinking fund; and they raised the asiam, of Chicago, who was here sessment 3 per cent.; released Jchn Brown from custody, and ordered the release of Ans. Majors and John Craig Eighteen car loads of two-year-old cattle were received by Mr. B. Lantry. as soon as their terms of imprisonment of Strong City, on Wadnesday of last week, from La Junta, Col., and they are now on his grazing lands. shall have expired.

Twenty-one members of the Twin City Cleveland and Thur-Mr. E. W. Brace is now doing nan Club went out to Bazaar, last in excellent ice business. Hi Thursday night to assist in the or-ranization of a club at that place. The meeting was held in the Thursday night to assist in the orce is as clear and pure as ice car The meeting was held in the aliteat. augo-tr School-hodse and was called to or: Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine. e, and he has sufficient to supply Il demands that may be made tf. A young man, named Daniel Kreider, is confined in the county jail, on After the singing of the campa gn song, "Hold the Fort," Dr. J. W. a charge of stealing a coat at Strong City, from Conductor Crowder, and is Stone delivered a very good speech awaiting trial at the next term of the

of over one hour's length, during Judge John Martin, Democratic candidate for Governor, and Allen G. Thurman, the candidate for Secretary of State, have been invited to be here. September 1, and open the campaigo in this equation which he was several times ap plauded. The permanent organi-zation of the club was postponed until next Thursday evening. when it is hoped that every Demo

in this county. Mr. Lloyd Raymer, of Clinton county, Mo., arrived here, on Wednesday of last week. I y wag-on, on a visit to his sons living in this city, and he started to his home, yesterday. Mr. John V. Sanders, of this city. Mr. John Kansas, has gone to Eureka Springs, Arkansas, for a month's visit there. the died on the farm where he died. He married Miss Msggie Drummond some



ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, 38

Chase County, SS Office of County Clerk, July 9th, 1888. Nouce is hereby given, that on the 9th day of July, 1888, a petition signed by 4 L Morrison, and 30 others was pre-sented to the Board of County Commis sioners of the county and state aloreaid praying for the location and syacation of certain roads described as follows, viz: Commencing at a point on the Namey and C E Sharp road aboat twenty (2), rous WORKING CLOTHES, etc. Always on hand, a full line of the d Miss Maggie Drummond some nouths ago. He was one of the lary young men of Chase county ho would scorn to do a mean ac-He was a member of the United tretrian Church of this city, and ligent in his attendance at Di-rdinances, and gave evidence, his sickness, of his faith in the r. His remains were interved pemetery west of town, on Mon-ernoon, the funeral sermon hay-er dowell, by the Rev. W. C. t. The funeral cortege was one argest that ever was in Chase **EASONABLE SUBJECT**. on toast; yes, that is just about is, this weather," said Capt. A tek, the manager of the Twin e Company, the other day, as outer wunn on the back of the Joint about of company. The other day, as outer wunn on the back of the Twin e Company, the other day, as outer wunn on the back of the Twin e Company, the other day, as Celebrated "Cone's" Overalls.



Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT WIGHTA, KAS., July 13th, 1588. Notice is here by 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 sek of sec 14, tp 21 south, of range 7 east. He names the following witnesses to prove tion of, said land, viz: Thomas Duke, Joseph M. Bielman, Louis Hielman, of Morgan, Wil-lis ( oryel, of Cottonwood Falls, all of Chase county, Kansas, Frank DaLe, Register. FRANK DALE, Register.

in town, last week.

Mrs. Arnold Bandley, of Cherryvale, is visiting her mother' Mrs. H. L. Hunt.

Mr. Geo. O. Hildebrand, of Strong City, took a car load of eattle to Kansas City, last week.

Mrs. L. A. Hemphill's sister, from Kansas City, who was visiting her, re-tarned home, Tuesday.

Sheriff E. A. Kinne took Mr. Henry Greenleaf to the Insane Asylum, at Topeka, last Thursday.

Miss Rida Winters left, Wednesday of last week, for a visit to her father, at Petersburg, Illinois.

Miss Delight Bowlus, of Emporia, who had been visiting Miss Anna Zane, has returned home.

Murshal Harden, of Strong City, is again able to be around after a severe spell of sickness.

Born, on Sunday, July 22, 1883, to Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Rice, in this city, twins—a son and daughter.

Miss Lizzie Marriott, of Greenwood county, is visiting her cousin, Miss Nettie Smith, of Strong City. to animals; he plead guilty. and was fined one dollar and costs, and

Mr. O. L. Hulbert is enjoying a visit from his sister, Mrs. Effie are paid. Caslin, of Denver, Colorado.

Mr. and Miss Plough, who were visiting at Judge S. P. Young's, have re-turned to their home in Indiana.

Mr. B. F. Wasson enjoyed a visit, last week, from his uncle, Mr. Wm. Wasson, from Greenwood county.

There was a very enjoyable dance at Mr. J. L. Pratt's. on South Fork, last Friday night.

Both Cornet Bands have been en-gaged to furnish music at the Demo-cratic county convention, September 1.

91

pleasure his return home. Married, on Sunday, July 1888, at the residence of Mrs. Ollie Madden, on Little Jedar creek. by the Rev. A. R. McLean, Mr. Frank Corbin and Miss Belle Madden, all of Chase county.

its many friends here will hail with

The Democratic County Cen tral Committee will meet at the COURANT office, on Saturnay, Angust 18, at 1 o'clock, p. m.; and it ust 18, at 1 o'clock, p. m.; and it Somers. The funeral cortege was one of the largest that ever was in Chase committee will be present.

This week's COURANT contains at Petersburg, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Palmer, of South Fork, are enjoying a visit from Mrs. Moran, of Pennsylvania. Moran, of Pennsylvania. Moran, of Pennsylvania. Moran of Emporia. Moran of Emporia. thirty-nine columns of reading mat-

The programme for Bazaar Township Sunday-school convention, to be held at Bazaar school-house, last Friday, got misplaced and, hence, did not appear in last week's issue of this paper, and we are sorry for its omission.

John Skinner, was arrested, Tuesday, and taken before Squire F. B. Hunt, on a charge of cruelty sent to jail until the fine and costs

The Republicans had a pole raising and barbecue at Toledo, last Saturday, at which speechs were made by Messers. Burchfield and Florey, of Emporia. The assemblage was quite large, there being many women and children in attendance.

The colored people of this city and vicinity will celebrate emancipation day, on Saturday, August 25, in Cart-South Fork, last Friday night. The uniform adopted by the Twin City Cleveland and Thurman Club is a white, plug hat and a linen duster. liver addresses.

Brite, Darnet Bands, have been erford or version, September 1.
 Brite and reases.
 Mr Benzy Plumberg and family, have moved from Strong Gity, being the solution of the source of a solution of county of the solution of the county. Are the solution and have moved from Mr. Harry Whites, and the and his set with solution the solution of the county and the solution of the county of the solution and have moved from Mr. Harry Whites, and took Ellis solution.
 Mr H. D. Bdmiston, who are at moved from Mr. Harry Whites, and took Ellis solution of the county of have and the solution of the county. that it broke down in Indian Territory, have more for Mr. Streeter, the United and for training of the solution of the county, that it broke down in Indian Territory, that it broke down in Indian Ferritory.
 Mr Henry Plumberg and family, have maked for the solution of the county, that it broke down in Indian Ferritory. The specific dialet for training of the delivere in the delivery.
 Mr Henry Plumberg and family the solution of the county and the solution of the county and the solution of the county and have moved from the solution of the county.
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 Mr Henry Plumberg and the solution of the county arrival solution of the county arriv

exemplary young men of Chase county one who would scorn to do a mean acion. He was a member of the United Presbyterian Church of this city, and was diligent in his attendance at Divine ordinances, and gave evidence, duriag his sickness, of his faith in the Saviour. His remains were interved in the cemetery west of town, on Mon-lay afternoon, the funeral sermon having been delivered at the late home of Wr. McDowell, by the Rev. W. C. coanty.

A SEASONABLE SUBJECT.

A SEASONABLE SUBJECT. "Ice on toast; yes, that is just about what it is, this weather," said Capt. A Chadwick, the manager of the Twin City Ice Company, the other day, as the reporter wrung out his handker-chief; "but there is no danger of an ice famine," the Captain continusd, "even if it should be a hundred in the shade clear into winter. We have a big stock clear into winter. We have a big stock and would ship in, if necessary, to supply our customers. If next winter should be an open season and the ice crop should fail, the Twin City Ice Company would put in machinery and manufacture ice, just as is done in the South. We could make fine ice about South. We could make fine ice about as cheap by machinery, only we are in favor of protecting home industry, and, so, have patronized the Cottonwood river: but if the river goes back on us, we will take great pleasure in manufac-turing ice and getting ahead of nature; and next spring we will make rates for all who want rates," thus showing that the Twin City Ice Company will do to depend on, and don't you forget it. **BUSINESS BREVITIES.** Wanted, at this office, some wood, on subscription. Cash paid for chlekens and eggs, at Wm. Hillert's shoe factory. Doctor Otterman, the prescription as cheap by machinery, only we are in favor of protecting home industry, and, so, have patronized the Cottonwood river: but if the river goes back on us,

Doctor Otterman, the prescription clerk with Johnston & Kirker, is a graduate, of twelve years' experience. The Doctor does an office and consult-iv26-cow3t

J. S. STANLEY. County Clerk. ioners, [L. S.]

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, 185.

County of Chase County of Chase 5 Office of County Clerk, July 9th, 1888. Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of July, 1888, a petition, signed by J R Howser and 20 others, was pre-sented to the Board of County Commis-sioners of the county and state atoresaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commencing on the A 2 Seriloner change

ROAD NOTICE.

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-

10088. We ask an early inspection of

our goods; and trust we can merit a liberal share of your patronage.

Respectfally,

## J. J. HOLMES, CLEMENTS, KAS.

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KANS, 1

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, 4E. W. Ellis, Clerk, at Cotton-wood Falls, Kansas, on September 15th, 1888, viz:

wood Falls, Kansas, on September 15th, 1888, viz: H E No., 7367 of William H. Nicholson, wonsivu, Kansas, for the s¼ of sw¼ of soc 10, tp 22South, of range 6 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultiva-tion of, said land, viz: Joseph B. Johnson. Samael T. Slaybaugh, Joseph B. Johnson. Samael T. Slaybaugh, Joseph L. Crawford and Charles M. Shroyer, all of Wonsivu, Kansas. FRANK DALE, Register.



## Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, } 6926 July 7th, 1888. } Notice is hereby riven that the following-mamed 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, or in his absence, before B. W. Ellis. Clerk of the District Court of Chase owners, Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls. Kan-sa, on August 17, 1888, viz. H E No 22128, of John W. Allen, of E-made, Kansas, for the set of see 22, tp 19, range 6 east. The ames the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultiva-tion of, said land, viz: samuel Johnson, william Sherflus, James Dickson, of Elm-chase county, Kansas. B. PALMER, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KANSAS, July 2nd, 1888, Notice is hereby given that the following-mamed settler has filed notice of his inten-tion to make tinal proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made be-fore the District, Judge or in his absence before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at Cottonwood F-Ils, Kansas, on August 11th, 1888, viz: II E No. 7496, of Thomas Duke, of Birley, Chase County, Kansas, for the n wij of sec 24 in tp. 21, so, of range 7, east of 6th p. m.

of sec 24 in tp. 21, so, or think the p. m. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultiva-tion of, said land, viz; William Manley, of Birley, Chase County, Kansas, John D. Judd, Birley, Chase County, Kansas, George W. Es es, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. FRANK DALE, Rogister.

FRANK DALE, Ragister. IAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KAN. | 6937 July 20th, 1885. Notice is hereby given that the following named settle: has filed notice of his inten-tion to make final proof in support of his icalm, and that said proof will be made be-fore the Judge, or in his absence before the clerk of the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, at Cottonwood Faile, Kan-sas, on August 31st, 1888 viz: H. E. No. 4394 of Benjamin W Spencer, Cottonwood Falls, Ks., for the n½ of the nы¼ of see 24. tp 20 south, of range 7 east The ames the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultiva-tion of, said lund, viz: Henry P. Coe, red Starkey, Robert Yoehlin and John W. Bookstore, all of Elmdale, Chase county Kansas. 8. M, PALMER, Register.

S. M. PALMER, Register.

THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET

IN CLEMEMTS.

## E. A. BIELMAN, Prop'r.

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

for hides. apri2-lyr.



## THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

Some Delusions of the Protected-The Home-Market Theory Shown Up in Its True Light—Facts That Must Appeal to Every Person of Ordinary Intelligence. It must be evident to the most superficial observer that the protective tariff is not profitable to the unproected. There is nothing that protection offers to the majority of the community but a home market for their products. What this means precisely has not been often explained, and it is therefore far from being generally understood. The promise of a home market means that those who tax themselves for the support of manufacturers by consenting to pay an increase for the latter's products, and for competing foreign products, shall be compensated by exclusive market and, consequently, higher prices for their goods. The farmer, for example, the duties on whose products are mere show and semblance, has been told that his crops would find purchasers in this country, and purchasers whose tariff-bred prosperity prices for what they consumed; that he would not be obliged to compete with any but the other farmers of his own country, and that he would never be forced to accept prices that compensated the peasants of Russia and the ryots of India. Every intelligent person knows that this promise has been broken. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, the farmers sent abroad \$523,-073,798 of the products of agriculture. The price of wheat was fixed in London, and the American farmer, taxed as he is for the sustenance of manufacturers, sold his grain in competition with the products of the pauper labor of Russia and India. In a hundred years protection has not made a home market for the farmer. On the contrary, the outlook is more and more unpromising as the years go on. We have not been able to prevent exchanges of manufactures, for we both export and import them. . We have simply burdened the business of making exchanges by our impertinent interference with the laws of nature, and we have driven the farmer into the clutches of the usurious money-lender. The home-market theory was invented by selfish seekers of the people's bounty, and now appeals only to persons of little information and weak imagination.

It is not only the unprotected who are interested in a revision of the present tariff law. The wage-earners in protected industries are equally concerned in securing a readjustment and reduction of tariff taxes. There were in New York in 1880 certainly not more than 400,000 wage-earners who could be said to be directly benefited by the tariff. The average yearly income of each person thus employed in manufacturing was about \$374. In this calculation are included the low wages paid to women and children, but to balance that the higher wages paid to the heads of families go to the support of several persons. According to the census tables the carnings of one person in this State support nearly four. Counting two children as one adult, three are sustained by the wages of commission bill was passed. the head of an average New York fam-According to Mr. Atkinson, the individual's ration amounts to from 20 It has already been shown that the provides for an average decrease of deal upon the economy and judgment used in buying the food. We will suppose that the average family is supplied with food to the best advantage, and that the ration is 20 cents a day for each individual. This is a violent assumption, but the advocates of a protective tariff can not complain of it. On this basis each person would consume \$73 of food, and the cost of food to the family would be \$219. This would leave \$155 a year for rent, clothing, fuel, medical attendance and all the necessaries of life other than food. This is the prosperity which the protective tariff has brought to the wagecarner of New York. It is, however, by deluding the working people that the protectionists hope to maintain the existing law, and to persuade them to consent to continue to pay out of the earnings which are barely sufficient for their support a tax on what few imported articles they use, and a bounty on nearly every domestic product that enters into the consumption of the household.

9

agitation" or so much afraid that the mere discussion of the question would disturb the "business interests of the country" as they have since become. By 1824 the average rate of duty had increased to 35 per cent. In 1828 the "tariff abominations" was enacted, under which the average rate was 44 per cent. The country, however, revolted against this excessive taxation, and in 1833 a scheme of reduction was adopted by which it was provided that the rates should be lowered every other year until 1841 by onetenth of the excess over 20 per cent. In 1842 the protectionists, taking advantage of the panic of 1837, again ad- Mills has made an interesting calculavanced rates, but in 1846 and 1857 the duties were again lowered until they were reduced to 201 per cent. A new era of protection was begun in 1862, when the Morrill tariff was adopted for the purpose of raising revenue to duty amounts to \$12.50. The cost of meet the expenses of the war. So long labor in a twelve-dollar suit of woolens as the war continued and for several years after its close there was no ob- cottons worth \$10.50 the cost of labor jection made to the levving of high would enable them to pay to him high taxes on imports. In 1861 the average rate of duty was 19 per cent., in 1862 it was 38 per cent., in 1865 it was 54 per amply sufficient to cover the difference cent., in 1870 it was 49 per cent. It was at this time that the manufacturers, seeing that the tariff tax had been increased to a point where it was a burden to the country, agreed through General Banks, then a member of Congress, to a reduction of from 23 to 25 the existing rates of wages. The simper cent. A slight reduction was made, but in 1873 the rate was 39 per cent., and it has steadily increased. In 1882 the protectionists again admitted that the tax was excessive and consented to a reduction of 20 per cent. Upon this the task of revision was intrusted to them. If it had not been for their promise to lower rates of duty there would not have been a commission, for the law authorizing it was enacted by the aid of Democratic votes. The law which was the result of the labors of the commission did not reduce rates at all. It went into effect in 1883. In 1882 the average rate was 40.52 per cent., in 1887 it was 47.10. It was in 1882 that the protectionists abandoned their theory that protection was incidental to the raising of revenue by customs duties. Senator Frye and Mr. McKinley announced that protection was the main object, and that the raising of revenue should be incidental. Senator Frye said: "I should become a law and the bounties am a protectionist from principle. If there was no public debt, no interest to working-men, wages would be enorpay, no pension list, no army and no navy to support, I still should oppose free trade and its twin sister, tariff for revenue only, and favor protective duties. The question is now, not whether there shall be a tariff for revenue only, would save the duty and bounty he now

but whether there shall be any reduction of duties. The Mills bill would put the average rate back to what it was before the commission of protectionists increased it under the pretense of reducing it, or about 40 per cent., a reduction of 7 per cent. The rate is cent. on his cottons, and about 40 per now very nearly what it was in 1870, when the manufacturers admitted that rates should be reduced from 23 to 25 ists have succeeded in creating in the per cent. It is almost 20 per cent. minds of the farmers and wage-earners more than the rate of 1882, when the

come down with a reduction of rates.

who were not then so averse to "tariff produced 441 yards of print cloth in a day; in 1884 each operative in the same factory produced 98.2 yards a day. This was an increase in efficiency of 120 per cent. In the same period wages increased from 66 cents to \$1, about 50 per cent., and the labor cost of the product decreased 32 per cent.

It is a delusion, therefore, that the cost of labor is greater in America than in Europe. It is also a delusion that the protected manufacturers pay their working-men the bounties which they receive by the operation of the tariff law. If they did what they profess to do the wage-earners of this country would soon become capitalists. Mr. tion as to the cost of labor in certain products and the duty charged on foreign competing articles. A car wheel of 500 pounds costs \$13; the cost of the labor in it is 85 cents, and the tariff is \$2, and the duty is \$6.48; in a suit of is \$1.65 and the duty is \$3.67. Mr. W. L. Scott, himself a manufacturer, estimates that a duty of \$7 a ton would be in the cost of labor and material in American and English steel rails. It will be seen, therefore, that the Mills bill would have to be a much more radical measure than it is to take away the power of the manufacturer to pay ple truth is, and it is doubtless fully understood by many of the most clamorous opponents of the bill, that wages would not be affected by its enactment. but that the purchasing power of wages would be greatly increased. In other words, the working-men will get more for their money. The Mills bill does not reduce the duty on steel rails to \$7. but to \$11, so that whatever part of the present duty goes to wages will remain. The only result will be that the railroads will have cheaper rails, and this means in time, cheaper transportation and consequently cheaper food. The bill will not take so much from the duty on cotton cloth that the \$2 of labor in a ten-dollar-and-a-half suit of clothes will not be covered if it should become a law the duty would still be more than the whole cost of labor, and the same is true of the proposed change in the woolen schedule. It is true of the whole project, that if the Mills bill granted by it should be paid to the mously increased. At the same time the working-man would pay noduty on the lumber that enters into the construction of his dwelling, instead of from 8 to 29 per cent., which are the rates under the present tariff. He pays on fruits, baskets and the chemicals that are used for domestic purposes. He would save about 25 per cent. on his earthenware and glassware, about 15 per cent. on his woodenware, 20 per cent. on his sugar, 20 per cent. on his woolens.

These delusions which the protectionof the country are exploded by the facts. Protection has not created a

## THE PENSION VETOES. Republican Slanders Refuted by Official

**Facts and Figures** 

The liberality with which the Democratic party has treated the Union veterans in the matter of pensions is a has good reasons to claim the support, by the Administration for them and in pasas, Tex. This company handles Eagle. operation, is any thing short of corrupincontestibly, that the pension laws have been administered by the Democratic Government generously, honestly and with greater benefits to the soldier than has ever been the case under previous Administrations. The New York Star has taken the trouble to compile some very valuable figures from official sources on this question, comparing the last three years of the Republican administration with the first three years of Democratic management of the Pension Office, and of to set at rest forever all charges against the Administration for indifference towards the claims of Union vet-

erans. During the last three fiscal years of Formerly they regarded the tariff as a and 1885, the total claims for pensions admitted were 191,221. During the istration the total claims admitted pensions were admitted by the Democrats, and the excess of the net increase was 45,447. When we come to the amounts of money in either case, we find that the Republicans paid out during the three years referred to \$183,399,216.-31 and the Democrats paid out in the three succeeding years \$217,399,757.80 or \$34,000,540.99 more than when Dudley & Co. were working the Pension Office for the benefit of the party. Since General Black assumed charge of the bureau 48,105 more new names were added to the pension lists than the records of the last three years of **Republican Administration show** 

President Cleveland's record in pensions is one that should be read by every American citizen with admiration and esteem. He signed the bill 568 dependent relatives of Union solper year of \$4,923.364. He signed the and crippled soldiers, a total of \$1,089,to become laws, more private pension bills than all his predecessors from Lincoln to Arthur have done. And yet tives, organs and stump speakers, demagogues and lobbyists, have the effrontin the presence of an old soldier of the civil war, we would ask him, as a matter of simple justice, to hurl the subjoined table in the teeth of the calumniator of the Democratic party: Three years of Republican administration of

WOOL-GROWERS FAVOR IT. They Believe That the Mills Bill Will Be

In view of many assertions that the passage of the Mills bill, which puts wool on the free list, would injure the sufficient answer to the mendacious domestic growers of that staple, and Mr. Sherman is denouncing the Destatements of Republican leaders and that it was therefore opposed in sheepnewspapers. The Democratic party raising States, a reporter made some inquiries on this subject of Mr. George allegiance and affection of Union vet- T. Malone, who is vice-president of erans upon the record of the work done the Texas Trading Company, of Lam-

behalf of those connected with or de- wool in consignment direct from the pendent upon them. No reasonable grower, taking the bulk of the clip person can deny that the execution of which comes to Lampasas market. any law, except for the benefit of those When the clip is full the quantity that persons intended to be benefitted by its it handles annually is some 1,250,000 pounds. Its dealings are extensive in tion to those who have its execution in number as well as in amount, most of hand, and degrading to those who re- the growers with which it does busiceive its benefits, if so executed. The ness having clips of 5,000 to 10,000 record of the past three years shows, pounds each. In reply to the questions put to him, Mr. Malone said: "The present price of wool, which is very low, could not be depreciated by the passage of the Mills bill. I have not come in personal contact with the growers since last fall, before the introduction of the Mills bill, but I know that some very prominent growers in Texas have taken the same stand that I do, which is that their interests would suffer no permanent harm by the passage of that measure. If this bill had been brought forward a few years the Democrat President's dealings with since, when the prices of wool pensions. This statement is sufficient were very high, the growers would have felt differently. Lately, however, they have become much dissatisfied with the discriminations and inequalities of the existing tariff.

Republican Administration, 1883, 1884 protection to them, and believed it was that which kept up the price of wool. If the Mills bill had been infirst three years of Democratic Admin- troduced a year ago, they would have attributed it to that and to the agitawere 359,452. That is, 168,231 more tion connected with it the low prices which have since prevailed. For years the price of wool has been very variable. Last season it opened extremely high and then a shrinkage followed which still continues. The condition is better now, however, than before the introduction of the Mills bill, prices having touched bottom previously. The decline of wool was due to the unhealthy condition of the manufacturing interests. It is now seen by many of the growers that the manufacturers need free wool, and the manufacturing industry would receive a stimulus which would cause a steady

and uniform demand for wool at staple prices. With wool on the free list, growers would know just where they stood, whereas, with the present tariff, they can never tell when it may be which increased the pensions of 102,- altered or what the conditions of manufactures may be. Carpet stock diers to twelve dollars a month, a total and the finer grades of wool are not grown in this country at all, and bill increasing the pensions of maimed their importation duty free, while not in any way interfering with 936 per year. The Mexican pension the domestic wool-grower, would tend act, which he approved, gives to to widen the range of manufacturing, the pensioners the annual sum of and thereby open new avenues of em-\$2,083,584. The arrears of pensions ployment to the working classes. In act to widows from the date of their my opinion free raw materials of every husband's death, necessitates the pay- kind would increase the prosperity of ment for the present fiscal year of over the working classes by consequent ex-\$1,500,000. He has signed, or permit- tension of manufacturing in this counted to become laws, 1,200 private pen- try, in new as well as old directions. sion bills. During the twenty-four So far as I can perceive, there is no Another delusion is that wages will home market. The Mills bill is not a years of Republican power only 1,524 class of wool which, put on the free such bills became laws. It is very list, is likely to be imported in sufprobable that before the present ses- ficient quantities to depreciate the sion of Congress is over President present price of any trade of American Cleveland will have signed, or allowed wool. The class of wool that we do produce is not raised here in sufficient quantity to fill the domestic demand. Manufacturers admit that it would be Republican Senators and Representa- an advantage to them to have free wool and I believe that in the long run the interests of the wool manufacturers ery to charge President Cleveland with | and wool growers are identical. There indifference toward the claims of Union is a certain kind of fine wool which Answer with his name spelled backveterans. When such a charge is made must be imported to mix with our own wool, in order to compete with the products of foreign manufacturers. The exaction of duty on this hurts the domestic grower as much as the and monopoly have arrayed themdomestic manufacturer, because the latter to make up for the enhanced cost of poses of the people. And in such a the foreign wool has to secure his na- struggle there can be no doubt as to tive wool at a cheaper rate than he which side will prove victorious .-could otherwise afford to pay."-N. Y. Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.

evils of intemperance to any abatement of import duties. His political associates have "invited the controversy" which Mr. Sherman refers to above and in respect to which he said: "I believe they will be in the wrong." To-day mocracy for offering to do what he urged the Republicans to do in 1872. Politics not only "makes strange bed-

fellows," but it often "makes sad wrecks of intelligent men."-Brookiga

## WHAT IS THE ISSUE? A Question Easily and Explicitly Answered

in a Few Apt By crying free trade, the Republic-

ans hoped to create a stampede, and, as in 1880, carry the election in a panie. Instead, they find that the purposes of the Democratic party are embodied in a carefully-drawn bill, a bill which Democrats are able and willing to defend; a bill such as Grant and Garfield and Arthur urged Congress to pass, an 1 which can be understood even by men little informed concerning public affairs.

The Republicans have no bill, but they have a platform, drawn to antagonize the Democratic measure on every issue.

That platform discards the idea of taxation for revenue, and demands such a rate as will destroy revenue and check imports.

Instead of lowering the tariff and removing its irregularities and inequalities, they propose to advance taxation, and preserve every protective feature by giving the people free whisky.

On these issues, thus presented, the Democrats have opened their canvase. The Mills bill is discussed, explained and dissected; its purport is clearly declared, and the orators show at what points and to what extent it is repugnant to the Republican platform.

The Democrats favor a tariff averaging forty per cent.;

The Republicans demand prohibitory duties.

The Democrats ask for free importations of necessaries of life, in order to limit the powers of trusts;

The Republicans insist on increasing duties, thus checking imports and extending the power of the trusts.

The Democrats put wool on the free list in order to encourage an export trade in woolen manufactures:

The Republicans denounce free raw materials.

The Democrats demand a reduced tariff on clothing;

The Republicans offer free whisky. These are the issues as presented by the Mills bill and the Republican platform. They are plain, direct and specific. - Louisville Courier-Journal.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

-Presidential statistics: In 3 4 G. Cleveland won, In 5 nis term's begun; In 8 he runs again, In 9 once more he'll reign. -N. Y. Herald.

-The Chinese can not be mold d with the rest of the people of til; country into any homogeneous mass. --Allen G. Thurman, United States Senate, February 14, 1878.

-----For good, sound sense, executive ability, courage, quick perception

to 28 cents a day, depending a good proposed reduction is not nearly so great as the manufacturers have conessed that their industries can stand. Moreover, the wages paid by the manufacturers are not regulated by the tariff. The capitalist does not pay higher wages because his goods bring higher prices. His wages are determined by the law of supply and demand. by the protected manufacturers in Naturally he pays for efficiency, and labor in this country is much more efficient than it is in Europe. American machinery also is famous for its supe riority, and we can no more judge of the relative cost of labor in the United States and England by comparing daily rates and weekly earnings than we can measure the comparative happiness of individuals by their incomes. When we are told the amount of the receipts of an American and an Englishman we have only one term of the equation. Daily wages do not even indicate the relative unit of wages for a ting them. unit of time. The average daily pay

of an American cotton weaver, for an English weaver will receive

One delusion under which the viconly 65 cents; but the American tries the price of whose products is artims of the protectionists are at presworks 10 hours a day and the Englishent laboring is that the Mills bill is a men 9 hours, so that the American refree-trade bill. It is incredible that ceives only about 1 cent an hour more the active opponents of this measure than the Englishman. The real quesshould really believe what they say. tion, however, goes to the cost of la-The average rate of duty on imported bor. The manufasturers say that they articles entered for consumption in must have protection in order to pay 1887 was 47.10 per cent. This is not high rates of wages and to cover the difference between the cost of labor only an enormous charge upon the commerce and the consumers of the here and in Europe. But the cost of country, but the protectionists themlabor is less here than it is in Europe, especially in all manufactures that deselves have admitted that it is exmand a high degree of skill. In amount to \$7.800,000 a year. That cessive. The fact, however, that the protectionists have forgotten their ad- Switzerland the daily wages of a leaves \$12,200,000 for you, or about missions of former years and now deweaver of print cloth is 49 cents, in \$2,500 apiece. mand more than they then professed to England 65 cents, in America 85 cents, but the cost of labor in 100 yards of be contented with, is not unique in the cloth is 60.6 cents in Switzerland. 55 pay you average wages of \$2,500 a year, history of their system. The first act for "the encouragement and protection cents in England, and 40 cents in the United States. In Switzerland one of manufactures" was passed in 1789. weaver will take care of from two to At that time an average rate of duty of three looms; in England one weaver about 10 per cent. was thought to be sufficient. The next act was passed in manages three, and occasionally a very 1790, and increased the rate 21 per expert man will run four; in this country a weaver will manage from six to cent. Then same Hamilton's celebrated eight looms. The weekly wages of an ceport in 1791, and in 1792 there was a American shoe-maker are 129 per cent. further increase of 21 per cent., in compliance with the Secretary's solicitahigher than those of an English shoetion. A protective duty of 15 per cent. maker, but the former makes 35 pairs of shoes, while the latter is making 10 was satisfactory to Hamilton. The clamor for more protection kept up, pairs. The economic rule is that the and proposed tariff legislation was al- higher the wages the less the cost of most constantly before Congress. This labor. Why this is so may be seen legislation was at this early time in- from the fact that in 1849 each opera- longer affiliate with or vote for that

free-trade measure; on the contrary, it rates which does not begin to be so great as the reductions which protectionists themselves have admitted might be wisely made. The cost of labor in this country is not greater in some of the most highly protected in dustries than in similar industries in Europe. The bounties are not paid out wages to the working-men. Protective duties go to the capitalists and make profits enormous. -N. Y. Times.

# THOUGHTS FOR WORKMEN.

How the High Protective Tariff "Pro teets" American Labor.

You are supposed to be the chief beneficiaries of the war tariff. To improve your condition is alleged to be the single aim of its advocates. You have a right then to demand all the advantages that you are told it can afford you. Suppose you see whether you are get-

There are, on a generous estimate. perhaps 20,000 workers in protected inexample, is about 85 cents, while dustries in California. By protected industries we mean, of course, industificially kept up by the tariff. Of these 20,000 fully 15,000 are Chinese.

The people of California pay at least \$20,000,000 a year to "protect American labor." That means to protect you, the 5,000 white workers in the protected industries of California-for. of course, the workers in other States are supposed to be cared for by the taxes paid by their neighbors.

Suppose the 15,000 Chinamen average \$10 a week apiece, their total wages

In other words, the people of California are taxing themselves enough to supposing that all your wages have to come out of their taxes and nothing out of the returns of your employer's busi-

Do you get it? You help to pay the bills, but do you get the reward?

Unless the average "protected' worker in California is receiving \$2,500 a year, somebody is swindled,-San Francisco Examiner.

-The principal occupation of Republican editors these days is in arguing with or blackguarding prominent men who announce that they can no variably introduced by protectionists, tive in a certain Massachusetts factory party .- Nashville American.

the Pension Office Total pensions admitted...... Value of same..... New names added to rolls..... 108, 121 Three years of Democratic administration of the Pension Office: 359,452 .... \$217, 599, 757.30

Total private pension bills signed or allowed to become have dur-ing three years under President Cleveland..... 1,524 1.200 -Albany (N. Y.) Argus.

Republican Intelligence.

"Say, stranger, whose nommynated?" asked an aged man, standing at a gate before a rural cabin in Missouri. The stranger halted and replied, briefly: "Harrison."

"Hooray!" shrieked the aged and highly intelligent old patriarch, tossing his old hat in the air, and gaily kicking it forty feet as it descended. "Hooray fer ole William Henry Harrison! I voted fer him 'way back in 1840, an' dog my cats ef I ain't ready ter vote fer the old gent ag'in! He's got more sense 'n any of 'em if he is agein' some, Hooray fer ole William Henry! He kin count on ole Dad Billings voting airly an' often fer him, same es I did back in 1840, an' blamed if we don't 'lect him agin. I ruther thought they'd put ole Abe Lincoln up agin, but Bill Harrison's good enough for me. Hooray!" -Time.

-That free whisky plank proves to be a mill-stone tied about the neck of the Republican party. To insist that the taxes shall be maintained on salt, lumber and clothes, and to demand that they be removed from whisky, is a proposition that the American people can not put up with. -Cincinnati Inquirer.

## SHERMAN IN 1872.

Extracts from a Speech Delivered by the Ohio Man Sixteen Years Ago.

In 1872, when the tariff on dutiable goods was not so high as it is to-day, Mr. Sherman made a speech in the Senate warning the protectionists of the folly of disregarding the plain public sentiment against maintaining these excessive rates. The following

extract is both timely and interesting: If the present rates of duty were high enough during and since the war, when home industry was burdened with heavy internal taxes-with stamp duties, income taxes and high rates on raw material-then surely they are now too high when all these taxes are removed. \* \* \* I have listened with patience, day by day, to The statements of gentiemen who are inter-ested in our domestic productions. I am a firm believer in the general idea of protecting their industries, but I assure their representa tives here that if the present high rates of duties, unexampled in our country, and higher by nearly fifty per cent. than they were in 1861, are maintained on metallic and tex-tile fabrics after we have repealed the very internal taxes which gave rise to them, and after we have substantially given them their raw materials free of duties, we shall have a feeling of dissatistation among other have a feeling of dissatisfaction among other

nave a reeing of dissatisfaction among other interests in the country that will overthrow the whole system and do greater harm than can possibly be done by a moderate reduction of the present rates of duty. And I am quite sure that intelligent men engaged in the pro-duction of various forms of textile and metal-ic fabrics fool not I do that it is winen and bot lic fabrics feel as I do, that it is wiser and bet ter to do what is just and right rather than to invite a controversy in which I believe they will be in the wrong.

Mr. Sherman's party has not only refused to make the reductions he so empire. Every acre of this land was urgently advocated, but it has adopted sacrifice "any part" of the protective fitting that the restoration of the Desystem it would repeal the tax on whisky, which is equivalent to declaring the recovery of the stolen empire.-St. that it prefers a multiplication of the Louis Republic.

tween right and wrong, with the nervo to enforce the laws of the country. Grover Cleveland is the greatest President the country has ever had.-Belleville Democrat.

---- The Charleston News and Courier has worked out the following: Harrison's vote was five hundred and fortyfour, five plus four plus four equals thirteen. Will Harrison be elected? wards, N-o S-i-r-r-a-h.

-The political struggle upon which we are about entering is to be pre-eminently a fight wherein boodle selves against the honest and wise pur-Kenkul: Constitution.

----The strain of the campaign tells early on Mr. Harrison. His nomination and its immediate consequences have been too much for him. He is said to be troubled with the same complaint that his grandfather died of when President, though his physician says that he only needs rest and quiet to be on his feet again in a few days. Neither running nor being President seems to agree with the Harrison family .-- N. Y. World.

----The Republican party of the State of New York is responsible for the withholding of relief from the laboring men of the State made necessary by the demoralizing competition of convict labor with free. The working-men of New York may as well look the matter squarely in the face and make up their minds to buck against the penitentiary labor as long as the Levislature is Republican. As on the liquor question, they are trying to make it appear that they are doing something which they are not. - Buffuto Times.

----The land recovered under President Cleveland exceeds by 13,000,000 acres the combined areas of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Delaware and Maryland. The Republican party fraudulently gave away to fraudulent corporations enough land to form an added to the public domain by the a platform declaring that rather than Democratic party, and it was right and mocracy to power should be followed by

## MENTAL OVERWORK.

Observations Culled from a Series of Reports by School-Teachers.

Some interesting, though not novel, observations on the symptoms of mental fatigue were discussed at a recent meeting of the Anthropological Society. The result of these investigations goes to prove that weariness of mind, the result of work, like other The absurd halo has melted from the forms of exhaustion, is recognizable brow of the ancients, and the old phiunder the two different, though related, losophers could not keep up with a class aspects of irritability and incapacity. Further, careful inquiry into the same as elsewhere, the former of these conditions is introductory to the latter, dow at Mt. Vernon, and in the biogand is the natural sequel of that stage raphy of Thomas Jefferson we find that of apparently successful overaction the signing of the Declaration of Indewhich is seen when an organ, still pendence was hastened by the fact that fully capable, is unduly stimulated.

culled from a series of reports by horse-flies left their perch one day and school-teachers, and included details attacked the American Congress, and their hearts and heads toward the sun ing an elderly lady now and then rise of their own sensations as well as of bit and stung the members so that those of righteousness. the children under their care. The who could not before get their courage signs of mental irritability were ap- up to sign the tremendous document, at garret. They were very much afraid, satin; dress simply and straightly parent in sleeplessness and nervous the intolerable annoyance of the flies and Johnny said, "I think we had bet- made, but made of silk such as few of laughter; of fatigue, in sleepiness and hastily penned their names so as to get ter pray." incapacity for task work. Lolling, out and away from the cutaneous irriyawning and a lanquid manner told tation. that the will was flagging. Headache suggested overstrain in study combined tionized, and the mind of the student is with defective ventilation, and perhaps not so stuffed with the baggage of Latin a too sparing diet; while some curious and Greek that he has no room for facts bearing on the causation of color- practical every-day information. Look blindness and somnambulism were also at the graduate of this season and you noted. Thus, in one case the blue- will find vast improvement in physique. color perception was for a time oblit- By regetta and base-ball club and erated, and the sufferer from this do- gymnasium and military drill, classes fect found herself painting ivy leaves a of healthy men are launched from the bright orange; while in another a dry-docks instead of those crazy crafts student, having retired to rest on the that were loaded to the water's edge eve of an examination, awoke at with physical infirmities enough to sink his desk to find that he had them before they got out as far as been busily engaged in drawing hu- quarantine. In many of the institutions morous cartoons relating to a former a great achievement has been made in conversation. Here we have an in- the fact that male and female education stance of cerebral irritation due to go side by side just as God intended it. overwork, which suggests a somewhat He put the two sexes beside each other close connection between dreaming in Eden. He puts them beside each and somnambulism, and affords a clue other in the family. Why not side by to the physiology of the latter conside in the colleges? This land will not dition.

is at once the most general and the tion with man. She has greater releast regarded form of illness to which sponsibilities. Certainly she should we are liable in the present age. Do not have less opportunity. what we may, it is next to impossible The mothers decide the destiny of nato escape from it; but there is, at all tions. Men mean and small-souled and events, a certain satisfaction in being inefficient had mean and small-souled able to recognize its features. We and inefficient mothers, but good and must not forget, however, that it is grand and useful men had mothers of also to a considerable extent a pre- good heart and stout sense. Mother ventable evil, and it is certainly a wit, or lack of it, decides almost every matter for satisfaction that this thing. fact is not ignored by the reforming party in the legislature. Its higher qualities for attendance upon the treatment in individual cases requires sick, why should women not have all chiefly that due attention be paid to possible advantages of improving her the two great essentials of timely rest especial faculty in that direction? Many and wholesome diet. Work, however of us would have been dead long ago irksome, may, it is generally allowed. had it not been for maternal or sisterly be undertaken on a very liberal scale, if only it is not too continuous, but is world stop deriding the female medical broken by timely and adequate inter- colleges, as every spring they hand out vals of rest. The value of a plain and their diplomas to their graduates. We liberal dietary is hardly less, and we want more womanly lawyers added to may take it as a maxim for the times the catalogue of those who are already that so long as appetite and sleep are pleading in the courts of this country. unimpaired, there is no dangerous de- No one surely could plead for woman's gree of overwork, and conversely, that life like a woman. Our laws about a failure in either of these respects dowers, about divorce, about defense should be regarded as a warning sig- against husbandly squandering of

PET &

#### TALMAGE ON EDUCATION. RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

The Brooklyn Divine's Earnest Plea for Woman and Her Interests.

The sylphs, the dryads, the naiads, the gods, have gone out of business. Longfellow turns out to be a better poet than Homer, and Bancroft a better historian than Herodotus, and we have fifty orators who can beat Demosthenes. in our Polytechnic or Packer. I have farewell to Christian success. more respect for the moderns than the subject would probably show that here, ancients. Washington got angry and true light unless we consider our life have a claim to wear it. There is a pitched a negro servant out of the winnext to Independence Hall, Philadel-

The observations referred to were phia, was a livery stable, and that the heads toward the sun, so should men the older Quakeresses cling to the old

Collegiate education has been revolube what it ought to be until woman has Overwork, both mental and bodily, equal opportunity for thorough educa-

Naturally qualified by the Lord with or wifely nursing. It is time that the estates, about the holding of property.

-The trouble is with many Christians, they are never more than amateurs.-Western Plowman.

-There is something better than a revival, and that is a Christian life that doesn't need to be revived .- Moody.

-When men ask their teachers, not for that which will make them more ion of to-day. Personal adornments humble and Godlike, but for the excitement of an intellectual banquet, then The marriage ring, which some of the

-We can never see this world in its in it as a state of discipline, a condition fair display of jewelry, many-buttoned through which we are passing to pre- gloves have taken the place of those pare us for another state beyond .-- J. W. Alexander.

-As plants rooted to the earth use cap which seemed incapable of receivtheir strength thus drawn to lift their ing a spot. It is true that some of use their earth-gained strength to lift usages, and you may see in the meet-

with stiff bonnet and light long vail, -Two little boys were shut up in a kerchief of pure white or fawn-colored Jimmy said, "Well, you the "world's people" know of, who pray, and I'll go down to the door and will from a text evolve a few sen-Faith and works go well to- tences, clearly spoken in judiciously kick." gether. chosen words. For the Quakeresses have rights be-

-The Christian verb is "we know," not "we hope, we calculate, we infer, we think," but "we know." And it becomes us to apprehend for ourselves the full blessedness and power of the clerks thereto, issue epistles to their certitude which Christ has given to us own sex in this country and in Amerby the certainties which he has brought ica, and, as most people know, may us

meetings of the society for worship. -- Good thoughts, good motives, good companionship, are the influences that When the stream of Friends enters the court-yard of their great gatheringmold the mind into a form of real and lasting beauty. An impure heart, a place off Bishopsgate it divides itself foul and diseased imagination will dis- into two parts, filing in two dicover themselves in the outward feat- visions-the male Friends going to their own meeting-house to ures, in spite of all that art or skilful the right and the Quakeresses to dissimulation can do. the left to theirs, while, of

-The Bible seeks to regulate our actions in this world, not exclusively by considerations that relate simply to this life, but mainly by motives that are drawn from another life, and that relate to God and what he requires of his moral creatures. True godliness embraces both lives in its vision and motives to action. --- The Independent. -"Of all that I brought with me

from the home of my childhood into the world," says a leading business man, "the most valuable possession was the habit of kneeling to ask God's blessing, night and morning. It kept alive in me the idea that there was a power \*tronger than I-stronger than money or business or life itself. That idea saved me.'

-Let each pastor and Christian gratified, for what is denominationally friend suggest the question to young called the "plain language" predomimen and women whether they had not nates, and the inquiries are after "thy better make arrangements to enter the daughter Jane," or the health of "thy high school, academy or college, and son Edward." take an extended course of study. Pa-1 Friendly invitations are given; posrents should have their attention disibly friendly flirtations are begun, for rected to their duty to assist their sons in the thousands who attend many are and daughters to obtain an education. young, and certainly introductions The importance of education should be have been there made which have reagitated each summer, that in their sulted in that most interesting and autumn opening the schools may be unique gathering, a Quaker marriage; filled. - Christian Inquirer. for the social element is one of the great bonds of quakerdom. The great

## WIT AND WISDOM.

-The time a man most needs a vaca

ENGLISH QUAKERESSES.

They Wear Jewelry and Are Adopting Other Worldly Fashions.

In the dress of the lady members of the Society of Friends changes are certain but less evident. There is some attempt to depart from the

toned-down presentation of the fashare more numerous than they were. oldest married ladies once did not wear, is now universal with those who

of old, and the hair is no longer simply smoothed away under the white

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ceived by misrepresentation. Ask for ALLCOCK's, and let no explanation

or solicitation induce you to accept a substitute.

Most of the modern maxims are made up of filings from last century's saws, but they pass as coin fresh from the mint.-Hotel Mail.

You're Toe Yellow, Perhaps? Then look out for your liver, for it is approaching serious congestion. Banish the saffron hue from your skin and oyeballs, the fur from your right side with that pleasant and painless laxative and anti-bilious medicine. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which if, more-over, you are threatened with kidney trouble or fever and ague, will prevent them.

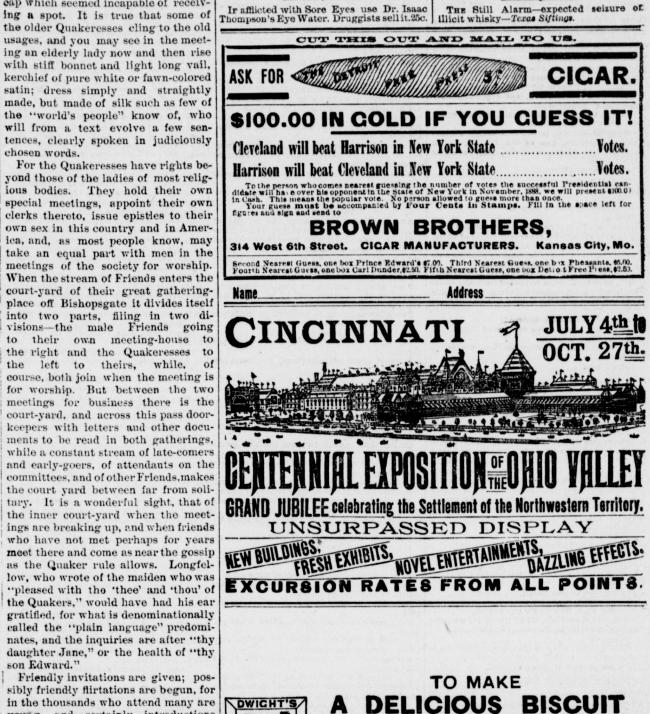
THE man who lisps has no faith in girls. He calls every Miss a myth.-Westborough Chronotype.

A POSITIVE certainty of relief is afforded a skin diseases by Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50c.

THE portrait painter generally gets his pay partially in advance. He is thus al-ways drawing a head,—Idea.

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THE Still Alarm-expected seizure of illicit whisky-Texas Siftings.



ASK YOUR GROCER FOR "COW BRAND" SODA SODA AND TAKE NO OTHER.

aal, to which attention should be paid by relieving the strain of exertion .-Lancet.

## THE KOBURGER BIBLE.

## A Rare Edition of the Scriptures in Which Moses Appears With Horns.

The latest addition to the collection of antiquities, curios, old manuscripts, first at the sepulchre ought to be able etc., in possession of General Charles W. Darling, of Utica, N. Y., is a rare effectiveness. The pulpit has already and perfect copy of the Koburger Bible, printed in folio by Anthony Mott, and the law in the Presbyterian Koburger, of Nuremburg, 1483. Previous to this time printing had been done mostly in Latin, although in 1480 the Italians began to print with Greek and Hebrew types, which they were the first to use. Anthony Koburger was a man of great learning, eminent also for his elegance in printing, and styled the Prince of Printers. He printed thirteen editions of the Bible in twenty-six years, twelve in Latin and one in German, all large and handsome folios, and highly esteemed as extremely beautiful specimens of the art. His chef d'euvre was the Ger. man Bible printed in folio, 1483, and profusely illustrated with most extraordinary and complicated wood cuts. In these curious and fanciful pictures Moses appears with horns. Jerome, in translating from the Hebrew, made the Latin Vulgate say of Moses, as he came down from the mount, that "His head radiated with light." The error of Jerome in the translation was occasioned by his misinterpretation of the Hebrew word signifying both a horn and a pencil of light; for as the horn of the Oriental buffalo and a pencil of light were both conical in shape, the same word was used in the Hebrew for each. The Hebrew language to a certain extent is an object language, and the word here used is expressive of shape, signifying that his face had cays of light streaming from it.

As the Vulgate was the Bible of the Roman Church, Michael Angelo, when he turned to the Book of Exodus for a description of the appearance of Moses, found him described as having horns. This explains the horns on the head of the great lawgiver of Israel. Thus it is that a wrong translation may mystify and mislead for ages interpreters as well as artists. The title page of the Bible reads : "Published by Anthony Koburger at the noble, imperial capital, Nuremburg, after the birth of Christ and in the Law of Grace the fourteen hundred three and eightieth year, on the Monday after Innocents." -N. Y. Times.

9

will never be what they ought to be until there are a greater number of women with severest legal acumen, able to shape statutes and confront courts on these questions.

Yea, we want female preachers. Sure ly she who was last at the cross and to tell the gospel story with surprising Church which arrainged a clergyman as a criminal if he allowed a woman to preach has been modified to let every Presbytery do as they think best. The doors of our colleges, now set aiar to let women crowd in, must be swung wide open. I hail the improved condition of manly education as revealed in the annual commencements, and the improved prospect for womanly achievment, notwithstanding the vote of a celebrated medical society against the admission of women to membership .-T. De Witt Talmage, in Philadelphia Press.

Camping in Alaska.

In establishing a night camp when in a wooded country the most sheltered spot is selected, and a pit is dug in the snow about fifteen feet in diameter and a foot deep. The bottom is then stamped down to make a hard floor. Around this pit is built a wall about four feet high, by laying young spruce trees on top of one another and cutting off their inside branches. This wall has two openings or breaks diametrically opposed, dividing the pit into halves, with a through passageway separating them. Along this way, which must always face the wind, dried wood is piled and fired. On either side pine boughs are laid on the snow, and on top of them the sleeping bags. Such night camps are easily made, and the coldest nights can be comfortably passed in them. The only drawback is the difficulty in getting wood. - Popular Science Monthly.

-A man in Boston recently applied for a writ of habeas corpus to secure possession of his child, who was unlawfully deprived of her liberty by another man. The "other man" was question- of these articles is the most valuable. ed, and said that he had no claim on the child, but that her mother died in his house and left her there, and that he had a bill against her father for board amounting to \$60, and that he was ready to give up the child upon payment of the bill. The court made haste to assure the creditor that a lien of that description would not serve

those at Ackworth, those at York tion is just after he returns from one .--Hotel Mail.

might govern multitudes if they could duction usually to all Quaker homes, but govern themselves.

it takes a wise man not to try to answer lic schools, form a continuous source them. -- Somerville Journal.

-Men suppose that their reason has command over their words; still it the world than they were, and thus had its Miss Smiley and its Lucretia happens that words in return exercise their influence is widening, while the authority on reason. -Lord Bacon.

> firm but two or three words can dishearten it. There is no calamity which right words will not begin to redress.-Emerson.

-Thoreau says that the really efficient laborer will be found not to unduly crowd his day with work, but will saunter to his task, surrounded by a wide halo of ease and leisure.

-These road-makers on every hand enrich us. We must extend the area of life, and multiply our relations. We are as much gainers by finding a new quiring a new planet.—Representative CATTLE—Shipping steers 1130 47. Batchers'ster rs... 375 (3 4 6) Native cows...... 230 (3 2 5)

-A man ought to think more of the heads of those to whom he goes than of the heads of the discourse he is preparing for them. There is such a thing as being so absorbed in the substance and presentation of the message, as to lose sight of one's mission as a messenger; and in such a case, a finished discourse may be finished in its influence as soon as it is finished in its delivery. - S. S. Times.

-Neither in moral or religious, more than in physical and civil matters, do people willingly do any thing suddenly or upon the instant. They need a succession of the like actions, whereby a habit may be formed, the things which they are to love or to perform they can not conceive as insulated and detached. Whatever we are to repeat with satisfaction must not have become foreign to us.---Goethe.

-I have known men who would trust their wives with their hearts and their honor, but not their pocket-books-not with a dollar. When I see a man of this kind I always think he knows which Think of making your wife a beggar! Think of her having to ask you every day for a dollar, or two dollars, or for fifty cents. Think of having a wife who is afraid of you. What kind of children do you expect to have with a beggar and a coward for their mother?-R. G. Ingersoll.

some at Saffron Waldon; others at far Mount Mellick in the Green Isle, and -There are many men whose tongues scholarship at any of these is introso that 1,100 boys and girls who are -Any fool can ask conundrums, but usually being taught in the great pubwhence the society is recruited. Quakeresses are entering far more into outward marks that distinguished them -No man has a prosperity so high or are decaying .- London Queen.

boarding-schools of the society gather

all the children of the sect together-

-Although it is not generally known to the world at large, there is an intense and bitter rivalry between Lima and Boston. Each claim be the

bean-head of the universe.-Puck. -Smith-"My wife wants a new

dress every day in the year." Jones-"She must be awful extravagant. Does she get it?" Smith-"No; that's the reason she is compelled to want it."

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

No.: soft ..... CORN-No.2 OATS-No. 2 21 3 
 HAY-Baled
 50 (d)
 2 (l)
 (d)
 2 (l)

 BUTTER-Choice creationery
 5 5)
 (d)
 6 0)

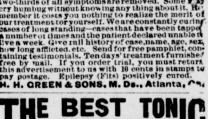
 BUTTER-Choice creationery
 14 (d)
 15

 CHEESE-Fait creation
 9 (d)
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 9
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 EGGS-Choice... BACON-Ham. Shoulders.... 10 00 11:67 000 Sides ...... LARD POTATOES ...... 50 3 ST. L. UIS. CATTLE-Shipping stee s..... 5 00 Butchers' sters .... 4 0) @ FLOUR-Choice SHOE. CORN-No. 3 44 6 12%@ 44 @ RYE-No. 2. ..... BUTTER-Creamery ..... 15 PORK ..... . 15 00 @ 15 5 CHICAGO. CATTLE-Shipping steers.... HOGS-Packing and shipping. SHEEP-Fair to choice...... 4 50 2 6 10 60 SHEEP-Fair to choice...... FLOUR-Winter wheat...... WHEAT-No. 3 red..... 3 50 4 05 85 @ CORN-No.2 OATS-No. 2 47 0 28 00 46 00 14 75 @ 14 80 CATTLE-Common to prime .. 4 50 9516 @ 5616 @ WIIF T-No. 2 red ..... CORN-No. 3..... OATS-Western mixed.... BUTTER-Creamery ..... PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

PORK ..... 14 50 @ 15





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Human hair, raw, uncleaned and not drawn [Hatters' furs, not on the skin.] Means, the bill conta ned the clauses that are inclosed in [brackets,] but not those that are printed in *italics*. As passed by the House, it Hemp and raps seed, and other oil-seeds o e character. [Lime.] contains the latter, but not the former. These changes are the amendments made to the orig-inal bill in the House.—*Etitor Chicago Globe*. Garden seeds. [Linseed or flaxseed.] [Marble of all kinds, in block, rough on THE FREE LIST. Be it enacted, etc. SEC. 1. That on and after the first day of [July] October, eighteen hun-dred and eighty-eight, the following articles mentioned in this section, when imported, shall be exempted from duty: Time the ward and sawed and timber used uared.] Osier or willow, prepared for basket makers Broom-corn Brush-wood. [Plaster of paris, when ground or calcined. Tim.er, hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars and in building wharves. Rags, of whatever material composed. Rattans and reeds, manufactured but not nade up into finished articles. [Paintings, in oil or water colors, and statuber, squared or sided. Wood unmanufactured, not especially enumerated or provided for ry not otherwise provided for. But the term "statuary" shall be understood to include pro-Sawed boards, planks, deals and all other articles of sawed lumber. essional productions of a statuary or a sculp Hubs for wheels, posts, last-blocks, wagon or only. blocks, oar-locks, gun blocks, heading-blocks Stones, unmanufactured or undressed, free and all like blocks or sticks rough hewn or tone, granite, sandstone, and all building o sawed only. Staves of wood. nonumental stone. All strings of gut or any other like material Pickets and palings. Tallow. Waste all not specially enumerated or pro Clapboards, pine .... spruce. DUTIABLE LIST, GENERAL. Logs. Provided, That if any export duty is laid upon the above-mentioned articles or either of them, by any country whence imported, all said ar-ticles imported from said country shall be sub-ticles imported from said country shall be sub-SEC. 2. That on and after the 1st day o [July] October, eighteen hundred and eighty July 1 October, eighteen in interest fore impose eight, in lieu of the duties hereionfter mentioned, there on the articles hereinafter mentioned, ther shall be levied, collected and paid the follow ing rates of duty on said articles severally: Glycerine, refined, three cents per pound. Acid, acetic, acetous, or pyroligenous acid, exceeding the specific gravity of 1.047, five Salt, in bags, sacks, barrels or other pack-oges, or in bulk, when imported from any country which does not charge an import duty upon salt exported from the United States. cents per pound. Castor beans or seeds, twenty-five cents per Flax straw. Flax, not hackled or dressed. bushel of fifty pounds. [Fiax, hackled, known as dressed line.] Tow, of flax or hemp. Hemp, manila, and other like substitutes for Castor oil, forty cents per gallon. Flaxseed or linseed oil [ten] fifteen cents per pound. Licorice, paste or rolls [four] five cents per pound. Licorice juice, thirty-five per centum ad valorem Sun, sisal-grass and other vegetable fibers. Burlaps, not exceeding sixty inches in width, Baryta, sulphate of, barytes, manufactured, ne-eighth of one cent per pound, [Cement, Roman, Portland and all others, of flax, jute or hemp, or of which flax, jute or hemp, or either of them, shall be the compo-nent material of chief value. en per centum ad valorem.] [Whiting and Paris white twenty per cen Bags of jute for grain. um ad valorem.] Machinery designed for the conversion of jute or jute butts into cotton bagging, to-wit, cards, Chromate of potash, two and one-half cents per pound. roving frames, winding frames and softeners Bichromate of potash, two and one-half cents Iron or steel sheets, or plates, or taggers iron, coated with tin or lead, or with a mixture Acetate of lead, brown, two cents per pound. of which these metals is a component part, by the dipping or any other process, and commer-Acetate of lead, white, three cents per pound. White lead, when dry or in pulp, or when round or mixed in oil, two cents per pound. cially known as tin plates, terne plates and Orange, mineral and red lead, one and one Litharge, one and one-half cents per pound. N.trate of lead, two cents per pound. Magnesia, mediginal, carbonate of, three yents per pound. [Gelatine and all similar preparations.] Glycerine, crude, browa or yellow, of the specific gravity of 1.25 or less at a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit, not purified by refin Magnesia, calcined, seven cents per pound. Magnesia, sulphate of, or Epsom salts, one-ourth of one cent per pound. Prussiate of potash, red, seven cents per [Fish-glue, or isinglass.] Phosphorus. Soap stocks, fit only for use as such. Soap, hard and soft, all of which are not oth-Prussiate of potash, yellow, three cents pe erwise specially enumerated or provided for Nitrate of potash, refined, or refined salt-Extract of hemlock and other bark used for peter, one cent per pound. Sal soda, or soda crystals, one-eighth of one tanning. Indigo, extract of, and carmined. bent per pound. Bicarbonate of super-carbonate of soda, and Iodine, resublimed. [Licorice juice.] saleratus, calcined or pearl ash, three-fourths Oil, croton. Hemp seed and rape-seed oil. of one cent per pound. Hydrate or caustic soda, one-half of one cen Oil, cotton-seed. per pound. Soda silicate or other alkaline silicate, one Alumina-alum, patent alum, alum substi

ourth of one cent per pound. Sulphur, sublimed, or flowers of, twelve dol rs per ton.

Ultramarine, three cents per pound. Paris green, twelve and one-half per centum ad valoren

duty based on their value, they shall pay a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem in addi-

tion to the duty, if any, on their contents.] Cylinder and crown glass, pol shed, above twenty-four by thirty inches square and not exceeding twenty-four by sixty inches square [fifteen] twenty cents per square foot; all above that [twenty-five] thirty cents per square

Unpolished cylinder, crown, and common window-glass, not exceeding ten by fifteen inches square, one and three-eighths cents per inches square, one and three-eighths cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square, one and [one-fourth] five-eighths cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding twenty four by thirty inches square, [one and one-half] two cents per pound; all above that, [one and three-fourths] two and one-half cents per pound; Provided, That unpolished cylinder, crown, and common window-glass, imported in boxes contain-ing fifty square feel as nearly as sizes will permit, now known and commercially designated as fifty feel of glass, single thick, and weighting not to exceed fiftu-five pounds of class per box shall be feet of glass, single thick, and weighing not to exceed lifty-five pounds of glass per box, shall be entered and computed as fifty pounds of glass on'y; and that said kinds of glass imported in boxes containing as nearly as sizes will permit, fifty feet of glass, now known and commercially designated as fifty feet of glass, double-thick, and pot creecing minety nonuch in minit shall be not exceeding ninety pounds in weight, shall be entered and computed as eighty pounds of glass only; but in all other cases the duty shall be com-

ted according to the actual weight of glass. [Cast polished plate-glass, unsilvered, above twenty-four by thirty inches square and not ex-ceeding twenty-four by sixty inches square, twenty cents per square foot; all above that,

forty cents per square foot.] Cast polished plate-glass, silvered, or look ing-glass plates, above twenty-four by thirty inches square and not exceeding twenty-four by sixty inches square, twenty-five cents per square foot; all above that, forty-five cents per

Square foot. Porcelain and Bohemian glass, chemical glassware, painted glassware, stained glass and all other manufactures of glass, or of which glass shall be the component material of chief value, not specially enumerated or provided for, forty per centum ad valorem

Iron in pigs, iron kentledge, six dollars pe

Iron railway bars, weighing more than twenty-five pounds to the yard, eleven dollars per

Steel railway bars and railway bars made in part of steel, weighing more than twenty-five pounds to the yard [and slabs and billets of steell, eleven dollars per ton.

Bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats not less than one inch wide nor less than three-eighths of one inch thick, seven-tenths of one cent per pound; comprising round iron not less than three-fourths of one inch in diameter. and square iron not less than three-fourths of one inch square, and flats less than one inch wide or less than three-eighths of one inch thick, round iron less than three-fourths of one inch and not less than seven-sixteenths of one inch in diameter, and square iron less than three-fourths of one inch square, one cent per pound: Provided, That all iron in slabs, blooms. loops, or other forms less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig-iron, except castings, shall be rated as iron in bars, and pay a duty accordingly; and none of the above iron shall pay a less rate of duty than thirty-five per centum ad valorem: Provided, further, That all iron bars, blooms, billets, or sizes of shapes of any kind in the manufacture of which charcoal is used as fuel, shall be subject to duty of not less than twenty dollars per ton. Iron or steel tee-rails, weighing not over twenty-five pounds to the yard, fourteen dollars per ton; iron or steel flat rails, punched, fifeen dollars per ton. Round iron, in coils or rods, less than seven sixteenths of one inch in diameter, and bars or

hapes of rolled iron, not specially enumerated or provided for, one cent per pound. Iron or steel flat, with longitudinal ribs, for the nanufacture of fencing, four-tenths of a cent per

Sheet iron, common or black, thinner than one inch and not thinner than number twenty wire gauge, one cent per pound; th nner than

wire gauge, one cent per pound; in nner than number twenty wire gauge and not thinner than number twenty-five wire gauge one and one-tenth of one per cent. per pound; thinner than number twenty-five wire gauge and not thinner than number twenty-

ourth of one cent per pound more duty than

that imposed on the iron from which they are made, or which shall be such material of chief

Cast iron pipe of every description six-tenths

Cut nails and spikes, of iron or steel, one cent.

Cut tacks, brads, or sprigs, thirty-five per

Iron or steel railway fish-plates or splice-bars.

ight tenths of one cent per pound. Wrought iron or steel spikes, nuts and wash-

ers, and horse, mule, or ox shoes, one and one-half cents per pound.

Anvils, anchors, or parts thereof, mill-irons,

and mill-cranks, of wrought iron, and wrought iron for ships, and forgings of iron and steel,

for vessels, steam-engines and locomotives, or

parts thereof, weighing each twenty-five pounds or more, one and one-half cents per pound. Iron or steel rivets, bolts, with or with-

out threads or nuts, or bolt blanks, and finished

inges or hinge blanks, one and one-half cents

Iron or steel blacksmiths' hammers and

sledges, track-tools, wedges and crowbars, one and one-half of one cent per pound.

Iron or steel axles, parts thereof, axle bars,

axle blanks, or forgings for axles, without refer-ence to the stage or style of manufacture, one

and one-half cents per pound. Horseshoe nails, hob-nails, and wire nails, and all other wrought-iron or steel nails, not specially enumerated or povided for, two and one-half cents per pound. Boiler-tubes, or other tubes, or flues or stays,

of wrought iron or steel, one and one-half cents

Chain or chains, of all kinds, made of iron or

than three-eighths of one inch in diameter, one

Hand, back, and all other saws, not specially

enumerated or provided for, thirty per centum

value

per pound,

per pound.

fone cent per pound.

centum ad valorem.

to a rate of duty based on their value, the value of such fint or lime glass bottles or vials, or other vessels of like material abore provided for, shall be added to the value of the contents for the ascertainment of the dutiable value of the latter; but if filled, and not other-value of the latter; but if filled, and not other anot other value of the latter;

[Screws commonly called wood screws, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.]

Iron and steel wire and iron and steel galvan-ized, and all manufactures of iron and steel wire and of iron and steel wire galvanized, shall pay the duties now provided by law: I rowided, That no such duty shall be in excess of sixty

per centum ad valorem. Clippings from new copper fit only for manu

facture, one cent per pound. Copper, in plates, bars, ingots, Chili or other pigs, and in other forms, not manufactured, two cents per pound; in rolled plates, called braziers' copper, sheets, rods, pipes, and copper bottoms, thirty per centum ad valorem. Lead ore and lead dross, three-fourths of one

cent per pound. Lead, in pigs and bars, molten and old refuse

lead run into blocks, and bars and old scrap lead fit only to be remanufactured, one and on quarter cents per pound. Lead in sheets, pipes. r shot, two and one-quarter cents per pound Sheathing or yellow metal, thirty per centum

nd valorem. Nickel, in ore or matte, ten cents per pound on the nickel contained there n. Zinc ores, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Zinc. spelter, or tutenegue, in blocks or pigs and old worn-out zine fit only to be re-manu-factured, one and one-querter cents per pound; zinc, spelter or tutenegue in sheets, two cents per pound. Hollow-ware, coated, glazed, or tinned, two

and one-half cents per pound.

Needles for knitting and sewing machines, twenty per centum ad valorem. [Pen-knives, poc et knives, of all kinds, and razors, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. Pens, metallic, thirty-five per centum ad

valorem New type for printing, Afteen per centum ad

Type metal, fifteen per centum ad valorem. Manufactures, articles, or wares, not specially numerated or provided for, composed wholly

or in part of copper, thirty-five per centum a valorem: manufactures, articles, or wares, not specially enumerated or provided for, com-posed of iron, steel, lead, nickel, pewter, tin, zinc, gold, silver, platinum, or any other metal, or of which any of the foregoing metals may be the component material of chief value, and whether partly or wholly manufactured, forty per centum ad valorem. Cabinet and house furniture of wood, fin-

ished, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Manufactures of cedar wood, granadilla, eb-ony, mahogany, rosewood and satinwood, thirty per centum ad valorem. Manufactures of wood, or of which wood is the chief component part, not specially enum-erated or provided for, thirty per centum ad

All sugars not above number thirteen Dutch standard in color shall pay duty on their polar iscopic test as follows-namely: All sugars not above number thirteen Dutch

standard in color, all tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice or of beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated mo lasses, testing by the polariscope not above seventy-five degrees, shall pay a duty of one and fifteen hundredths cents per pound, and for every additional degree or frection of a de-gree shown by the polariscopic test they shall pay thirty-two thousandths of a cent per pound

All sugars above number thirteen Dutch standard in color shall be classified by the Dutch standard of color, and pay duty as folows-namely:

All sugars above number thirteen and not above number sixteen Dutch standard, two and twenty-hundredths cents per pound. All sugars above number sixteen and not above

umber twenty Dutch standard, two and fortyhundredths cents per pound. All sugars above number twenty Dutch standard, two and eighty-hundredths cents per

pound. Molasses testing not above fifty-six degrees

by the polariscope, shall pay a duty of [[our] two and thres-quarter cents per gallon; molasses testing above fifty-six degrees shall pay a duty of six cents per gallon: Provided, That if an export duty shall hereafter be laid upon sugar or molasses by any country from whence the same may be imported, such sugar or molasses so imported shall be subject to duty as prescribed by law at the date of the passage of

this act.

Sail duck, or catvas for sails, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. Russia and other sheetings of flax or hem brown or white, twenty-five per centum ad val

All other manufactures hemp or of manila, or of which hemp or manila shall be a component material of chief value, not specially exumer-ated or provided for, twenty-five per contum ad valorem

Grass-cloth and other Manufactures of jute ramic, China and sisal-grass, not specially eau merated or provided for, twenty-five percentum ad valorem: Provided, That as to jute, jute butts, sunn and sisal-grass, and manufacture thereof, except barlaps, not exceeding sixty inches in width, this act shall take effect Jantary first, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine and as to fax, hemp, manila and other like substitutes for hemp, and the manufactures thereof upon July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

THE WOOL AND WOOLENS LIST.

SEC. 3. On and after [July] October first, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, there shall be admitted, when imported, free of duty: All wools, hair of the alpaca, goat and other

ke animals. Wools on the skin.

Wools on the skill. Wools on tags, shoddy, mungo, waste and flocks. And on and after [October] January first, eighteen hundred and eighty [eight] raise, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed on the articles hereinafter mentioned in this section, there shall be levied, collected and paid the following rates of duty on said articles sever

Woolen and worsted cloths, shawls and all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool or worsted, not specially enumerated or provided for, forty per centum ad valorem.

Flannels, blankets, hats of wool, knit goods, and all goods made on knitting-frames, balmo rals, woolen and worsted varns, and all manu factures of every description composed wholly or in part of wool or worsted, the hair of the or in part of wool or other animals, not specially enumerated or provided for, forty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That from and after the passage of this act and until the first day of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to classify a woolen cloth all imports of worsted cloth, whether known under the name of worsted cloth or under the name of "worsted" or gonals," or otherwise.

Bunting, forty per centum ad valorem. Women's and children's dress goods, coal linings, Italian cloths, and goods of like de scription, composed in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals, forty per centum ad valorem. Ciotning, ready-made, and wearing apparel

of every description, not specially enumerated or provided for, and balmoral skirts and skirting and goods of similar description or used for like purposes, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, except knit goods, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

Cloaks, dolmans. jackets, talmas, ulsters, or other outside garments for ladies' and chil drens' apparel, and goods of similar description or used for like purposes, composed whoils on in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor. seamstress, or manufacturer (except knit goods,) forty-five per centum ad valoren

Webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, gimps, cords and tassels, dress trimmings, head nets, buttons, or barrel buttons, or buttons of other forms for tassels or ornaments wrought by hand or braided by machinery, made of wo worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat or other animals, or in which wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals is a com-ponent material, fifty per centum ad valorem. Hemp and jute carpeting, six cents per square

Floor matting and floor mats, exclusively of vegetable substances, twen'y per centum ad valorem. All other carpets and carpetings, druggets, bock-ings, mits, rugs, screens, covers, hessocks, bed-sides of wool, flax, cotton, or parts of either, or other material, forly per centum ad valorem.

[All carpets and carpetings, druggets, bockings, mais, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bed-sides of wool, flax, cotton, hemp, jute, or parts of either, or other material, thirty per centum ad valorem.)

machines, thirty per centum ad valorem.

DUTIABLE LIST, SPECIAL.

Taks of all kings, and ink-powders, twenty per centum ad vale rem. Japanned ware of all kinds not specially enu-nerate 4 or provided for, thirty per centum ad

Kaolin, crude, one dollar per ton. China clay, or wrought kuolin, two dollars per

THE OWNER AND A DESCRIPTION OF THE OWNER OF THE OWNER OF

ton. "Marble of all binds in block, rough or squared, forty ce its per cab c foot." Marble, sawed, aressed, or otherwise, includ-Marble, sawed, aressed, or otherwise, includ-

ing marble slabs and marble paving tiles, eighty-five cents per cubic foot. All manufactures of marble not specially

enumerated or provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem. Paper mache, menufactures, articles and

wares of, twenty-five per centam ad valoresso. Percussion caps, thirty per centum ad Malorem.

Philosophical apparatus and instruments, twenty-five per centum advalorem. [Pipes, pipe-bowls, and all smokers' articles

whatsoever, not especially enumerated or pro-vided for, fifty per contum ad valorem; all com-mon pipes of clay, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.]

Umbsella and parasol ribe, and stretcher frames, tips, runners, handlesi or other parts thereof, when made in whole or chief parts iron, steel, or any other metal, thirty per centrum ad valorem; unbrellas, parasols, and shades, when covered with sills or alpaca, fifty percentaun ad valorem; allother umbrellas, thir per a ad valorem. Watches, watch-enses, watch-movements.

parts of watches, watch-glasses, and watch-keys, whether separately packed or otherwise, and watch materials not especially enumer-

and watch materials not especially enumer-ated or provided for in this act, faventy-fixed per centum a walorem. Webbing composed of cotton, flax, or a mixi-ure of these materials, not especially enumer-ated or provided for in this act, thirty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 41. This act is intended and shall'be construed as an act supplementary and amendatory to existing laws, and the rates of duty and modification of clauses, provisions, and sections as herein specifically made are in tended and shall be construed as a repeal of all clauses, provisions and sections in conflict therewith; but as to all clauses, provisions, and sections in existing laws not specifically changed, modified, or amended, the rates of duty now existing shall be and remain in full force and effect.

WOULDN'T HEED ADVICE.

A Smart Young Man Is Gobbled by the Sharks and Mercilessly Victimize

"How about young Baldwin, who came down here?" asked a friend from out of the city of a deacon in a prominent New York church.

"I am extremely sorry to say that Baldwin failed to make a success of it here.' replied the deacon.

"Is that so?" "O, yes. He lost all his property and is now peddling shoe-strings at the corner of Vesey street and Broadway."

"Indeed! I am sorry to hear it."

Very sad, certainly-be comes of a good family. But he got drawn into Walk street speculation and lost kis all." "Ah, the maelstrom of Wall street, was

it? Too bad " "Yes, that's what I say. I tried my best

to save him from it, not daly because he was the son of an old schoolmate of mine, but also because I considered it my duty any how. My connection with the church would not permit me to look at it otherwise."

"O, I know of course that you would do what you could in such a case to guide a young man in the right path."

"O, certainly, certainly," replied the deacon in a modest tone. "I did what I could in my weak way. I went to him." continued the good man as he wiped his spectacles and looked out of the window thoughtfully; "I went to him and says I: 'See here, George, you don't want to put your money in that Western Wind stock-the bottom is going to fall out of the whole thing inside of twenty hours Just come in with me on this Consolidated stock and if you don't clear up \$50,000 on it inside of a week, why, then I'm a liar!' But he woulda't listen to good counsel and went into Western Wind and dropped his pile. I suppose," went on the deacon, musingly, as he adjusted his glasses, "that I might add by way of proof that I was right, that I put \$5,000 in the Consolidated myself and unloaded it on Brother Dobbs for \$17,500 three days after. You well said, my friend, that Wall street is a terrible maelstrom "-N. Y. Tribunc.

Colors and paints, including lakes, whether

Copper, sulphate of, or blue vitriol. Iron, sulphate of, or copperas. Potash, crude, carbonate of, or fused and caustic potash. Chlorate of potash and nitrate of potash, or saltpeter crude. Sulphate of potash. Sulphate of soda, known as salt cake, crude or refined, or niter cake, crude or refined, and Glauber's salt. Nitrite of soda. Sulphur, refined, in rolls. Wood tar Coal-tar, crude. Aniline oil and its homologues. Coal-tar, products of, such as naphtha, benzine benzole, dead oil, and pitch. All preparations of coal-tar, not colors of

tute, sulphate of alumina, and aluminous cake and alums in crystals or ground.

racic acid, borate of lime and bo

artificial mineral waters.

All imitations of natural mineral waters, and

Baryta, sulphate of, or barytes, manufact-

dyes, and not acids of colors and dyes. Logwood and other dyewoods, extracts and ecoctions of. Alizarine, natural or artificial.

Laths

Shingles.

hemp. Jute butts.

taggers tin. Beeswax.

[Glue.]

eep-dip.

Petroleum.

Jute.

Spirits of turpentine. [Bone-black, ivory, drop-black, and bone charl.

Ocher, and ochery earths, umber and umber earths, sienna and sienna earths, when dry. [All preparations known as essential oils, expressed oils, distilled oils, rendered oils, alka-ties, alkaloids, and all combinations of any of the foregoing and chemical compounds and salts by whatever name known, a specially enumerated or provided for]. and not

Olive oil, salad oil, colton-seed oil, whals oil, seal oil, and neats-foot oil.

All barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds bulbous roots, and excrescences, such as nut-galls, fruits, flowers, dried fibers, grains, gums, and gum resins, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses nuts, roots and stems, vegetables, seeds and seeds of morbid growth, weeds, woods used ex-pressly for dyeing, and dried insects, any of the foregoing which are not edible and not specially enumerated or provided for.

All non-dutiable crude minerals, but which have been advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manu-facture, not specially enumerated or provided

All earths or clays unwrought or unmanufact

[China clay or kaoline.]

Glass plates or discs, unverought, for use in the manufacture of optical instruments, spectacles and eye-glasses.

Opium, crude, and not adulterated, containing nine per centum and over of morphia, for

medicinal purposes. Iron and steel [cotton ties or] cotton ties or hoops for baling or other purposes [for baling rurposes] not thinner than number twenty wire gauge.

Needles, sewing, darning, knitting, and all others not specially enumerated or provided

Copper, imported in the form of ores, regulus of, and black or coarse copper and copper ce-ment, old copper fit only for re-manufacture.

Antimony, as regulus or metal.

Quicksth

Chromate of iron or chromic ore.

Mineral substances in a crude state and met als unwrought, not specially enumerated or provided for.

Brick, other than fire-brick German looking-glass plates made of blown glass and silvered.

Vegetables in their natural state or in salt of brine, not specially enumerated or provided

Chicory root, ground or unground, burnt or

Acorns and dandelton root, raw or prepared

and all other articles used, or intended to be rused, as coffee or substitutes therefor, not specially enumerated or provided for.

Cocoa, prepared or manufactured. Dates [piums and prunes].

Currants, Zante or other

Meats, game and poultry.

specially enumerated or provided for, twenty Zinc, oxide of, when dry, one cent per pound; thinner than number twenty-nine wire gauge, and all iron, commercially known as common when ground in oil, one and one-half cents per or black taggers iron, whether put up in boxes

or bundles or not, thirty per centum ad valorem: Provided, That on all such iron and All medicinal preparations known as cerates conserves, decoctions, emulsions, extracts, sol d or fluid, infusions, juices, liniments, loz-enges, mixtures, mucilages, ointments, oleosteel sheats or plates aforesaid excepting on what are known commercially as tin plates, terne plates, and taggers tin, when galvanized resins, pills, plasters, powders, resins, supposi tories, sirups, vinegars, and waters, of any o or coated with zinc or spelter, or other metals or any alloy of those metals, one-fourth of one cent per pound additional when not thinner than number twenty wire gauge; thinner than which alcohol is not a component part, which are not specially enumerated or provided for, twenty per centum ad valorem. number twenty wire gauge, thinker than number twenty wire gauge and not thinner than number twenty-five wire gauge, one-half cent per pound additional, and when thinner

All ground or powdered spices not specially numerated or provided for, three cents per ound.

than twenty-five wire gauge, three-fourths of one cent per pound additional. Proprietary preparations, to-wit: All cosmetics, pills, powders, troches or lozenges, strups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, lin-Hoop, or band, or scroll, or other iron, eight in ches or less in width, and not thinner than iments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences, spirits, oils, or preparations. number ten wire gauge, one cent per pound: thinner than number ten wire gauge and not thinner than number twenty wire gauge, one or compositions, recommended to the public as proprietary articles or prepared according to some private formula as remedies or specifics for any disease or diseases or affections affectand one-tenth cents per pound: thinner than ing the human or animal body, including all toilet preparations whatever used as applicaticles not specially enumerated or provided for, whether wholly or partly manufactured, made trom sheet, plate, hoop, band or scroll iron herein provided for, or of which such tions to the hair, mouth, teeth or skin, not specially enumerated or provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem. sheet, plate. hoop, band or scroll iron shall be the material of chief value, shall pay one-

Morphia or morphine and all salts thereof

Afty cents per ounce. Acid, tannic or tannin, fifty cents per pound China, porcelain, par.an and bisque, earthen stone or crockeryware composed of earthy or mineral substances, including plaques, orna nents, charms, vases and statuettes, painted, printed, enameled, or gilded, or otherwise de orated in any manner, [forty-five] fifty per

entum ad valorem. China, porcelain, parian, and bisque ware not decorated in any manner, forty per centum ad

White granite, common ware, plain white o ream-co.ored, lustered or printed under glaze in a single color; sponged, dipped, or edged ware thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Brown earthenware, common stoneware, gas retorts and roofing tiles, not specially enumer ated or provided for, and not decorated in any manner, twenty per centum ad valorem.

All other earthen, stone and crockeryware white, colored or bisque, composed of earthy or mineral substances, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, and not decorated in any manner, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. Paving tiles, not encaustic, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Encaustic tiles, not glazed or enameled, thirty per centum ad valorem. All glazed or enameled tiles [fifty], forty-five

per centum ad valorem. Slates, slate penells, slate chimney-pieces, mantels, slabs for tables, and all other manu-factures of slate, twenty per centum ad va-

Green and colored glass, bottles, vials, demi Green and colored glass, bottles, viais, demi-johns and carboys (covered or uncovered), pickle or preserve jars, and other plain, molded or pressed green or colored bottle-glass, not cut, engraved, or painted, and not specially enumerated or provided for [three-fourths of] one cent per pound; if filled and not otherwise provided for, and if the contents are subject to an ed valorem duty, or to a rate of duty hased

steel, less than three-fourths of one inch in diameter, one and one-fourth cents per pound; less than three-fourths of one inch and not less an ad valorem duty, or to a rate of duty based on their value, the value of such bottles, vials, or other vessels shall be added to the value of the contents for the ascertainment of the dutiand one-half cents per pound, less than three-eighths of one inch in diameter, two cents per

the contents for the ascertainment of the duli-able value of the latter; but if filled and not otherwise provided for, and the contents are not subject to an ad valorem duty or to a rate of duty based on their value, they shall pay a duty of [three-fourths of] one cent per pound in addition to the duty, if any, on their conad valorem.

Files, file-blanks, rasps and floats of all cuts and kinds, thirty-five per contum ad valorem. Iron or steel beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, car-truck channels, T T columns and [Flint and lime glass bottles and vials, and

posts, or parts of sections of columns and posts, deck and bulb beams, and building posts, or parts of sections of columns and other plain, molded, or pressed flint or lime glassware, not specially enumerated or pro-vided for, thirty per centum ad valorem. If niled, and not otherwise provided for, and the contents are subject to an ad valorem duty, or

one and one-fourth of one per cent. per pound: All other confectionery, forty per centum ad

starch, one cent per pound.

[All tobacco in leaf, unmanufactured, and not temmed, thirty-five cents per pound.] Potato or corn starch, rice starch and other

Rice, cleaned, two cents per pound; un-cleaned, or rice free of the outer hull, and still having the inner cuticle on, one and one-quarter cents per pound. Rice flour and rice meal, fifteen per centum ad

Rice flour, rice meal, and broken rice which

will pass through a sieve known commercially as number ten brass-wire sieve, ten meshes to the running inch or one hundred meshes to the square inch, the space with n the wires sh uot exceed in length or width seven hundred

and eighty-seven ten-thousandths of an inch, twenty per centum ad valorem.] Paddy, or rice having the outer hull on, one cent per pound.

Raisins, one and one-half cents per pound. Peanuts or ground beans. three-fourths of number twenty wire gauge, one and three tenth cents per pound; *Provided*, That all ar one cent per pound; shelled, one cent per

Mustard, ground or preserved, in bottles or otherwise, six cents per pound. Cotton thread, yarn, warps, or warp yarn

whether single or advanced beyond the condi tion of single by twisting two or more single yarns together, whether on beams or in bun-dles, skeins, or cops, or in any other form, val ued at not exceeding forty cents per pound, thirty-five per centum ad valorem: valued at over forty cents per pound, forty per centum ad valor

On all cotton cloth, forty per centum ad valorem Spool-thread of cotton, forty per centum ad

Flax, hackled, known as dressed line, ten dollars

per ton Brown and bleached linens, ducks, canvas, paddings, cot bottoms, diapers, crash. backs, handkerchiefs, lawns, or other manu backs, handkerchiefs, lawns, or other manu-factures of flax, jute or hemp, or of which flax, jute or hemp shall be the component material of chief value, not specially enumerated or provided for, twenty-five per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That cuffs, collars, shirts and other manufactures of wearing apparel, made in whole or in part of linen, and not otherwise provided for, and hydraulic hose, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Flax, hemp and jute yarns, and all twines of hemp, jute, jute-butts, sunn, sisal-grass, ramie and China grass, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Fiax or linen thread, twine and pack thread and all manufactures of flax, or of which flax shall be the component material of chief value, not specially enumerated or provided for,

twenty-five per centum ad valorem. Oll-cloth foundations or floor-cloth canvas, or burlaps, exceeding sixty inches in width, made of flax, jute or hemp, or of which flax, jute or hemp, or either of them, shall be the component material of chief value tweaty-five

per centum ad valorem. Oil-cloths for floors, stamped, painted or printed, and on all other oil-cloth (except silk oil-cloth), and on water-proof cloth, not other-wise provided for, twenty five per centum ad valore

Gunny-cloth, not bagging, fifteen per centum ad valorem. Bags and bagging, and like manufactures, not

Bags and bagging, and the manufactures, not specially enumersted or provided for, includ-ing bagging for cotton composed wholly or in part of flax, hemp, jute, gunny-cloth, gunny bags or other material ififteen per centum ad valorem], three-tighths cent per pound. Tarred cables or cordage, twenty-five per contum ad valorem

entum ad valorem. Untarred manila cordage, twenty-five per

entum ad valorem. All other untarred cordage, twenty-five per sentum ad valorem. Seines and seine and gilling twine, twenty-five

per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 4. That on and after the first day of [July] October, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed on the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid the follow ing rates of duty on said articles severally: Paper, sized or glued, suitable only for print

Printing paper, fifteen per centum al valorem. Printing paper, unsized, used for books and

newspapers exclusively, twelve per centum ad Paper boxes, and all other fancy boxes, not therwise provided for, twenty-five per centum ad valore

Paper envelopes, twenty per centum ad va

Paper hangings, and paper for screens o reboards, surface-coated paper, and al man ufactures of which surface-coated paper is : componet material not otherwise pro and card-board, paper antiquarian. demy, drawing, elephant, foolscap, imperial, letter, note, and all other paper not specially enu-merated or provided for, twenty-five per centum ad valorem

Beads, and bead ornaments of all kinds, ex-Blacking of all kinds, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Ronnets, hats and hoods for men, women and children, composed of hair, whalebone or any vegetable material, and not especially enume ated or provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Brooms of all kinds, twenty per centum ad Brushes of all kinds, twenty per contum ad

Cones and sticks, for walking, finished

twenty per centum ad valorem. Card clothing [fifteen] twenty cents per square foot; when manufactured from tempered steel

wire. [twenty-five] forty cents per square foot. Carriages, and parts of, not especially enu-merated or provided for, thirty per centum ad

valorem. Dolls and toys, thirty per centum ad valorem. Fans of all kinds, except palm-leaf fans of whatever material composed, thirty per centm ad valorem.

Feathers of all kinds, when dressed, colored or manufactured, including dressed and fin-ished birds and art ficial and ornamental feathers and flowers, or parts thereof, of whatever material composed, not specially enumer ated or provided for, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Friction and lucifer matches of all descrip ions, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Gloves of all descriptions, wholly or pay tially manufactured, forty per centum ad va lorem: Provided, That gloves made of silk tal feta shall be taxed fifty per centum ad va

Gun-wads, of all descriptions, twenty-five per entum ad valorem.

Guita-percha, manufactured, and all articles of hard rubber not specially enumerated or provided for, thirty-five per centum ad valo-

Hair, human, if clean or drawn, but no manufactured, twenty per centum ad valorem Bracelets, braids, chains, rings, curls and ringlets composed of hair, or of which hair is the component material of chief value, and all nanufactures of human hair, twenty five pe ertum ad valorem.

Hats, materials for: Braids, plaits, flats, willow sheets and squares, fit only for use in making or ornamenting hats, bonnets, and hoods, composed of straw, chip, grass, palm-holds, willow, hair, whalebone, or any vegetable material, not specially enumerated or provided for, twenty per centum ad valorem. Hat bodies of cotton, thirty per centum ad

Hatter's plush, composed of silk or of and cotton, fifteen per centum ad valorem. [India-rubber fabricks, and articles con posed wholly or in part of india-rubber, and i dia-rubber boots and shoes, fifteen per centum ad valorem.]

#### SUCCESS IN BUSINESS.

What a Chicago Business Man Has to Say on This Subject. "In my opinion the secret of success lies within the reach of all; whether a poor cash boy who receives \$1 a week, large-salaried employe who gets \$20 to \$30 a week, it lies within the province of every ambitious person to make a fortune and an honorable name. Hard, persistent work, attention to details, and economy, will be the lever that will work the cash boy up to the highest niche in the temple of fortune and fame. None can hope to succeed unless they are willing to deprive themselves of luxuries, and are always ready to work hard. The American boy or man should never despair, never give up the ship. 'If at first you don't succeed try, try again.' In my own experience, in the past ten years, had I succumbed to despondency or despair I should not now be at the head of this business, and I find the great necessity, even at present, with a lucrative, well es tablished business, of working hard and attending closely to my business details. Th great mistake most clerks make is, if they receive but a small salary, they get disheartened, think it impossible that they can accumulate any money on so small an amount, and hence feel that they had bet ter enjoy the fruits of their toil and spend every dollar and cent they earn, even going so far as to encroach (by borrowing) on their next week's salary, and should they lose their positions are left literally without a dollar. Boys, don't be foolish. Save \$1 a week if you can't save \$8 or \$5. Save 50 cents a week if you can't save more, but save something. Never spend, all you receive. Work hard and be hopeful and ambitious, for while ambition has ruined many a man, yet without ambition no one can hope to rise and make a success in life."-Chicago Journal.

THE rivalry between the tradesmen at Long Branch is so keen that they find out on what train an expected cottager or realestate owner is expected, and have a carriage at the depot to meet him on his arrival. They transport all his baggage free and lay him under such supposed obligations that they secure his patronage during the entire season.

Ar one of the schools for negroes in the South the girls learn housekeeping prac-tically by being placed four at a time, and for a month at a time, in a cottage, where they live and have complete control, under the oversight of a matron. They keep strict account of their expenditures, tice economy, and sweep, cook, wash and iron.

WATERMELONS for the Christmas dinner are not an impossibility. It is said that they will keep perfectly if put away in a mow of well-cured hay, free from dampness

ALBANY girls have vigorous appetites.

One of them ate six bananas during a horse-car ride of a few blocks the other