

# Cause County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

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

VOLUME XIV.

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

NUMBER 45.

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News.

#### CONGRESS.

The Senate on the 30th further considered the Sundry Civil bill. An amendment offered by Senator Bowen appropriating \$200,000 for the purpose of investigating the extent to which the arid region of the United States can be reclaimed by irrigation was, after debate, adopted. An amendment appropriating \$75,000 for a public building at Atchison, Kan., was under consideration when the Senate adjourned. After disposing of several motions and committee 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 reported the Union Pacific Funding bill (the House Oathwaite bill). The committee's report was unanimous. After other reports, the Senate resumed consideration of the Sundry Civil bill. The amendments 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 Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole and considered until adjournment.

In the Senate on August 1 the bill to create the Department of Agriculture was favorably reported from committee. It is the House bill for making the agricultural bureau an executive department. A number of bills passed the House. Pending consideration of the bill the Senate adjourned. In the House, after the usual routine, the Army Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole and considered until adjournment.

After disposing of unimportant business the Senate on the 2d resumed consideration of the Fisheries treaty, and Senator Riddleberger spoke in opposition and Senator Morgan supported the treaty. Soon after resuming legislative business the Senate adjourned. In the House the Senate amendments to the bill were non-concurred, and a new conference ordered. The Deficiency bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole. The debate drifted into a tilt between members on political matters, including tariff and pension legislation, and but little progress was made before the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 3d, Senator Cullom offered a resolution directing an inquiry and report to violations of the Inter-State Commerce law by Canadian roads owning and operating lines in United States territory, and also whether commerce originating in the United 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 debated until adjournment. In the House, after disposing of preliminary business, the Deficiency bill was considered until recess, and the evening session thirty private pension bills passed.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

COLONEL A. J. BATES, superintendent of the free delivery service, Post-office Department, has practically completed the appointment of the 1,600 additional letter carriers provided for in the new Post-office Appropriation bill. Under the apportionment New York City has been allowed 261 additional carriers; Chicago, 70; St. Louis, 23; New Orleans, 15; St. Paul, 13; Minneapolis, 13; Jersey City, 11; Kansas City, 10; Denver and Omaha 6 each.

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 predicting 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 particularly to the National banking system.

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

The President has recognized Gregorio del Amo Gonzalez 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 Broker Charles A. Johnson as the trustee. Johnson 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 bushels.

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 Legislature, independent; John G. Tucker, an extensive contractor and builder, Republican; Francis D. Scott, present assistant corporation counsel, Democrat.

DURING July 28,600 immigrants arrived at Castle Garden, an increase of 1,246 over July last year. Thus far this year there have 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. Shackelford, foreman, was killed and William Stottler, Andy Smith and Henry Green were seriously injured.

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 Jersey 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 unfortunate were principally Polish Jews, engaged in the occupation of tailoring.

## 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 convention of the Twelfth district of Indiana nominated J. B. White, the present incumbent.

FRANK MOTT, confidential bookkeeper for Daniel Stone & Co., Cincinnati, has disappeared. It was not known whether he was a defaulter or not.

RICHARD SMITH, the owner of the dog that bit Mrs. Leighton, who died of hydrophobia, died himself three days after of the same dread disease at his home in Brooklyn, a little village adjoining East St. Louis.

SEVENTEEN carloads of Republicans from Morgan and Brown Counties, Ind., visited General Harrison on the 1st. They brought with them three brass bands.

A TRAIN of empty flat cars on a logging road near Gaylord, Mich., was blown down by the track recently by a fallen tree and several Polish workmen were injured.

The meeting of the grievance committee 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.

LITTLE, CRAFT & Co.'s mills, Evansville, Ind., were destroyed by fire the other night. Loss, \$100,000.

A SPECIAL from St. Cloud, Minn., says that twenty houses in all were struck by lightning during the recent storm. Two of Mrs. Klinkert's children were fatally hurt. Two valuable horses were also killed.

CHASLES MORRIS, alias "Blindy Morgan," concerned in the celebrated robberies and the murder of Detective Hurlingham 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.

THOMAS N. MARFIELD, flour miller and grain dealer, Chillicothe, Mo., has assigned with \$109,895 preferred claims. Assets and liabilities unknown.

AMONG the passengers brought by the steamer Rotterdam recently was Rev. J. V. Dundas, of Rice County, Minn., who declared he had no dutiable articles in his baggage. A customs officer, however, found in his trunk a fine white India crepe shawl and a quantity of men's and ladies' underwear and 5,000 cigars in boxes snugly fitted in the false bottom of his trunk.

The George Friend paper mill at Lockland, O., was destroyed by fire the other day. Loss, \$40,000; well insured.

DRY goods merchant Shotwell, of Minneapolis, Minn., who recently failed, has been held to the grand jury for obtaining money under false pretenses.

ANOTHER large delegation waited upon General Harrison at Indianapolis on the 3d. In his address the Republican nominee commended the policy of small land holdings.

An alleged editor named Elsefield, publishing a small paper in San Francisco, recently 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 Laughlin at Hazlewood, near Duluth, Minn., during the storm of the 3d.

CROPSTOCK rains fell in Kansas and Missouri 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.

NEAR Bardstown, Ky., the other day John Duncan, colored, was attacked in a fight by a negro woman whose name could not be learned, with a butcher knife, and defended himself with a shotgun. She seized the barrel of the gun and in the struggle for possession the load was discharged, taking effect in Duncan's head.

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 the State, died recently at Suwanee Springs, Fla., aged seventy.

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

At a voting precinct in the Tenth district of Claiborne County, Tenn., on the 2d, Burns Yeakum shot and killed James Smith, the independent Republican candidate for county trustee, who was engaged with Yeakum's brother in a hot discussion over the election. Yeakum 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 fifty men resembling him had been arrested since the crime.

## GENERAL.

INTELLIGENCE from Zanzibar makes it probable 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 HAGGNER has been appointed Postmaster-General of Canada, and Hon. Edward 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 disagreements could not be reached. The Union Labor men would accept no compromise and the United Labor committee therefor 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 country to outbuildings and the fruit and crops.

The Austrian Government has announced that it will join the sugar bounties convention if the United States and Brazil do.

The Governor of Victoria opened the Centennial Exhibition at Melbourne on the 1st with great pomp and ceremony.

THOUSANDS of deaths from cholera in Chang Chon, China, have occurred in the last three months.

TRIALS by jury in the cases of Anarchists in Austria and Hungary have been suspended for a year.

GENERAL DRENTEN, Military Governor of Kiev, Russia, has been murdered by a nihilist.

The catch of fish in Canada last year was valued at \$18,280,000. The exports to the United States aggregated \$2,717,000.

It is announced in Berlin that the Emperors of Austria, Germany and Russia will meet on the Austrian frontier in the fall.

NINETEEN Chinese pirates were killed recently by Chinese troops. They had been the terror of the seas for five years.

The Turkish Government has sent a protest to the powers against Italy's occupation of Mussowah.

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 219.

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 employees were killed.

GLANZING declares that his political career 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 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 counted 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 building 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 from the front door and the white men the rear. The officers were summoned, but when they arrived not a man was to be seen.

OTTAWA, ONT., Aug. 3.—The city is completely enveloped in smoke from forest fires which are raging in the surrounding country. St. Joseph's village, of about five hundred inhabitants, six miles from this city, is nearly surrounded and the inhabitants are preparing to flee for safety, as it is believed the village is doomed. A telegram says that for an area 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 \$363,237,323.29, an increase of \$42,370,432.85 over last year.

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## 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 McCabe, 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 commission house of the Richardson Commission Company at Leavenworth, was drowned at that city the other night while bathing. He leaves a wife and two children.

Mrs. BAXTER, aged fifty-two years, suicided by hanging in her daughter's barn at Atchison the other morning. Her home is in Canton, Ill., where two other daughters live. Cause, despondency.

SOME weeks ago a Mrs. White, living a few miles from Topeka, was assaulted by a negro, who pulled her from her buggy, and she was only saved from violence by the approach of friends. A few weeks later her niece was brutally assaulted by a negro at the farm house of the victim's father. The families believed that Ed. Ramsey, a tough negro of Topeka, committed both offenses, and felt certain he was the one who assaulted Mrs. White. Recently the Whites, father and son, met Ramsey on the street while in Topeka, when he denied his name and started to run. Young White ordered him to halt, which he failed to do, when White fired on him, the ball taking effect in the head. The Whites were arrested, and the negro population very much excited.

At a recent meeting of the committee of the State League of Democratic Clubs in 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. Gillespie, Challacombe; wash-boller, William M. Coventry, Longton; trap for fish or game, George H. Kile; Mould Valley's stomach pump, Horace 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 Tenney, Lincoln; safety device for elevators, Fenelon Trabue, Kinsley; boring machine, William D. Tripp, Augusta.

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SI. W. McELROY, of Decatur County, has been nominated for Congress by the Democratic convention of the Sixth district.

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

DELEGATES from the various Farmer's 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. Perlicker, of Farlington; Secretary, J. A. McLean, of Peabody; treasurer, W. A. Butler, 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 department of agriculture. The next annual meeting will be held at Topeka in August, 1889.

REV. J. J. HENNESSY, of St. Louis, has been created Bishop of the diocese of Winona.

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 Lawrence 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 August 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.

The thirtieth annual convention of the grand lodge of the A. F. & A. M. (colored Masons) of the State of Kansas, will be held in Wichita August 28, 29 and 30.

In his weather report for July, Prof. F. L. Snow, of the University of Kansas, says: "This was one of the hottest July 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 heat unusually oppressive."

EMERSON 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 bastille 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. This was done at the recommendation of the State Board of Pardon.

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

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.

## ORDERED TO STEVENS COUNTY

The Second Regiment of State Troops Ordered to Put an End to the Hugoton-Wooddale War.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 3.—Attorney-General Bradford and General Meyers returned yesterday from Stevens County. They report that there are at least 300 men under arms at Hugoton and Wooddale ready to begin active hostilities at the drop of a hat. Mr. Bradford demanded the dismissal of Short, marshal of Wooddale, and Robinson, who holds a like position at Hugoton.

As a result of the report of Attorney-General Bradford and General Murray Meyers, Governor Martin ordered the Second regiment, under command of Colonel L. N. Woodcock, to proceed at once to Stevens County and quell the disturbances there. The regiment is about 600 strong and consists of the following companies: A, Winchester, W. A. Riggs, captain; B, Wellington, J. F. Hibbard, captain; C, Winfield, Bon S. Henderson, captain; D, Newton, Henry C. Smith, captain; E, Eldorado, James R. Walker, captain; F, Marion, Ferd Lewis, Captain; H, Sterling, Jacob S. Kline, Captain. Battery B, of Topeka, with a gatling 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 Adair, whence they will have to march a distance of forty miles. General Murray Meyers will command the troops. The orders are to defend the lives and persons of the inhabitants and see that civil officers 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 proposes 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 possibility of their repeating their crime.

Hermann Conn, of Voorhees, has been appointed sheriff of Stevens County to succeed Cross on the recommendation of Attorney-General Bradford and General Meyers, who after familiarizing themselves thoroughly with the real situation concluded that Conn was a proper person to 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 occurred from heat exhaustion, and a number were prostrated who are now in a critical condition. The deaths thus far reported are: Rebecca Beam, waitress, 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, Samuel laborer, Alton elevator; R. F. Hehn, a contractor; Frederick Heim, an Independence avenue grocer, and Johanna Kuechman, who resided at Twenty-fourth and State Line streets. Persons now lying in a critical condition on account of sunstrokes are: Ellis Harris, capitalist, 2311 Park avenue; F. A. Calumback, blacksmith, All Saints' Hospital; Mike Hall, teamster, city hospital; John Samon, laborer, Alton elevator; R. F. Hehn, 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 deaths yesterday were: Mike Blyer, a driver, at the city hospital; Henry C. Shoen, a carpenter, at Sixteenth and Madison avenue; Frederick Heim, at 900 Independence avenue, and Johanna Kuechman, at Twenty-fourth and State Line streets.

## ITALIANS MUST GO.

American Laborers Threaten to Clean Them Out in Ohio—Disgusted Italians Going Home.

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 disagreement on some trivial matters. The Italians, numbering 200, struck and demanded their pay at once. Henry Jones, the paymaster, 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 Cornero and Onimati Mangualio, 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.

## Malignant Children.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 2.—Two boys named Holden, living on Racoon street in East Des Moines, went on the Rock Island track about seven miles west yesterday and tried to wreck a train by placing obstacles on the track. They then started back but the section hands met them and soon after discovered the obstructions. Word was sent to town and Detective Johnson and the special detectives of the road succeeded in capturing them. They at first denied it but afterwards confessed and showed the officers how they did it. The boys are ten and twelve years old.

## TENEMENT HORROR.

A New York Tenement Inhabited 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 Bow of No. 197 Bowery.

New York, Aug. 4.—Eighteen people were burned 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 hospitals.

The house was a ramshackle affair, hidden 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 saloon 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 300 people. Each of the six floors was occupied by a single family, the 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 preceding 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 frantically into the street wringing her hands and screaming out "Mine Gott, Mine Gott dose peoples are burning up." This was a startling reminder that lives were in peril, and great excitement ensued. The police reserve were called out

## Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

WYATWOOD 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 love, 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,  
Shall thy love be—heart still faithful—  
Through life's peaceful closing hours.  
—*Rosworth Hale, in Good Housekeeping.*

### 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 dangerous 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, buffaloes 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 twenty-seven persons in a short time, and caused a complete suspension of business for several months. Another tiger killed one hundred and fifty persons in three years, compelled the abandonment 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 ways. The oldest plan, said to have 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 tiger sees his own face in the mirror, and takes it for another animal of his race. He rushes forward to attack it, 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 with a sticky substance are placed in his path; he steps on one and tries to remove it by rubbing his paw on his 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 baiters 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 drivers lost control of them for a short 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 howdah on one of these expeditions. Fortune threw me into the companionship of an experienced hunter, an officer who had lived some thirty odd years in India, and was passionately fond of the tiger-chase. He told me many stories of his hunting adventures, which I have no space for here, with the exception of one which related how he once went to sleep in a tiger's den.

"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 shikarry or chief huntsman at the head. The shikarry 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."

"The procession moves very slowly, 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 debating what to do, the tiger sprang out of the jungle and charged on my friend, whom he carried to the ground instantly. The poor 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 my library."

"Another time when I was out in pursuit of small game, I strolled into 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 that formed one of the sides."

"Naturally enough I wanted to examine the opening and proceeded to do so, but the space was so narrow and low that I could not penetrate more than a 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 no candles or other material for lighting up the place, and, therefore, could make no attempt at exploring it any further."

"Wondering how soon my men would come up, I sat down just inside the entrance of the cave and began to plan matters for my movements as soon as they should arrive. The day was warm, I was greatly fatigued, and the result of my sitting down there and meditating was that I fell asleep."

"I had observed traces of the feet of some animal on the hard earth near the place where I sat down, but did not consider them of any consequence, and 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 dozen winks and nods to refresh myself, as I had often taken before. When I waked I happened to turn my eyes towards the jungle, and the sight that met them was one well-calculated to shake a man's nerves. Not twenty feet away was a tiger lashing its tail, growling 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 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 spite of the wound I got another ball cartridge into the gun, and finished him. I should say finished her" as the 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 succession as a signal to my men, who shortly arrived. They had the materials for making a torch, and so they explored the den, and brought away three beautiful tiger-cubs, a little larger than half-grown kittens, and quite as playful. I sent the cubs to the zoological garden at Calcutta, and kept the skin of their mother as a memento of the only occasion when I fell asleep in a tiger's den."—*Thomas W. Knox, in Youth's Companion.*

### 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 manure as fertilizer, tends to produce good results. The difference 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 immature roots at the ordinary harvest time.

To raise roots the second year, after a liberal application of coarse barnyard manure, or the turning over of grass lands, with the assistance of some commercial phosphatic fertilizer in the interest of a timely maturity, is highly recommended by practical cultivators of sugar beets. To stimulate in the 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 in solids. The importance quite generally conceded to the introduction of a liberal cultivation of root crops in a mixed farm management, wherever 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 this direction favorably with our best green fodder crops; and they pay well, on account of large returns for the necessary care bestowed upon them by a thorough deep cultivation to meet success.

The physical conditions of the soil, however favorable they may have been for the production of crops of a similar character, will suffer, if year after year the same system of cultivation is carried out. Diversity in the mechanical treatment of the soil, and change of season for such treatment, can not otherwise but affect advantageously its mechanical condition and the degree of its chemical disintegration, promoting thereby its fitness for development inherent plant food, as well as its power of turning to account atmospheric resources plant growth. The roots of the same plants abstract their food, year after year, from the same layer of soil, while a change of crops with reference to a different root 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 consideration in the planning of a rational system of rotation of crops. To raise improved varieties of roots should be the rule. Root crops, although somewhat peculiar in their composition when compared with many of our prominent fodder 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.

### Delicious Lemon Pudding.

Three tablespoonfuls of corn starch, one and one-half pints of boiling water, one-half 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 yolks 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 bake twenty minutes. Have the whites of the two eggs beaten with one cupful of sugar and one-half teaspoonful of lemon juice; when the pudding is taken from the oven spread this on top, and replace in the oven to brown for a few moments. Serve cold.—*Good House-keeping.*

—When the banks of Bangor, Me., decided not to take Canadian coin except at a discount of 20 per cent., a frugal 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 groceries. For this purpose she was supplied with the taboed coin, and her lover being too tender-hearted to enforce the discount accepted it at its face value. In this way the shrewd native soon relieved himself of the outlawed currency.

### ABOUT SOMNAMBULISM.

Various Ways in Which This Mysterious Phenomenon Displays Itself.

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.

Somnambulists 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 of 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 composites are not somnambulistic unless accompanied by some outward action at the time.—*Rev. 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, Meshach and 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 mercury 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 brains will be boiling and the steam coming out of your ears.

"Hot meals" signs we see all around, 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 suddenly, or the cake would evaporate if he walked slowly. Politics are eschewed, as disputes would become too heated. You have to be quick in taking a drink of water or it will evaporate before you get it to your mouth. Sunday we had no music at church, as they could get no air to put into the organ. The water in the creek here is so dry it crumbles up and blows away. Hot is such a little bit of a word that it won't reach. I long for a bad cold.

This letter may seem to be over-heated, but so I am.—*A. W. Bellair, in Detroit Free Press.*

A new automatic machine is seen in one of the Hudson river ferry houses. You put your pocket handkerchief in a saucer, drop a penny in the slot, and your handkerchief is sprinkled with zolene. The working-girls living in Jersey patronize it liberally as they cross the ferry.—*N. Y. Sun.*

### 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 so loose as not to impede muscular motion in any direction; and at the noon recess, if the clothes are wet with perspiration, they probably will be, put on a light woolen coat to prevent a sudden chilliness from the rapid evaporation of 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 heat of summer should be nutritious, 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 season should furnish an abundance of fresh vegetables and small fruits, which altogether, will make a healthful and palatable diet. A cup of coffee, with its temperature reduced by a liberal supply of rich cream, will not be objectionable as a breakfast drink. Milk is the best table drink for dinner, but if water is preferred let its temperature be not below sixty degrees—and especially at meals avoid ice water. Digestion of food requires a temperature of ninety degrees, and if very cold or very hot drinks be taken digestion is suspended till the normal temperature is restored. Buttermilk is the most healthful drink we have in warm weather. The lactic acid it contains is grateful to the stomach and supplies an important condition of digestion. No person should take food while feeling a sense of fatigue. First rest, then eat.—*Indiana Farmer.*

### Trim the Trees Low.

Nearly all old apple trees are too high headed. The idea of their planters and early trainers seems to have been that it would not do to let the branches hang so low that the largest horse could not plow or cultivate close to them without injury. The consequence is the stems mostly run up seven or eight feet without a limb, and most of the fruit exposed to winds, is blown off and spoiled for marketing. If not it is extremely difficult and dangerous to gather it by ladders. The way the business is managed now is to train low—keep the branches so that when loaded they will almost touch the ground. Keep the surface under the tree well mulched with manure and this will suppress most of the grass that would otherwise creep in. Many of the apples thus grown can be picked from the ground or by low step ladders set under trees.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Any ordinary muslin may be made water-proof with but little expense, and though muslin may not last a long while, yet it is of great advantage in some seasons as an outside protection against beating rains and high winds. Dip the muslin in a strong solution of soap and allow it to dry in the shade. Then dip it in a strong solution of alum and dry as before. Do not wring out the water. Another method is to give it a coating of boiled linseed oil. The cheaper mode is the one first mentioned.

### 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 besetters 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 recomtaminate 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 Knowledge.*

—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 holes called follicles. These follicles secrete 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 often the seat of local inflammation, the disease being known as tonsillitis. The confusion that exists between simple tonsillitis with points of exudation and diphtheria with a false membrane.

### KINDNESS THAT PAYS.

The Proper Way of Getting Horses from the Pasture Field.

It would no doubt be a very amusing scene were it possible to take a bird's-eye view of some of the busiest farming districts out of these fine mornings about daylight, and see the different ways of getting horses up out of the pasture and into the stables ready for work. The pleading echoes of the "hoap! hoap! ho-ap!" from one farm would be answered by the savage bark of the dog on another farm as he chased the poor animals as if they were so many wild beasts that were being drove out of the neighborhood. Getting up the horses on some farms is regarded as one of the hardest tasks of the day, and it is frequently made one of the most wearisome performances both for the horses and those who attend to it. It comes at a time when neither man nor beast can afford to get excited or worried, 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 little importance but there is more in it than is generally supposed. Horses which are brought quietly from the field will eat their morning feed of grain with a better relish and 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, to say nothing about the time lost in doing it. If treated properly horses will 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 availing your appearance at the accustomed time instead of skulking away and trying to avoid you.—*National Stockman.*

## Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

CATONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

### THE TALE OF STAVOREN.

Stavoren is situated on the northern shore of 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 common commercial interests. In the fourteenth century Stavoren began to decay. A huge sandbar formed in front of its harbor, and its riches gradually vanished. At the present time only a few wretched huts, the homes of poor fishermen, 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 the legend of the 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 daintily as she talked, to wondering 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 centuries long ago; Stavoren was its name, and there the burghers saw with pride The great ships as they came and went upon the flowing tide—

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, Who owned a hundred mighty ships that sailed on every sea.

A stately palace was her home, with floors inlaid 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 hair.

One day the captain of her fleet, a skipper gray and wise, She called to her, and spoke to him, with cruel glittering eyes: "Go, weigh thy anchor, sail away! This task I lay on thee, To seek and bring to port the best contained in land or sea."

Then humbly spoke the aged man: "Shall I be bold or wise? Or spices from the Indies? or cloth of texture fine? Speak, but the word, my lady; I hasten to obey."

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

The skipper spread his listening sails, but sore 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 was God's own gift of grain.

And anchoring in a distant port, he found the people there Rejoicing with festivities about the harvest fair;

So golden, rich, and goodly was never grain before. He loaded with the precious freight, and homeward sailed once more.

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

But paled with rage his mistress grew. "How darest thou, wretch," she said, "To bring me miserable grain, from which the poor make bread."

Then to her trembling servants she gave this stern command: "Go, cast the grain into the sea; and I myself 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 tide."

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

"Our suffering little ones," they cried, "they 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 fell in the sea. When before her stood the skipper, and pale with wrath 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 her hand; That very night her ships were strewn in pieces on the strand.

And day by day quick messengers arrived from far and near. With news of sore disasters, which she grew pale to hear.

Her riches were all 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, which she grew pale to fear:

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 splendor fled: The sand blew through its silent streets from where the grain lay dead.

Alas for proud Stavoren! only fisher huts remain, 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 seashore mansion where dwelt his old classmate and chum, Jack Frawlie, and his sister Margaretta.

The place had been intended for a summer resort and a large hotel had been built, but the ragged shores and shifting sands had been the cause of its failure, notwithstanding a large outlay, and the half-finished structure had passed into the hands of an uncle of the people inhabiting it. He had lived there in a quiet, miserly fashion, with an aged black female servant (who

survived him), until he was considered enough to shuffle off this mortal coil and leave his possessions to his nephew, 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 eye 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 caused him to grow much too stout, and a new coffin had to be provided, while the original one remained in the dusty 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 rank-growing 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 vine-wreathed 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 reclusive 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 chloroform; 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 earnest, 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 known—even 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 day, and was forced to listen to long and uninteresting explanations. When it had grown late, his sister brought candles. As she placed them upon the table Doctor Gordon was saying:

"It may be all right, but why not use some animal to test the correctness of your theory?"

"I have over and over again and with the most happy results," was answered. "What I now require is a human subject. This is why I sent for you. I desire you to administer the anesthetic to me. Margaretta will take notes of the length of time and the effect it is likely to produce. After the lapse of five minutes, if I have not recovered, you are to use the restoratives named in this paper."

"I will consent to nothing of the kind," laughingly exclaimed Gordon, "though I have no objection to be the subject. You are welcome to put me to sleep and take your own notes. In the interest of science one may even venture a deranged digestion and disorganized brain."

"I do not understand what you are talking about," interposed Margaretta, resting a small, white hand upon the table. "I thought it had already been arranged that I was to be the subject of the trial. In that case, there would be two medically-trained minds to note effects."

"Impossible!" exclaimed Gordon. "I will never be a party to such an outrage."

But after much argument, and a decided inclination upon the part of the brother to accede to the wishes of the sister, it was at last decided that she should have her own way in the matter.

Excusing herself, Margaretta left the room. Presently, she returned clad in a long white robe that so forcibly reminded him of a shroud, as to cause him to draw near to her and expostulate against the trial.

"I fear nothing," she replied. Yet her cold hands and her pale face seemed to contradict her words. "I have lived long in this atmosphere of speculation, and am heartily tired of it. My brother will be satisfied with results only. Besides, I have a troublesome tooth I wish extracted and I desire Jack to improve the opportunity."

She seated herself in the attitude desired, threw back her head, closed her eyes, and her brother placed the inhalant tube to her lips.

The deathly pallor of the face of Jack Frawlie, and the burning flashes of his eyes suggested madness, and too much excited to remain quiet, Gordon walked backward and forward through

the long room. But he paused at an exclamation of his friend and approached the girl. Her white face rested upon the cushions, the long lashed lids curtained the dark eyes, the colorless 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 a 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 use restoratives, not omitting a galvanic battery. But no good result was obtained. Then as Gordon consulted his watch he saw to his consternation 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."

In a voice scarcely audible, and with 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 satisfied 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 to me. I not only entreat, but command, that I be obeyed in this matter."

MARGARETTA.

The voice of Doctor Gordon became inaudible as he concluded. The 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 faint 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, gloomy vault filled with rubbish and the accumulated dust of years.

In a niche rested the black coffin, and in its moldering depths they placed the fair form of the young girl untimely taken from the glad earth.

After this Gordon had no distinct remembrance. Upon the stairs, there was a faint vision of a crouching form like the cat of Betty, with eyes of fire—also of two conscience-stricken men sitting out the remainder of the second night. And sometimes they talked, recommitting or commenting upon the terrible consequences of the act that had blotted out a lovely life, and branded them with a Cain-like signet.

Then came the pink dawn creeping through the black curtains of night, and Doctor Gordon remembered creeping with paralyzed limbs out of the fearful place, and fleeing with frantic 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.

"Well, my good fellow, no more junketing off to the sea-side for health and rest, if you are to get a head full of cranks and veins filled with the fire of fever, laughed the old medical partner of 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 attendance on you much longer and let our practice go to the dogs. Beside, you are wanted at home."

"At home? Where am I?"

"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

old physician walked out of the room, and a few minutes later the cool, soft hand of Margaretta was resting upon the throbbing brow of the stricken man.

"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 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.—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 questions of morals and manners.

Prince Albert was her idol, yet the Prince was obliged to "walk a chalk-line" 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, after her children and her husband, she entertained the most sincere affection.

—Paris Cor. N. Y. Times.

### Jay Gould's Wardrobe.

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 everything 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.—Washington 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 horseshoe over a man's door.

### BRAINS VERSUS HANDS.

Why the American Workmen Are Outstripping 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 industrial training is not new. There in all its mind-dulling, mind-narrowing certainty this pernicious hand-training of the mere child has been in vogue for 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 training in the manual arts to the neglect 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 necessities of life outside of and beyond school hours compel hand labor and 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 kindly 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, straightaway the brighter workmen invent machines as delicate as thought itself. Invention follows invention until, at Elgin, Waltham and even Waterbury, American intelligence proudly 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.

### He Was Disappointed.

A Little Rock negro went up to the general delivery window of the post-office 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 for b'lebin' 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 possibls, but its mighty cwis 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 what come o' dat letter, fur I put it in dar las' night myself. Fotch er lot er niggers down yare ter see me git dat letter out, an' it ain' on de premises. Mebbe dat white man did'nt put my name on it right. Folks kaa' speck me ter be a mudwump er da treats me like dis. Gwine lose my 'fluence er er change ain't tuck pretty soon. Gwine git somebody ter send me one dese yare tilly-grams."—Arkansas 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.

### 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 gray-beards were lost in serene contemplation of the lovely trees, and to do honor to the blossoms the young girls and children were dressed in the gayest and brightest of their holiday crapes and silks. No little girl could be found in all Ueno without a cherry blossom hair-pin ornamented her elaborately dressed head. The day was warm and sunny enough for barefooted and half-clad people to seem in place, and even the wee toddlers, taking their first steps, were trotting about in bare-footed joy. Japanese babies are the drollest 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, rivalled the rainbow in colors, and under the trees these gayly-colored groups completed the picture. Family parties came in the morning with lunch-boxes 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 capital, 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 leaves to go and see the blossoms at some favored spot. It is announced with the greatest dignity that Prince Sanjo has gone to Nara to the blossoming trees 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 Ueno, and after them come Wistara and Iris festivals in their favored and famous spots.—From Ruham's Tokyo Letter.

### CRACKED PEA COFFEE.

The Art of Mixing Chicory and Peas With Low Grades of Coffee.

"The adulteration of coffee is something that can scarcely be prevented," said an ex-grocer merchant to a reporter. "It is as much adulterated perhaps as whisky," continued the ex-grocer. "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 workmanman such a reduction in the price as would justify him in purchasing a mixed coffee containing it. One of the paradoxes, 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 buyers, unless experienced, can tell the difference."—N. Y. Mail and Express.

The Chase County Courant.  
W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher  
Issued every Thursday.  
Official Paper of Chase County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democrats of Chase County will meet, in delegate convention, on Saturday, September 1, 1888, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices to be voted for at the coming November election, viz: Representative, Probate Judge, County Superintendent, Clerk of District Court, County Attorney and Commissioner for the 2nd District, to elect a Central Committee for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may come before the convention.

The basis of representation is fixed at one delegate and one alternate for every five votes and fraction of three votes cast for W. P. Johnson, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State in 1888, and the apportionment has been made as follows:

DISTRICTS.	VOTES.	DELEG.	ALT.
Madison Green.	77	15	10
Clear Point.	42	8	5
Wagoner.	61	12	8
Diamond Creek.	81	16	10
Ringling.	24	4	3
Middle Creek.	18	3	2
Cottonwood Falls.	143	28	18
Strong City.	121	24	15
Tele. Co.	56	11	7
Total.	785	156	100

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

IT IS A CONDITION WHICH CONFRONTS 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.

On the eighth page of this week's COURANT will be found the full text of the Mills bill. Read it and be convinced that it is not a free trade measure.

Eighteen years ago, Allison, Garfield and other Republicans advocated 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 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 support of the candidates of the Democratic party.

The Newton Republican makes mention of the President by saying "old tab of intestines goes fishing." This is an excellent way to inspire in youthful minds a proper respect for 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 in stamps. 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, speaking on the Senatorial matter, says: "There has been such a leak spring in the rotary business that it will not hold water again." The people of Chase County have more confidence 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 Republicans, Chase County will not be disappointed.—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. Hoeh, Secretary of that convention and editor of the Marion Record.

On the sixth page of this issue of the COURANT will be found an article on "the protective tariff," in which 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 intelligence. On the same page will be found an article on "The Pension Yotes," refuting the Republican slanders about the same, by official facts and figures; also an article showing that the wool growers favor the Mills bill, and believe it will be of considerable benefit to them; also, much other good Democratic reading.

DOES IT BELONG TO CHASE COUNTY?

The two Republican papers of this county are making a desperate effort to convince the Republican voters of this Senatorial District that the State Senator for the ensuing four years belongs to this county, by reason of a compact that was entered into when this District was first established, consisting of Marion, Morris and Chase counties, and they start out like this: Morris county had E. S. Stover in 1871-2, two years; Chase

had Henry Brandley in 1873-4, two years; Marion had S. R. Peters in 1875, one year; Chase had S. M. Wood in 1876, one year, etc., thus making the summing up to and including the year 1876 stand: Chase, three years; Morris, two years; and Marion, one year. Now, the question will naturally arise, how did Chase county come to get three years' representation 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 Senator at the same 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, and which, of right, belonged to Marion county; but when the convention met on September 25th, 1875, we find that as published in the COURANT of October 1, following, W. A. Morgan and eight others, most of whom were proxies, voted for S. M. Wood, of Chase county, thus giving Mr. Wood nine votes or just one half of the votes of the convention, and when it was moved to declare Mr. Wood the nominee of the convention only the affirmative side of the question was put, and thus was Marion county robbed by this man Morgan, the (would-be Senator) and others, of her just rights in 1875; and thus was this same man Morgan and others in that convention, and now he and his son plead with the Republicans of this District to acknowledge Chase county's claim, and to give him the nomination for this office; but the convention which will meet in this city, September 3, next, will, no doubt, say, "Get thee behind me, Satan."

CHASE COUNTY FAIR.

The Chase County Agricultural Society, will hold its 7th annual fair on the 26th, 27th and 28th of September—the next week after the State fair. The managers will, from now on, use all their efforts to make it the best fair yet held. The premium lists of last year—1887—will be used for general reference, but a circular will soon be issued for the purpose of giving notice of all changes of superintendents and premiums.

The fairs for the last three years have not been a success in a financial way, and the result has been to increase the original indebtedness, and without it is ably supported and liberally patronized this fall, it will go entirely by the board, as it is entirely impossible to run a fair without the people in general, throughout the county, being in hearty accord with it, and generous liberality displayed at the gates.

We also hope to have an old soldiers' reunion and campfire, together with their kindred organizations, in which all parts of the county may join and have a good, old-fashioned time; and, if undertaken, we will have some of the best speakers in the State present on the occasion. It may be seen that the premiums will not be as large as usual, but nothing will be left out, no kind or breed of stock, poultry, farm or garden products, household, fancy or manufactured articles. So, from this on, begin to think of what you are going to bring to the fair.

J. P. JOHNSON, Secretary.

RAILROAD BOND SUIT.

EDITOR COURANT:—In pushing our inquiries a little further into the history of this bond suit, we find that the plaintiffs were now required to furnish the court substantial reasons why the Commissioners should be restrained from issuing the bonds.

There was two or three lines of evidence available. One was to show that there had been bribing and ballot-box stuffing so as to vitiate the election, and also that the purging of the polls would ferret out many illegal votes and defendant might show a majority to overbalance these spurious votes. And yet, another line of evidence was that the repair shops and round house was not built midway between the two towns, according to the terms of the original proposition, and yet there was room there for a squabble as to whether those should be on a bee-line between the two towns.

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 heart of the case.

A law allowing any people to be taxed without their consent is of doubtful propriety, as it may be in the hands of unscrupulous men, be the rule 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 in the State.

This law was certainly enacted in the interest of railroad monopolies. It is like a tariff for protection, it protects the great manufacturer, by means of which he becomes rich, and oppresses the great mass who use the goods. Returning from this digression to the main point of the suit, as outlined by the plaintiff's attorney, was to show how many resident taxpayers there were in the county, and hence the assessors from each township were called as witnesses, and their returns compared with the names on the petition. This occupied much time, the defendants raising squabbles which kept the court pretty busy deciding legal points, and as the Judge was rather a clear-headed 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 estoppel 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 exploded the defendant's theory of an equitable estoppel, the court overruled the demurrer. The plaintiff, after calling a few more witnesses on the case rested the suit, and the defendants rested until next morning to open the defence, which, when the time came, presented a scene that almost beggars description.

IMPECUNIOUS.

MORGAN ITEMS.

On Tuesday, July 31st, occurred one of the saddest accidents the people of Morgan have witnessed for a long time. The day before, Mr. N. T. Biere had been cleaning out Mr. Eli Hesseberger's well. After cleaning they drilled a hole and put in a blast. They tried several times to touch off the blast by letting down lighted straw from the top, but the fire went out each time, before reaching the bottom. The next day, Mr. Hesseberger decided to descend and light the fuse, and have them draw him up, before the blast went off. All was made ready, and he was lowered to within a few feet of the bottom of the well, which is forty-seven feet deep. He then called for them to draw him up, and when within about ten feet of the top, he was seen to glance up with a dreadful look of despair, his chin dropped, his hold loosened, and he was heard to dash to the bottom of the solid rock-bound well. He drew several labored breaths after the fall. A light was soon reflected to the bottom by a mirror, but he showed no signs of life. A lantern was lowered into the well, but about fifteen feet. It was concluded that the damps were in the well and he was drawn up by means

of a slip noose around one leg. His remains were taken to Nortonville, Kansas, for burial. Thus suddenly, Morgan lost a diligent, honest citizen, and a good neighbor, snatched away in the full vigor of his life. He leaves a wife and child to mourn his death.

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J. P. JOHNSON, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Stone & Zane is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. Our books have been placed in the hands of Elmer Johnson for settlement. All parties knowing themselves indebted to us will please call on Mr. Johnson at once and settle their accounts.

J. W. STONE, M. D.  
T. M. ZANE, M. D.

LAND OFFICE AT TOPEKA, KANS.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to claim land under the act of Sept. 22, 1850, to-wit: Charles Phillips, of Kansas County, Kansas, for the 2nd and 10th sections of township twenty-two north and range eight east, sec. 22, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss.  
County of Chase.  
Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of July, 1888, a petition, signed by Joan Heckendorfer and 27 others, was presented to the District Court of Chase County, Kansas, and state and federal officers, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commencing at the northeast corner of section eleven (11), township twenty-two north and range eight east, sec. 22, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss.  
County of Chase.  
Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of July, 1888, a petition, signed by N. A. Sanford and 20 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of Chase County, Kansas, for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commencing at the northwest corner of section eleven (11), township twenty-two north and range eight east, sec. 22, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000.

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Delinquent Tax List of 1887.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss.  
County of Chase.  
I, W. P. Martin, Treasurer of the County and State Assessor, do hereby give notice that the taxes for the year 1887, are now due and payable to the County Treasurer, at the County Office, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on or before the 1st day of July, 1888.

W. P. MARTIN,  
County Treasurer.

BAZAAR TOWNSHIP.

Description S. T. R. Description S. T. R.  
Acres of sec. 22, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000.

COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP.

Description S. T. R. Description S. T. R.  
Acres of sec. 22, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000.

TOLEDO TOWNSHIP.

Description S. T. R. Description S. T. R.  
Acres of sec. 22, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000.

FALLS TOWNSHIP.

Description S. T. R. Description S. T. R.  
Acres of sec. 22, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340

## SUPPLEMENT.

*The Chase County Courant*

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

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

**Official Paper of Chase County.**

**JAMES G. BLAINE ON LOW TARIFF.**

From Blaine's "Twenty Years in Congress."

*The tariff of 1846 was yielding abundant revenue, and the business of the country was in a flourishing condition. Money became very abundant after the year 1846; large enterprises were undertaken, speculations were prevalent, and, for a considerable period, the prosperity of the country was general and apparently genuine. After 1852 the Democrats had almost undisputed control of the Government, and had gradually become the free trade party. The principles involved in the tariff of 1846 seemed for the time to be so entirely vindicated and approved that resistance to it ceased, not only among the people, but among the protective economists, and even among the manufacturers to a large extent. So general was this acquiescence 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 1857 the duties were placed lower than they had been since 1812.*

### A GREAT 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 in 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 Central Committee will meet at the *COURANT* office, on Saturday, August 18, at 1 o'clock, p. m.; and it is hoped every member of the committee will be present.

### HOLD THE FORT.

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 bleed. CHO.

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

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. CHO.

Let the farmers pay us double,  
For the goods we make,  
And for grain and hogs and cattle,  
We'll fix the price they take. CHO.

Lo! the morning light is breaking,  
Truth is getting known;  
And the freemen of the land  
Are coming to their own. CHO.

### VESTIBULE TRAINS TO CHICAGO.

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 this style of train by the Chicago 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 interesting topics may be found. It is very desirable that *Babyhood*, whose many useful suggestions, and careful medical advice, make it indispensable 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* publishing company, 5 Beekman St. New York.

## Proposed Amendments to the Constitution.

### SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 2.

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

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

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of the State of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state for their approval or rejection, namely: The constitution of the State of Kansas is hereby amended by striking out the word "white" in section one, article eight, relating to the militia of the State, so that said section as amended shall read as follows: Section 1. The militia shall be composed of all able bodied male citizens between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years, except such as are exempted by the 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 hundred and eighty-eight, for their approval or rejection. Those voting in favor of this proposition to amend the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots "For the amendment to section one, article eight of the constitution;" those voting against the proposition to amend the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots, "Against the amendment to section one, article eight of the constitution." Said ballots shall be received and said vote shall be taken, counted, canvassed, and returns thereof made, in the same manner and in all respects as is provided by law, in cases of the election of representatives in the legislature.

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

Approved February 28, 1887.

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

E. B. ALLEN, Secretary of State.

### SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6.

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

Be it resolved by the legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of all the members elected to each branch concurring therein:

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

SEC. 2. The following shall be the method of submitting said proposition to the electors: The ballots shall have written or printed, or partly written and partly printed thereon, "For the proposition to amend section seventeen of the bill of rights of the constitution of the State of Kansas, concerning the purchase, enjoyment and descent of property," or "Against the proposition to amend section seventeen of the bill of rights of the constitution of the State of Kansas, concerning the purchase, enjoyment and descent of property." Said ballots shall be received, 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 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.

speech of Mr. Streeter, the Union candidate for President, on Tuesday last week, was delivered in the City Opera House. It was delivered in Lantry's Grove, to quite an assemblage of people, and occupied four hours in its delivery.

also keep a full line of cheap goods. Give them a call. Don't forget that you can get everything in the way of general merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle & Sons.

day of Sept., A. D. 1888, and  
d to view said road and give to  
tles a hearing.  
rder of the Board of County Com-  
mers. J. S. STANLEY,  
Kan

settlement, continuous residence and  
vements, v z: Frank Newcomb and  
an Baser, both residents of Bazaar  
hip.  
e at Cottonwood Falls, Chase county,  
s, this 8th day of August, 1892

**Carpenter & Builder,**  
 reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed.  
 Shop, at his home, northwest corner of  
 2nd and Main streets.

14-00000

## THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

**Some Delusions of the Protected-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 unprotected. 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 would enable them to pay to him high 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 earnings of one person in this State support nearly four. Counting two children as one adult, three are sustained by the wages of the head of an average New York family. According to Mr. Atkinson, the individual's ration amounts to from 20 to 28 cents a day, depending on a good 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 necessities of life other than food. This is the prosperity which the protective tariff has brought to the wage-earner 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.

One delusion under which the victims of the protectionists are at present laboring is that the Mills bill is a free-trade bill. It is incredible that the active opponents of this measure should really believe what they say. The average rate of duty on imported articles entered for consumption in 1887 was 47.10 per cent. This is not only an enormous charge upon the commerce and the consumers of the country, but the protectionists themselves have admitted that it is excessive. The fact, however, that the protectionists have forgotten their admissions of former years and now demand more than they then professed to be contented with, is not unique in the history of their system. The first act for "the encouragement and protection of manufactures" was passed in 1789. At that time an average rate of duty of about 10 per cent. was thought to be sufficient. The next act was passed in 1790, and increased the rate 2½ per cent. Then came Hamilton's celebrated report in 1791, and in 1792 there was a further increase of 2½ per cent., in compliance with the Secretary's solicitation. A protective duty of 15 per cent. was satisfactory to Hamilton. The clamor for more protection kept up, and proposed tariff legislation was almost constantly before Congress. This legislation was at this early time invariably introduced by protectionists,

who were not then so averse to "tariff 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" were 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 one-tenth of the excess over 20 per cent. In 1842 the protectionists, taking advantage of the panic of 1837, again advanced rates, but in 1846 and 1857 the duties were again lowered until they were reduced to 20½ per cent. A new era of protection was begun in 1862, when the Morrill tariff was adopted for the purpose of raising revenue to meet the expenses of the war. So long as the war continued and for several years after its close there was no objection made to the levying of 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 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 per 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 task of revision was entrusted 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 am a protectionist from principle. If there was no public debt, no interest to pay, 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, 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 now very nearly what it was in 1870, when the manufacturers admitted that rates should be reduced from 23 to 25 per cent. It is almost 20 per cent. more than the rate of 1882, when the commission bill was passed.

Another delusion is that wages will come down with a reduction of rates. It has already been shown that the proposed reduction is not nearly so great as the manufacturers have confessed 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. 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 superiority, 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 unit of time. The average daily pay of an American cotton weaver, for example, is about 85 cents, while an English weaver will receive only 65 cents; but the American works 10 hours a day and the Englishman 9 hours, so that the American receives only about 1 cent an hour more than the Englishman. The real question, however, goes to the cost of labor. The manufacturers say that they must have protection in order to pay high rates of wages and to cover the difference between the cost of labor here and in Europe. But the cost of labor is less here than it is in Europe, especially in all manufactures that demand a high degree of skill. In Switzerland the daily wages of a weaver of print cloth is 49 cents, in England 65 cents, in America 85 cents, but the cost of labor in 100 yards of cloth is 60.6 cents in Switzerland, 55 cents in England, and 40 cents in the United States. In Switzerland one weaver will take care of from two to three looms; in England one weaver manages three, and occasionally a very expert man will run four; in this country a weaver will manage from six to eight looms. The weekly wages of an American shoe-maker are 129 per cent. higher than those of an English shoemaker, but the former makes 35 pairs of shoes, while the latter is making 10 pairs. The economic rule is that the higher the wages the less the cost of labor. Why this is so may be seen from the fact that in 1849 each operative in a certain Massachusetts factory

produced 44 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 \$1.40, or 50 per cent., and the labor cost of the product decreased 82 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. Mills has made an interesting calculation 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 duty amounts to \$12.50. The cost of labor in a twelve-dollar suit of woollens is \$2, and the duty is \$6.48; in a suit of cottons worth \$10.50 the cost of labor 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 amply sufficient to cover the difference 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 the existing rates of wages. The simple 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 should become a law and the bounties granted by it should be paid to the working-men, wages would be enormously increased. At the same time the working-man would pay no duty 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 would save the duty and bounty he now 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 cottons, and about 40 per cent. on his woollens.

These delusions which the protectionists have succeeded in creating in the minds of the farmers and wage-earners of the country are exploded by the facts. Protection has not created a home market. The Mills bill is not a free-trade measure; on the contrary, it provides for an average decrease of 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 industries than in similar industries in Europe. The bounties are not paid out by the protected manufacturers in 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 "Protects" 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 getting them.

There are, on a generous estimate, perhaps 20,000 workers in protected industries in California. By protected industries we mean, of course, industries the price of whose products is artificially 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 amount to \$7,800,000 a year. That leaves \$12,200,000 for you, or about \$2,500 apiece.

In other words, the people of California are taxing themselves enough to pay you average wages of \$2,500 a year, supposing that all your wages have to come out of their taxes and nothing out of the returns of your employer's business.

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 longer affiliate with or vote for that party.—Nashville American.

## THE PENSION VETOES.

**Republican Standers 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 sufficient answer to the mendacious statements of Republican leaders and newspapers. The Democratic party has good reasons to claim the support, allegiance and affection of Union veterans upon the record of the work done by the Administration for them and in behalf of those connected with or dependent upon them. No reasonable person can deny that the execution of any law, except for the benefit of those persons intended to be benefited by its operation, is anything short of corruption to those who have its execution in hand, and degrading to those who receive its benefits, if so executed. The record of the past three years shows, incontestably, 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 the Democrat President's dealings with pensions. This statement is sufficient to set at rest forever all charges against the Administration for indifference towards the claims of Union veterans.

During the last three fiscal years of Republican Administration, 1883, 1884 and 1885, the total claims for pensions admitted were 191,221. During the first three years of Democratic Administration the total claims admitted were 359,452. That is, 168,231 more 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 \$217,399,757.30 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 which increased the pensions of 102,568 dependent relatives of Union soldiers to twelve dollars a month, a total per year of \$4,923,364. He signed the bill increasing the pensions of maimed and crippled soldiers, a total of \$1,089,936 per year. The Mexican pension act, which he approved, gives to the pensioners the annual sum of \$2,083,584. The arrears of pensions act 40 widows from the date of their husband's death, necessitates the payment for the present fiscal year of over \$1,500,000. He has signed, or permitted to become laws, 1,200 private pension bills. During the twenty-four years of Republican power only 1,524 such bills became laws. It is very probable that before the present session of Congress is over President Cleveland will have signed, or allowed to become laws, more private pension bills than all his predecessors from Lincoln to Arthur have done. And yet Republican Senators and Representatives, organs and stump speakers, demagogues and lobbyists, have the effrontery to charge President Cleveland with indifference toward the claims of Union veterans. When such a charge is made in 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 the Pension Office:	
Total pensions admitted.....	191,221
Value of same.....	\$183,399,216.31
New names added to rolls.....	108,121
Three years of Democratic administration of the Pension Office:	
Total pensions admitted.....	359,452
Value of same.....	\$217,399,757.30
New names added to rolls.....	168,231
Total private pension bills signed or allowed to become laws during twenty-four years of Republican rule.....	1,524
Total private pension bills signed or allowed to become laws during three years under President Cleveland.....	1,200

—Albany (N. Y.) Argus.

## Republican Intelligence.

"Say, stranger, whose nomenclature?" 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 for ole William Henry Harrison! I voted for him 'way back in 1840, an' dog my cats if I ain't ready ter vote fer the old gent agin! He's got more sense 'n any of 'em if he is agin! some, Hooray for ole William Henry! He kin count on ole Dad Billings voting airly an' often fer him, same as 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 Enquirer.

## WOOL-GROWERS FAVOR IT.

**They Believe That the Mills Bill Will Be of Considerable Benefit.**

In view of many assertions that the passage of the Mills bill, which puts wool on the free list, would injure the domestic growers of that staple, and that it was therefore opposed in sheep-raising States, a reporter made some inquiries on this subject of Mr. George T. Malone, who is vice-president of the Texas Trading Company, of Lampasas, Tex. This company handles wool in consignment direct from the grower, taking the bulk of the clip which comes to Lampasas market. When the clip is full the quantity that it handles annually is some 1,250,000 pounds. Its dealings are extensive in number as well as in amount, most of the growers with which it does business having clips of 5,000 to 10,000 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 since, when the prices of wool 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. Formerly they regarded the tariff as a protection to them, and believed it was that which kept up the price of wool. If the Mills bill had been introduced a year ago, they would have attributed it to that and to the agitation 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 altered or what the conditions of manufactures may be. Carpet stock and the finer grades of wool are not grown in this country at all, and their importation duty free, while not in any way interfering with the domestic wool-grower, would tend to widen the range of manufacturing, and thereby open new avenues of employment to the working classes. In my opinion free raw materials of every kind would increase the prosperity of the working classes by consequent extension of manufacturing in this country, in new as well as old directions. So far as I can perceive, there is no class of wool which, put on the free list, is likely to be imported in sufficient quantities to depreciate the present price of any trade of American 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 an advantage to them to have free wool and I believe that in the long run the interests of the wool manufacturers and wool growers are identical. There is a certain kind of fine wool which 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 domestic manufacturer, because the latter to make up for the enhanced cost of the foreign wool has to secure his native wool at a cheaper rate than he could otherwise afford to pay." —N. Y. Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.

## 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 gentlemen who are interested in our domestic productions. I am a firm believer in the general idea of protecting their industries, but I assure their representatives 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 textile 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 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 production of various forms of textile and metallic fabrics feel as I do, that it is wiser and better 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 urgently advocated, but it has adopted a platform declaring that rather than sacrifice "any part" of the protective system it would repeal the tax on whisky, which is equivalent to declaring that it prefers a multiplication of the

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 Mr. Sherman is denouncing the Democracy for offering to do what he urged the Republicans to do in 1872. Politics not only "makes strange bed-fellows," but it often "makes and wrecks of intelligent men." —Brooklyn Eagle.

## WHAT IS THE ISSUE?

**A Question Easily and Explicitly Answered in a Few Apt Words.**

By crying free trade, the Republicans hoped to create a stampede, and, as in 1880, carry the election in a panic.

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, and 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 canvass. 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 necessities 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 8 G. Cleveland won,  
In 3 his term's begun;  
In 8 he runs again;  
In 9 once more he'll reign.

—N. Y. Herald.

—The Chinese can not be moldered with the rest of the people of this country into any homogeneous mass. —Allen G. Thurman, United States Senate, February 14, 1878.

—For good, sound sense, executive ability, courage, quick perception between right and wrong, with the nerve to enforce the laws of the country, Grover Cleveland is the greatest President the country has ever had. —Belle-ville Democrat.

—The Charleston News and Courier has worked out the following: Harrison's vote was five hundred and forty-four, five plus four plus four equals thirteen. Will Harrison be elected? Answer with his name spelled backwards, N-o-S-i-r-a-h.

—The political struggle upon which we are about entering is to be pre-eminently a fight wherein bodice and monopoly have arrayed themselves against the honest and wise purposes of the people. And in such a struggle there can be no doubt as to which side will prove victorious. —Keokuk 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 Legislature is Republican. As on the liquor question, they are trying to make it appear that they are doing something which they are not. —Buffalo Times.

—The land recovered under President Cleveland exceeds by 15,000,000 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 empire. Every acre of this land was added to the public domain by the Democratic party, and it was right and fitting that the restoration of the Democracy to power should be followed by the recovery of the stolen empire. —St. Louis Republic.



