VOLUME XIV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1888.

NUMBER 44.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 23d the conference report on the River and Harbor bill was pre-sented and agreed to. The Fisheries treaty was then taken up in open session and Senators Dawes and Stewart spoke in opposition. Adjourned....In the House the Senate bill to perfect the quarantine service of the United States was taken up and passed. District of Columbia business occupied most of the session. The conference report on the bill requiring the Pa-cific roads to construct and operate separate telegraph lines was presented and agreed to

and the House adjourned. In the Senate on the 24th the resolution to print 5.000 additional copies of the report of the Senate Committee on Pensions, on the subject of vetoed pension bills, was taken up, the question being on Senator Cockrell's amendment to print 100,000 copies of Presidential votoes in the last and present Congress. A long wrangle followed and the matter passed over without action. Senator Sherman reported an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill incorporating a provision to refund to the States the direct tax. Referred. The Naval Appropriation bill was then under consideration until adjournment... In the House the Senate bill passed to prohibit the transmission through the mails of certain matter in transparent envelopes. After passing several bills tion being on Senator Cockrell's amendme parent envelopes. After passing several bills of a local character, the House went into Com-mittee of the Whole on the Oklahoma bill. Mr.

Warner, of Missouri, spoke in favor of the bill. No final action was reached. At the evening session several land bills passed, among them a bill authorizing the sale of certain lands in Southwestern Kansas to the Methodist College Association, and the bill authorizing the certification of lands to the State of Kansas for agricultural purposes.

In the Senate on the 25th Mr. Cullom In the Senate on the 25th Mr. Cullom offered a resolution of inquiry as to the effect on interstate commerce of the possession by the Canadian Pacific railway of certain roads penetrating United States territory in Minnesota. The Navel Appropriation bill was then considered and passed, and the Senate Allentown (Pa.) Appropriation bill was passed. The pension bills on the calendar, 127 in num.

The pension bills on the calendar, 127 in number, were passed. Adjourned.... In the House the Senate bill for holding terms of the United States District Court at Salina, Kan., was passed. After disposing of various private bills, the House took up the bill to establish a United States land court to adjudgeste private land. States land court to adjudicate private land claims in Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado. After debate Arizona was exempted from the provisions of the bill and it passed. The Oklahoma bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, bot nothing done. No measure of public interest was acted upon before the House

AFTER the report of committees in the Senate on the 26th the Army Appropriation bill was taken up and after some discussion passed. was taken up and after some discussion passed. The Fisheries treaty was then taken up. Senator Wilson spoke in favor of and Senator Teller against the treaty. Adjourned without final action.... In the House a joint resolution was passed providing temporarily for the army. In the morning hour the bill to provide a pl n for post-office buildings was considered. The Oklahoma bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole until recess. At the evening session bills reported by the Judiciary Commits of the Senator of the Whole until recess.

ing session bills reported by the Judiciary Com-mittee were considered and several passed. AFTER routine business in the Senate on the 27th the Fisheries treaty was again under consideration in open executive session and Senator Saulsbury spoke in favor of the treaty. The Sundry Civil bill was then considered until adjournment....The attendance in the House as small and the only business transacted was the consideration of bills on the private calen-dar. At the evening session thirty-six private

WASHINGTON NOTES. FOURTEEN of the new guns for the new United States cruisers being made at the Washington ordnance foundry are nearly complete, and the other twenty-one will be finished by winter.

THE Republican Senators in caucus have decided unanimously to pass at this session a tariff reduction and revision bill This, it is thought, will prevent an early adjournment of Congress.

THE Comptroller of the Currency has de clared the first dividend of 30 per cent. in favor of the creditors of the Commercial National Bank, of Dubuque, Iowa, clams proved amounting to \$383,091. This bank failed March 20, 1888,

COLONEL JAMES STEVENSON, of the United States Geological Survey died recently, He was formerly connected with the Smithsonian Institution.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL GROSS has re ceived a letter from his deputy at Harlan, Ky. The deputy was in the court house with 100 armed men with Winchesters, and would try to hold it, though the whiskyites threatened to have blood for the destruction of their property. They were under the leadership of one William Howard, who had already killed three men.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL DICKINSON has ssued a circular instructing postmasters that under the provisions of the Post-office Appropriation bill recently passed by Congress the postage on seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and plants will be charged at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. The former rate was one cent per ounce.

MR. FULLER, the new Chief Justice, and Mrs. Fuller, arrived in Washington on the 26th. Mr. Fuller declined to see any callers

THE President has approved the Postoffice Appropriation bill; the act for a cross the Mississippi river at Wabasha, Minn.: the act to construct a road to the National Cemetery at Baton Rouge, La.; the joint resolution electing managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers; the act for a bridge across the Arkansas near Cummings' Landing,

G. L. PRUDEN, assistant secretary to the President, has received intelligence that his son, aged sixteen, was killed in an accident on a farm in Virginia, where he was spending a short vacation.

FROM evidence in possession of the Treasury Department it is said that about \$30,000,000 worth of Confederate property is in possession of parties in England, and \$6,000,000 worth in the possession of parties in the United States.

THE EAST.

THE Congressional investigation into immigration matters commenced at New York Dottson McCoy is the last victim. on the 25th, agents of steamships being under examination.

THE Connecticut Republican convention has been called for Hartford, August 14

SEVERAL of the Nicaragua canal surveyors who have returned to New York report entire success in their efforts.

A TRAIN on the Alabama Great Southern railway was ditched near Titusville re-cently by the breaking of the driving wheel of the engine. Two men, a fireman and a brakeman, were caught under a car-load of steel rails and killed.

Major Downs, of New York, who began the crusade against the bob-tail car by refusing to put his fare in the box, was fined

\$1. The case was appealed.

Two of the three Chinamen who were detained at Plattsburg, N. Y., on the ground that their entry papers were irregular or forged, were taken back to Montreal in charge of a United States Marshal. Having entered Canada in bond, they were liable to a duty of \$50 a head. The money was paid and the two celestials were set at liberty.

BURGLARS in Concord, Mass., the other night made a desperate but unsuccessful effort to break into the vault of the Concord Bank.

THE remains of Courtland Palmer, after Agnostic services at his late residence on East Twenty-first street, New York, at which Robert G. Ingersoll read an address, were taken to the crematory at Fresh Pond and incinerated.

THE Texas traffic lines' representatives, who were in New York endeavoring to effect an organization as public carriers,

are reported to have agreed.

A special from Brighton, ninety-six miles east of Buffalo, N. Y., says a serious break has occurred in the three-mile level of the Erie canal. Several boats were broken in two and all of the east boats de-

laved. THE differences between the glass bottle blowers and factory owners of the East

have been amicably arranged. THE suit of the Webster Loom Company vs. E. S. Higgins & Co., for infringement of a patent process of carpet weaving, which has been pending for fourteen years, was decided at New York on the 27th in favor of plaintiff, but only six cents damages were awarded, instead of \$3,000,000 wanted.

According to Pittsburgh reports the soap manufacturers of this country are discussing the formation of a trust to regulate prices and production.

AT Morley's station, Cal., the other day, James Mason, a veteran stage-driver. bought a fifty-pound box of giant-powder sat on it and touched the explosive off. The coroner gathered up twenty pounds of

THE shoe factory of Krappendorff, Dittman & Co., Cincinnati, a six story building, was recently destroyed by fire. Loss, \$310,000; insurance, \$161,000.

A BURGLAR entered the suburban residence of Hon, Columbus Delano, ex-Secretary of the Interior, at Mount Vernon, O., the other night. The noise aroused the house-hold and the venerable Secretary, now in his eightieth year, arose, procured a re-volver, confronted the intruder and drove him from the premises.

OWEN G. LOVEJOY, son of the noted Abolitionist, has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Seventh Illinois district.

THE Burlington offer to compromise the strike was rejected by the conference re-cently held at St. Joseph, Mo.

RUDOLPH SEVIC, a gunsmith, was arrested as an Anarchist at Chicago on the 25th. It was reported that infernal ma-

chines were found on his premises. THE Democrats of the Eighteenth Illinois district have nominated A. W. Hope for

JUDGE BREWER has granted a temporary injunction against the Iowa Railroad Commissioners. He laid down the law that unlimited power did not exist in the Legislature or in the Board to fix rates.

INDIANA White Caps, after whipping two vomen in Crawford County were fired on and put to flight by citizens in ambush. Three of the White Caps were seriously

CONGRESSMAN O'NEILL and Miss Kate Robinson were married at St. Louis recently without any trouble on account of Mrs. Moore, who had declared herself

Six tramps were found smothered to death in a box car of grain on the Omaha & Republican Valley road, forty miles from Omaha, Neb., on the 26th. The car had been derailed and overturned in an accident.

In a fire at a miners' boarding house at Maynard, O., recently, a man and two boys were burned to death. THREE boys were drowned in the Mis-

souri river opposite the smelting works at Omaha, Neb., the other evening. HABER & GRAHAM's sash and blind facory in South Chicago, used until recently

by A. G. Spalding as a sporting goods factory has been destroyed by fire. Loss, By a collision at a crossing in Chicago the other morning four cars of a Burlington freight train were derailed and a Eastern Illinois passenger engine ruined.

No one was hurt. The Burlington men were blamed. THERE was a report in Los Angeles, Cal. on the 27th that Henry W. Moore and Mrs. Norton, the runaway couple, were in that

A. G. Edison, a prominent Choctaw Indian, living north of Gainesville, Tex., fell from a well bucket in which he was being drawn up from the well on his place and his neck was broken.

W. T. WERNER, sheriff of Crittender County, Ark., who was in Little Rock recently, declared that there was no truth in the reports that there had been a lynching or violence of any kind in Marion. He admitted that nineteen colored men had been driven out and would not be permitted to return, but said the majority of the colored

people indorsed the action of the whites. THE bones of a murdered woman and THE International Copyright bill, it is thought, will be deferred by the Senate till Dry Dano, in Edwards County, Tex. The

matter is a complete mystery.

THE McCoy feud in Pike County, Ky., is

C. C. NELSON, the absconding banker Atlanta, Ga., has been arrested at Kingston, Ont., for bringing stolen money into Canada, having carried \$25,000 of bank's funds with him.

A TERRIBLE storm visited Wheeling, W. Va., on the evening of the 19th. watching the rushing waters a bridge gave way and many persons were drowned. Reports from the vicinity also indicated a

disastrous loss of life.

NEAR Bentonia, Miss., recently the daughter of Dolph Miles, colored, poisoned her father and three brothers. Two of the brothers were dead. Family trouble was

GENERAL.

A BANQUET in honor of American authors was given in London on the 25th. Prof. James Brice, Consul-General Waller and James Russell Lowell spoke.

THE Irish Exchequer Court on applica-tion of Timothy Healy, member of Parliament, has granted a conditional order of habeas corpus for the release from prison of John Dillon, on the ground that owing to informality the county judge who sen-tenced Dillon in April had no jurisdiction

to rehear the case.

It is learned that the object of a recent plot discovered at Rustchuk was to murder Prince Ferdinand, of Bulgaria. Two of the ringleaders, Bogueton and Ivanoff, have been arrested.

A GERMAN crank named Clotten has been arrested for threatening Mr. Gladstone. He had sent a manuscript for Mrs. Gladstone to read and because it was mislaid or thrown away he wanted some

THE 900th anniversary of the introduction of Christianity into Russia was cele-brated at Kieff on the 26th with much

It is reported by steamer from China that the King of Corea is about to prohibit preaching by Christian missionaries.

THE services of volunteers to assist in putting down the Indian troubles in the Northwest Territory have been declined by the Canadian authorities as not needed. A PRIVATE dispatch from London says that the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have had the legality of their marriage established in England. They went before the registrar and had their marriage duly

H. U. McElroy, chief clerk of the freight department of the Mexican Central railway, has been arrested at Vera Cruz charged with defalcations.

Business failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended July 26 numbered for the United States, 199; Canada, 22.

NINETEEN emigration agents were arested at Cracow, Austrian Galicia, recently, for inciting natives of the district to emigrate to America to avoid military service. Similar arrests were made at Brady and Czernomitz.

A volcanic eruption at Bandalsan, fifty leagues from Yokohama, has destroyed several villages and killed 1,000 persons, including 100 visitors at the Therma springs.

THE United States steamer Juniata, which went ashore near Gough Island while on her way to Chemulpo, Corea, to protect American Consuls from Corean mobs, got safely off the mud bank with the tide on the night of July 22, and pro-

ceeded again to Seoul.

THE Empress of Germany was delivered of a son at the royal palace at Potsdam on the 27th.

from British Columbia by way of the frontier placer mines, which are principally in the hands of Chinamen.

WAHPETON, Dak., July 27.—Mollie Korbell, a domestic in the employ of the sheriff, had been entrusted with the management of the household during the tem porary absence of the family and had just given the prisoners their supper last even ing when Deputy Sheriff Elmer, who boarded in the house, asked her if she intended going out that evening. She re-plied that she would do so if she chose, whereupon he shot her three times, caus ing her instant death. He had not been paying her attention and no cause is known for his act. He was at once locked up. A crowd gathered and tried to storm the jail, but the ringleaders were arrested before any thing was done. The body of murdered girl lay in state in the court room to-day and was viewed by thousands of her Bohemian countrymen, who swear vengeance, and in anticipation of an attempted lynching, a strong guard has been posted around the jail.

VINITA, I. T., July 27 .- The mail hack from Southwest City, Mo., forty miles east, brings news of the stabbing of S. Dustin, the most promising merchant of the town, by James Griffin, a stock man, Tuesday night. One of the bronchial tubes vas severed and Dustin was sinking rapidly yesterday morning, with no hope of surviving. The unfortunate man interfered to stop a quarrel, but took sides and attempted to use his fists, when Griffin plunged a small pocket knife into his chest near the collar bone. His antagonist was taken in custody at once.

GARDEN CITY, Kan., July 28 .- The canass of the election for the county seat of Kearney County held last Saturday was to have been made at Lakin yesterday, but Judge Abbott early in the granted an order restraining the board un til August 7, in order that charges of fraud and irregularities in the ticket might be investigated. Judge Abbott held court on a Santa Fe train between here and Pierce ville at one o'clock yesterday morning while returning from the Topeka conven-

tion when the order was granted. NEWTON, Kan., July 27 .- Emil Berg grena, a young tailor of this city, was assaulted by Mrs. J. Krieg on Main street vesterday afternoon and treated to quite an elegant coat of tar. The woman claimed to have been insulted by Berggrena and when she met him on his way to work struck him a number of times with a broom loaded with tar. He was badly burned, but not seriously. She will be tried for assault

with intent to commit bodily injury. TIPTON, Ind., July 26 .- A natural gas ex losion occurred at the heading factory of Bowlin & Haskell yesterday afternoon. The fireman, Jake Saughman, was dangerously burned and may not recover. The xplosion ignited the huge dry house and in less than half an hour the flames spread to the yards of the factory and more than an acre of dry headings ready for ship ment were in flames. Loss, \$45,000.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

PATENTS lately granted Kansas inventrs: Wood cutter, Gustavus Hanschild, Topeka; grain drill, William Hollinger and J. W. Gillette, Woodbine; medicated or tonic beer, Moses H. Kinber, Dodge City; lamp shade, Louis Michael, Leaven-worth; stove-pipe thimble and cap, Arvilla Williams, Saratoga.

By the burning of the shanty in which he resided in Kansas City, Kan., the other day St. John Wilson, a colored man ninety-five years old, was burned to death. His wife, eighty years old, escaped by crawling through a small window.

PROF. GOODNOW, of Manhattan, recently presented the State Historical Society seven boxes containing pamphlets, magazines, newspaper files, maps, etc., the accumulations of thirty-three years.

In a recent difficulty in the streets of

Atchison between William Slater and Nate Johnson, colored, Slater was stabbed and fatally wounded. Johnson escaped.

the eloping St. Louis editor, forfeited his bond of \$500. Mrs. Norton also failed to appear and her case was continued. It was thought at Topeka that Moore had sailed for Europe, while a telegram stated that both Moore and Mrs. Norton had been

en in Colorado. It is stated that one firm in Hutchinson has sold 25,000 bushels of wheat and 20,000 of oats of the new crop.

THE corn crop in Kansas this year will bring into the State between \$50,000,000 and \$60,000,000, the wheat crop about \$25,-000,000, oats about \$10,000,000, and the remainder of Kansas products about \$20,-000,000 more. Mortgages will melt away

under such conditions. THE Senate has passed the bill providing for holding a term of the United States district court at Salina. THE Comptroller of the Currency has ap-

proved the selection of the following reserve agents for National banks in Kansas: For the First of Hays City, the First of Chicago; for the Manufacturers of Leavenworth, the Hanover of New York City and the American of Kansas City; for the First of Leoti, the German American of Kansas City.

AT the Democratic Congressional convention of the Fourth district, recently held at Emporia, Hon. David Overmeyer, of Topeka, was unanimously chosen as candidate for Congress.

The House has passed the bill authoriz-

ng the sale of certain lands in Southwestern Kansas to the Methodist College Association, and also the bill authorizing the certification of lands to the State of Kansas for agricultural purposes.

THE dwelling house of William Huegle. of Douglas County, burned the other morning. Mrs. Huegle and ten children barely escaped. Mr. Huegle had arisen early and after making a fire in the stove had gone out to work. While he was absent and before the rest of the family were up the house caught fire from a defective flue and made considerable headway before

discovered. The loss was about \$1,000. Pensions were granted the follow Kansans on the 24th: Fielder P. Stetson, Concordia; David A. Moore, of Marquette; Lawson S. Hagle, of Emporia: Hugh Hagan, of Wellmanville; John H. Campbell, of Ontario; D. Clinton Stubbs, Wellington; George Peyton, Jr., of Mound Valley; James D. Briggs, of Council Grove; William Homan, of the National Military Home; James F. Spencer, of Armourdale; Landrin N. Eggers, of Colusa: Johnson Chalfant, of Wendell: Wellington B. McCarthy, of Rubens; William E. Mason, of Valeda; Calvin Titus, of Webb; James Brown, of Great Bend; the minor children of Lemuel Farmer, of Garland, and Eliza Jane Gibson, of Highland. SENATOR PLUMB on the 24th introduced bills to pension Nicholas Moy and Newton

J. Strake, of Kansas. TOPEKA has recently been afflicted with a mad dog scare. GEORGE L. PAINTER and D. M. Jessup,

of Kinsley, have been held for trial for burning barns, horses and other things. A STRANGER, supposed by papers found on his person to be Dr. J. G. Long, died at Anthony recently from a self-administered dose of chloral. A doctor's medicine case was found on him, also papers containing the addresses of Mrs. E. F. Long, Farmersburg, Pa., and N. Lightner, Ephrata, Pa. JOHN MAHONEY, a paper carrier sixteen

bathing in the Kaw river near Armour-THE other day Emil Berggrena, a tailor, was assaulted by Mrs. J. Krieg on Main street at Newton and treated to quite a coat of tar. The woman claimed to have been insulted by Berggrena, and when she met him on his way to work struck him a

rears old, was recently drowned while

THE little son of John A. Brown, of How ard, was badly burned the other evening, a cup of blazing oil in a servant's hand be-

number of times with a broom loaded with

ing accidentally thrown over him. THE National House of Representatives on the 25th adopted the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to certify to the State of Kansas 7,632 acres of public land in the State, the remainde due of the 90,000 acres apportioned to the State Agricultural College for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The 7,632 acres is the amount which was withdrawn by the Kansas Pacific railroad when it was to be built from Fort Riley up the Republican river. The route was changed, and the order of withdrawal was revoked. The land was restored at \$2.50 an acre. which was really only \$1.25 land. Under the bill the State will be allowed to select that amount of land from the public domain within the State at \$1.25 an acre.

CHARTERS lately filed with the Secretary of State: The Forest City Band, of Ottawa, capital stock, \$1,000; Welcome Gaslight Company, of Fort Scott, term of existnce 200 years, capital stock, \$100,000; the Elsworth Commercial Club; Republican Publishing Company, of Cherryvale, capital stock, \$7,000; News Publishing Company, of St. Joha, capital stock, \$6,000; the Larned and Great Bend Irrigating Ditch Company, capital stock, \$25,000; Mound Ridge Bu'ter and Cheese Company,

THE convention that nominated Hon. L U. Humphrey for Governor was called to order on his forty-fourth birthday.

IMMIGRANTS SWINDLED.

Facts Coming Out as to Excessive Italian Immigration and How Immigrants are Robbed by Contractors.

New York, July 27.—Congressman Oates, of Alabama, was with the House Immigration Committee yesterday. John C. C'urtis, who had charge of the steerage business of the Canard line, was the first witness. The line paid agents \$2 a head commission. It had six or eight agents here. Their yearly importations were as follows: 1883, 11,558; 1884, 8,467; 1885, 16,-558; 1886, 15,664; 1887, 17,762, and for six months of the present year, 21,194. The company employed all means required by By the Fagoton Faction—Possible Exaglaborers. Last year the company said! 4,200 prepaid tickets. Ten tickets was the limit of a purchaser at one time. Witnessdid not know of any post existing between steamship companies to control rates. Physicians under the English Government, who inspected passengers about to come here by his line, confined their labors to INSTEAD of appearing in Justice Searle's finding out if any person was afflicted court at Topeka on the 23d to answer to the charge of adultery, Henry W. Moore, think they bothered themselves about lame or servile passengers. The object of the search was to protect all sailing under

the English flag. The Italian Vice-Consul, Autilio Manaco stated that in his official capacity he had authority from his Gewernment to furnish money to send back any paupers or disabled Italians. There was no limit placed on the amount he should expend, but it them give his enemies a chance to take him. was left entirely to his own judgment.

About 50 per cent. of the Italians coming over here were farmers; 30 per cent. skilled laborers, and the balance day

tractors here induced their countrymen to emigrate. He said they could send to Italy to their agents there to secure a certain number of the others killedicould now be learned.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT:

LIBERAL, KER., July 27. James Gerralian number of the others killedicould now be learned. tain number of men and send them over here, paying their passage. Then the emigrants would agree to work for the contractors and pay them anywhere from George Shafter and Jim Williams, all of sage money. The men, when they arrive here, were entirely at the mercy of the mountains as a rule, kept saloons on a sage money. James Gerrard, Mulberry street. They would put the men has since disappeared. James Gerrard, to work and all the money for their labor deputy sheriff of Stevens County, gave the was paid direct to the contractors who would hold it until they got their money and exorbitant interest and often would get another month's pay from them and then let them go without giving them any money. This was not so bad now as three years ago, owing to the enforcement of the Contract without giving them are the contractors. He said he newer would sur render to bid. Labor law. As a rule these contractors

He said he nawer would sur mender too Edi
kept a bank, a saloon, a labor bureau and
Short. Ed tolit him he could get as many a ticket office all in one. The Italian peo-ple were very saving and deposited their him to the States. money in these banks, which were under no supervision whatever. Lately, he said, his horse and made a run of six. or seven they were getting suspicious of them be- miles to the Beawer river, where he got as cause three bankers had within a year past skipped out without paying up. Within the past year 4,000 to 5,000 had applied to him for assistance, and most of them were men who could not get work. Commissioner Morrow questioned Mona-

co about how the Italians working on the aqueduct were employed. He said that they were employed through the contractor bankers here. Sometimes both the contractors who employed the men and the men themselves paid commissions to these labor agents.

Robert Marzo, the founder and manager of the society, explained that "bosses, who hired Italians through labor bureaus, usually made the men rent shanties and buy their food and clothing at stores kept by the bosses, and he had known of cases where when the men had bought at other than the company stores the value of the articles so purchased was deducted from their pay and allowed to the bosses. Italian bankers here had agents on the other side who scour the country to induce people to come over here. Thou-ands of emigrants had told him that they were told on the other side they could get profitable employment here as soon as they landed. Thousands remained here who would gladly go back home if they had money enough to pay their passage. It was a wrong idea that Italians would work cheaper than any one else; they always wanted the best wages that were

TURNER VS. TAYLOR.

The Colored Convention at Indianapolis Starts Off With a Split.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 25 .- About fifty

colored delegates from various parts of the Union arrived in the city yesterday to attend the conference of colored men called by J. Milton Turner and others to meet in this city. The circular sent out by Turner recited the magnitude of the coming struggle between the two great political parties. and suggested that "it would be wisdom on the part of the great body of negro Americans not to remain am mknown quantity in the present contest," and concluded by stating that the conference was called "for the purpose of consulting and considering upon what zecom-mendations may be decided upon as best to promulgate to the colored electors of the country. Let it be distinctly understood He then seized a quart bottle and broke that the proposed conference is not called also by a blow on her face. This was supthat the proposed conference is not called in the interest of any particular party or individual, but purely of the negro."

This language of the call which distinct-

y foreordained that the conference was to be of a politically independent character was attended last night by a large majority of the delegates present who declared that they were here as negro Democrats and not as independents, and at a meeting of the preliminary organization committee last night at the Hotel English, Turner and his supporters were denounced by the straight-out Democrats and outvoted on all questions of organization.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 26 .- The colored convention got into a quarrel yesterday over the choice of a permanent chairman. Amid much confusion, the contest was de-eided in favor of Peter H. Clark, of Cincinnati, and against Turner by two votes. Adjourned until to-morrow.

TERRIBLE BLOODSHED.

The Stevens County War Results in a Terrible Series of Murders.

Eleven Men Said to Have Been Slain: So Far-Woodsdale Men Disarmed and Executed

geration of the Reports-Further Bloodshed Feared.

Msm RAL, Kam., July 27.—Shorty, a livery stable keeper at Hugoton, says Sam Robinson, the city marshal of Magoton, and! M. Cool: of the same town, went to the Dudley ranch near Pony creek yesterday, accompanied by their wives, to look up some sat le which they were trying to buy.
While taking dinner, Deputy Sheriff Short, a Woodsdale mara, accompanied by five other Woodsdale raen, wod, up to the party and asked Robinson to surrender, as he had a wurant for his arrest. Fobinson said he would go a short distance from the camp. leaving; Cook and the women behind and On reaching a convenient spet both parties opened firs, with the result that four Woodsdale men were killed. The other two find to the strip and Roblaborers. He had about a month ago see linson escaped with at a scratch. Gook ceived \$1,000 from his Government to be hastened to Hugown and gave the distributed among the poor stations here:
This money was sent to the Consulcto by
Baron Fava, the Italian Minister, acting
under instructions from the Home Government, and the money was turned over no
the Italian Immigration Society for distribution.

hastened. We Hugowen and gave the
alarm, and soon an armed squad writte
their assistance. Meeting, a lot of Weedsdale mem an encounter took place, in
which three more persons were killed and
a number wounded. According to Sharty
the whole county is at war, but Samutood
tribution. tribution.

Signor Monacogaye some interesting information about the matter in which con-

LIBERAG, Kan., July 27. James Gerrard! Woodsdale, Stevens County, came in this

Robinson did not surrender but gotton

who then gave up the chase. Sheriff Cross, bearing that Short and his horse had been corralled down in the Strip, started with four men for their relieft but could not find them, so started back up the

trail and went into camp. While they were asleep a Hugoton party surprised and disarmed them, then made them stand up in line and shot them, killing four and wounding one. The deputy sheriff did not give anymames besides those mentioned above, but C. S. Doby said that the four men killediwere Sheriff John Cross, Robert Hubitardi C. W., Eahan and R. Wilcox, and that Herbert. Taney was wounded. He also said that there might be one or two more killed, and. that he heard that Herbert, Reed was wounded, but could not say low he got

hurt. There must have been shooting besides the above affray, for a boy, Nathan Jones, who was on his return from Stavens County to Liberty, states that he passed near two squads who were firing at each other. The latest report that came in is that eleven, men have been killed so far. Beports are very contradictory and many of them unveilable, but there is no doubt that Stevens County people are in a terrible state of excitement, and that more shooting may be expected.

PERHAPS EXAGGERATED. RICHTELD, Kan., July 27. Considerable excitement is created here by the repeated calls for arms and men to help the town of Woodsdale which Hugoton, it is claimed, is about to destroy. The reports are doubtless exaggerated, but four have been killed in sold blood, and others will be unless help is had seen. The bad blood and werse whisky defessall law or humanity.

A HIGH-TONED BRUTE. JACKSON, Miss., July 27 -- Monday Roderick Lowery, son of Governor Lowery, went to the residence of Major Henry, where his wife had gone for projection, gained access to her room and on her refusing to listen to proposals for a reconcili-ation, seized her by the throat and choked and bit her in a tigerish manner. He then, seized a heavy water pitcher, which he, broke over her head, and continued staiking her in the most savage manner as long as a fragment of the pitcher remained. plemented by savage kicks as she was lying on the floor. Leaving her for dead, Lowery fled to the swamps, and a posse of forty mounted men have so far failed to arrest him. Mrs. Lowery's condition today is somewhat improved.

STABBED IN THE CHEST VINITA, I. T., July 27 .- The mail hack from Southwest City, Mo., forty miles east, brings news of the stabbing of S. Dustin, the most promising merchant of the town, by James Griffin, a stock man, Tuesday night. One of the bronchial tubes was severed and Dustin was sinking rapidly yesterday meruing, with no hope of surviving. The anfortunate man interfered to stop a quarrel, but took sides and attempted to use his fists, when Griffin plunged a small pocket knife into his chest near the collar bone. His antagonist was taken in custody at suce.

Chase Comingaurant W. E. TINMORS, Editor COTTONWOOD FALLS . KANSAS

NOT LIKE WASHINGTON.

"My dear," said Smith at breakfast time, Too late he staid, forgive the crime, Or if you won't forgive him-scold him!

"I own the corn, like Washington.
Who chopped the best tree in the garden But, not like him, for cutting down—
For cutting up, I seek a pardon."

He smiled content; his brilliant words So pleased him that he could but show it; If Mrs. Smith admired them less, Too wise was she to let him know it.

"Your wit is keen," she slowly said, "And yet I fancy I can match it; 1. too am, not like Washington cause I have no nice new hat yet."

Next Sunday when to church they went, His pocket and her heart were lighter; And now he ventures nothing bright,
Lest she should think of something brighter.

—Mrs. Geo. Archibald, in Judge.

A TURKISH VILLAGE.

Interesting Sketch of Scenes in and About an Anatolian Hamlet.

The Turk is essentially a domestic creature. However widely he travels, his thoughts are always centered on his early home. No lapse of time weakens | blue breeches. the tie which binds him to his native cence ever supplants his village in the warmest corner of his affections. Nevertheless, he expends little more than hardly any taste for improvement and none at all for unnecessary labor; ble as any thing in this world can be. To describe one village is to describe all other villages in Anatolia inhabited by the same race, for they differ in Perhaps in Kara Euren, resembling hundreds of other villages in all its arrangements, but excelling in the beauty example of the home of the Turk as all Anatolia can show.

Kara Euren, then, is a little village in the center of Asia Minor, a sample spot where manners are patriarchal and bustle is unknown: where civilization has not penetrated and education is undreamed of; where the tourist is not and the European rare as roses in December. Kara Euran has no place in history. Its annals, did it possess any, would prove dull to the least exacting reader. Generations have lived and died here, in life and death alike unknown to fame. To volving a vast amount of rushing to architectural distinction it can lay no claim. Flat-roofed mud huts, alternating with wooden shantles, effect to shelter its inhabitants. Even antiquarian interest, which lends interest to many a humble spot, is utterly want-

Yet, in one respect, Kara Euren is that of nature makes ample amends. The village nestles on green slopes under the shadow of the great pine woods. Above the forest-clad hills great gaunt peaks rise solemnly against the blue sky, and the snow glitters on an Asiatic June. Down the mountains and through the pines little brooklets babble and splash all through the long, hot summer, and at the foot of the woods lie the waters of the blue lake, in whose still depths the snow-capped peaks and dark-green pines and a mirror which lends them loveliness even greater than their own.

It is needless to say that the village is guiltless of any attempt at regularity. Perhaps fifty log shanties and as many mud huts are scattered over the village stands. Some of the wooden erections are picturesque enough, but painfully deficient in point of construction. The greatest possible weight with the least possible strength seems to have been the problem which their builders set themselve to solve. As for the mud huts, the roofs of few are high as a man on horseback, and, owing to the slope on which they are built and the nature of the materials, in wandering about Kara Euren one perpetually finds one's self trespassing danger of disappearing down the ample hole which too often supplies the place

of a chimney. Through the hot hours of the day the village is deserted. The young men are all away on the hills with the flocks. The graybeards are enjoying a solemn nap in the shade. Half a dozen women and a score of dusky brats represent the inhabitants. But when the sun is going down in flame behind the dark peaks, and the brief evening twilight is coming on apace, and the soft. warm air is full of sounds. At this hour every one is awake and stirring, the heat of the day is over, and the men are coming home from the fields and the mountains.

There goes a plowman, happy in a day's work done-an odd figure; tall and spare, scorched almost to blackness by blazing suns, holding his goad over his head like a lance. With infinite dignity he strides a tiny donkey, heedless of the fact that his toes trail in the dust on either side. In front trots a mus first blessed mankind. Then three realize.

elders. They have been hunting among the hills, and bring in a mixed bag consisting of a dozen hares, a thrush and two blackbirds. Wonderful and fearful are their guns, though bearing traces of skillful inlaying and ornamentation. Their ancestors may have shouldered a trifle antiquated even then. Not for about as good a way as possible. its weight in gold would I fire one of those venerable relics. However, their

that probably accounts for their immunity from accident. By twos and threes the graybeards rains. joined the circle, fine, handsome old fellows, full of that dignity which the oriental has by nature. Old and young, costume is far from unbecoming-stockings of openwork reaching barely to the knees; wide blue breeches, leaving the knee bare; a broad sash and gay-colored a short jacket which just covers the shoulder-blades; for headgear, a faded fez bound round with a bright handkerchief, and as often as not a wild rose

stuck in the folds. Despite the ravages

of time and weather, their garments re-

brown, sinewy limbs and dark faces show well against white stockings and

The twilight deepens and the air country, no sense of beauty or magnifi- grows softer. In the homesteads the little fires begin to twinkle, peeping through the cracks of the log houses and showing the cheery bustle within. The affection upon his native place, having young donkeys, which always muster strong in an Anatolian village, are out for their evening scamper, and the consequently the appearance of an children take advantage of the fact. Anatolian hamlet is as nearly immuta- For some time the noise has been increasing, and the thick clouds of dust rising slowly in the heavy air show out against the darkening glow. The flocks are coming in from the hills, and as the nothing but the accident of position. | tinkle of the sheep-bells begins to sound the women emerge, pan in hand, and begin to flit about the fires. Slowly the bleating mass comes forward, pourof its surroundings, there is as good an ing over the hill down into the little valley below the Oda, where stands the well, surrounded by chattering women. The sheep expend all their energies on bleating, but the more mercurial goats find time for an infinite number of single combats and displays of agility.

Arcadia is not yet vanished from human ken, for here are musical shepherds piping to music-loving sheep: and very soft and plaintive are the tender notes floating on the cool evening air. Each shepherd is accompanied by two or three dogs. Then, when all are in the valley, the milking begins, inand fro, bleating, barking and shrill ejaculation, for this is the women's work. The shepherds are calling up their dogs, putting on their enormous felt cloaks, and looking to their guns, for, the milking over, the flocks will be off to the hills to spend the night waste. under the stars. Every moment the blessed above more pretentious places; air grows darker and the confusion if the handiwork of man is unattractive, greater, savory scents fill the village, and the fragrance of tobacco mingles with the odor of the crackling pine branches. Ruddy bands of firelight flit across the open spaces magnifying the figures which come out of the darkness into the blaze, and away in the eastern order, and closing with the same one their ancient heads even at the end of sky the evening stars are rising. As the confusion reaches its height, bang! the flash of the sunset gun shoots up from the mosque and glitters on the humble minaret. The sun has set, and the solemn call to prayer rolls over the village and wakes the echoes of the dark pine woods .- London Globe.

Give Your Boys a Room.

We wish especially to urge upon mothers the propriety of giving up to the boys, as soon as they reach the age of twelve or fourteen, one room (not a the three or four little hills on which bed chamber), for whose (reasonably) good order they should be responsible, and which they shall consider wholly their own. The floor shall be uncarpeted, of oiled wood; the furniture of the same material. Let it be papered, curtained, decorated, according to the boys' own fancy, if the taste is bad, they will be interested after a while in correcting it. There should be plain book cases, a big, solid table in the center, by all means an open fire, and room after that for Joe's printing press or Charley's box of tools or Sam's cabinet on somebody's roof, and in imminent of minerals; for chess and checkerboards, or any other game which is deemed proper. To this room the boys should be allowed to invite their friends, and learn to be hospitable hosts even to the extent of an innocent little feast now and then. Father, mother and sisters should refrain from entering it except as guests, and our word for it, they will be doubly honored and welcomed when they do come .- Farm and Fireside.

-An Italian paper tells its readers of a cannibal woman in Manitoba that killed and ate a dozen men. Speaking of the circumstances, it says: "Manitoba is an integral part of the United States, and that serene Republic is governed by Grover Cleveland and his gracious lady. Really, we do not know how she can bear to hear of this unpunished outrage, committed by a woman who can say: 'I am an American citizen.'

-It is unquestionable that the straw or felt hats worn by American men durstill more diminutive ass, bearing the ing the summer is an insufficient proplow stowed away in his panniers, the tection against extreme heat. Sunstroke long shaft waggling far behind his head is almost unknown among the natives with literature can remember more -and such a plow! Surely that crooked of Eastern countries. The coiled turstick, shod with a bit of iron like a ban upon the head and the general use magnified thimble, must be own brother of umbrellas are protection which peoto the instrument with which Triptole- ple who live in American cities do not

MILKING THE COWS. Where and When This Important Work Should Be Performed.

Milking should always be done in a clean, airy place, free from all bad odors. If in a stable it should be scrupulously clean, and have some kind of deodorizer, such as dry earth, dry muck, land-plaster, saw-dust, etc., scattered over the floor. The best of all is horse in the time it would take to go these very weapons to march with Kara | the land-plaster, which goes into the Mustapha to Vienna, and thought them | manure, and is applied to the soil in | less cost. Frequent tillage is of great

stanchions or otherwise for milking, to owners use government powder, and avoid their moving about, and to pre- portant that the planting be done with vent accidents. It is also better to have care and accuracy, in order that the some kind of shelter, especially when it

Before beginning to milk, brush all the loose hairs and dirt from the cow's side and udder. If the udder is soiled, they make a picturesque group. Their have a pail of water and cloth or sponge at hand and give it a thorough cleaning.

Have the hands dry and clean and do not wet the cow's teats with milk. It is shirt; and, if the wearer be well-to-do, a filthy habit. If they need moistening, resort to the pail of water.

Be gentle with the cow and sit down to her so that you can place your head against her flank and control the movetain color enough for effect, and the kick.

The safest position is on a threelegged stool, taking the pail firmly between your knees, not getting so near or so far away that the milker can not

Take hold of the teat, well up on the udder, and gently stroke it downward, before beginning to milk. This gives the cow warning and limbers the skin, so as to reduce the danger of hurting. Grasp the off hind teat with the left hand and the near fore teat with the right, or the off fore teat with the right hand and the near hind test with the left, so as to milk across. This gives more room for the hands, and some experiments indicate that it secures more milk than by milking two teats side by

In grasping the teats, reach well up on the udder and press the milk downward into the teat, closing the forefinger and thumb tightly around it, next to the udder, as soon as the teat comes fairly within the hand. Then close the second, third and fourth fingers in order, giving a slight but gentle all the milk it contains before loosening the milk ceases to flow.

When the flow of milk is not large it pair and then the other to coax the "give down." Grasping the udder high helps expedite the flow of milk.

In many cases the milk does not but off one side. With a little care one Philadelphia Press. can soon get the right position to turn the stream into the pail and avoid

Be careful not to pinch the cow's teats, or cut your nails into the skin. Kickers are often made by hurting cows in this way.

Let every milker have the same cow to milk regularly each night and morning, and let him begin every time with shelter. the same one, milking each in the same every time. This regularity induces a sort of expectancy or habit in the cows, and each is prepared to be milked when her turn comes. There is a sort of surprise or excitement about being feet apart on the sides, and 10 feet at milked out of order that lessens the flow. Cows get used to their milker, enjoy the operation more, and do better than they will if they have different milkers. It is important that the cow should like her milker and have confidence in him.

Strip the teats at least twice after exhausting the first flow, and be sure that stripped yellow-pine stock boards, all one copious watering is given. A tree the milk is all drawn. This gives na- the roofing to run up and down, and protector is at once placed around them. ture to understand that you demand the with the shed rafters supported in the full amount and expect her to keep up the flow. Leaving her a little milk gives her the opposite hint, which she hay only in this shed, we can add is sure to take. Nature responds to 30 per cent, to its capacity for hay, thus demand. No demand, no supply .- T. D. Curtis, in Mirror and Farmer.

N. C., while James Gilmour was operating his cotton gin, it suddenly stopped. He was puzzled to account for this sudden stoppage. On eareful of feeding. examination he found a negro, one of the employes, lying under the overshot wheel, his head wedged between the wheel and a rock in the bed of the stream. The negro, while riding on the shaft of the wheel, had been thrown from his balance, his head striking under the wheel. Gilmour pulled him out in an unconscious state and went for a doctor. On returning, to his great surprise, he found the negro walking about. The adamantine skull of the negro saved his life.

-The time of thinking has been estimated, with some interesting results: It takes about one-tenth second to see a color, one-seventh second to see a word. It takes longer to see some letters and words than others. A word can be named in one-ninth second, whereas one-third second is needed to name a color. It takes about two-fifths second | bed. to call to mind the county in which a well-known town is situated; one-half second to say which of two eminent men is thought to be the greater. Those used to reckoning can add two to three in less time than others; those familiar quickly than others that Shakespeare wrote "Hamlet."

-Man was given brains for a purpose. Some never find this out.

THOROUGH TILLAGE.

to Kill Weeds and Stir the Sei Among Hoed Crops. Every farmer knows that he can do better work in the way of killing weeds and stirring the soil among the so-called hoed crops with a horse and cultivator than he can possibly do with the hoe. A field can be gone over twice with a over it once with a hoe, and at much importance, especially with the corn It is better to have cows confined in | crop, and the best work should be done near the plants. This makes it imrows may be straight. Then the cultivator can be run close to the rows, and the fresh earth turned right up to the plants as well as if done by hand. If the rows are not of an even gauge throughout the cultivator can not be perfect.

The man who can tend his corn crop and do it well, by horse power, possesses a great advantage over the one who has to go over his field with the hoe. He gets a better crop at less cost. The man who depends upon the hoe is the one who complains that farming does not pay. The first thing in order ment of her leg with your left arm, in is to have the ground in the best poscase she steps around or is inclined to sible condition for planting; that is, prepare a good seed-bed. Many good planters claim that by thoroughly stirring the ground before the seed is put in half the cultivating is done before the corn is sit firmly and steadily and rise quickly. planted. Then as soon as the corn or potatoes appear above the ground harrow and cross harrow the surface with a light drag. This will kill the first crop of weeds before they have fairly started. Nature here comes to the aid of the planter, for the weed seeds germinate so near the surface and are withal so tender that a slight disturbance of the soil is certain to kill them, while the corn or potato plants are already well rooted and can safely withstand the movements of the drag. This process should be continued at short intervals until the crop is four or five inches high, when a good cultivator place in well buttered steamer and should be used. Corn cultivators are usually made with two broad teeth or shovels and too few of them for doing close and fine work. They are from four to six inches wide, and if run near to a plant may either uproot or cover it ing the teeth narrow and putting in be run close to the plants and the surearly tillage, but later, when the roots floor. milk into the teats, or to make the cow have spread between the rows, the tillage should be narrower as well as shalup and stroking downward to the teats lower. This plan of horse tillage, if well carried out, will bring the best results from the crop and save time and stream directly downward into the pail, money for the farmer. - Henry Ives, in

A USEFUL BUILDING.

How to Construct a Cheap, But Good, Hay and Stock Barn.

There is economy in sheltering both live stock and hay, so I will submit my plan for housing hay and stock in a very economical way for feeding under

To cover 40 tons of hay, and say 15 grown cattle (if dehorned), or 50 head of horses, or a large number of young animals, I would build as follows: Set three feet into the ground 10 posts 21 feet long, in a square 20x32 feet, eight the ends. This I would cover with good, holes are dug two feet deep and good 12-foot stock boards and stripsboards having water-grooves. This building should be sided only on one from the nursery with the greatest care, end, and shedded on all other sides. I would then build a shed 20 feet wide and 24 feet long with 5 ft. walls sided closely and covered with grooved and center by posts set in the ground from being shaken by the winds or every eight feet. If desired to feed gnawed by horses, and perhaps what is covering 52 tons, by stacking out, to is sufficient to do so. For this last reathe middle of the shed all around. Mind you, there has been nothing at- tector yet used is one made of wooden -Near Egypt, in Chatham County, tached to the posts of the main building but the roof and siding on the end. thus leaving only a 10-foot space in the shed for the stock at the commencement

When the hay has been fed three or four feet beyond the posts of the main all-important; when trees are growing building all around, I should then at- in forests or in the nursery, they shade tach strong boards or scantling to these posts in such a manner as to form a if set out without any protection from manger between them and the main the blazing sun in the streets of a body of the hay, cutting down the hay with a hay-knife above until it is in of deciduous trees, both fruit and ornaproper shape to feed from the top of mental, perish annually the first year of the pile.

If desired to fed grain or ground food under these sheds, as we generally do. I would attach hay racks and mangers to the outside of the posts of the main building all around, utilizing the space in the shed over the stock for storing the grain or feed, which should be carried to the manger below by chutes. I orchards and other enclosures can be would also make troughs for feed, it shaded by wrapping the stems up to the

Such a building as I have described, to 75 head of horses or cattle, 100 or | Washington is no doubt due largely to | quences, including the vitiating of his in Farm and Home.

the wax, and then with a coarse cloth. per's Magazine.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

ing nice by wiping it over with a cloth saturated with milk.

-Cement for fruit jars .- One pound of resin, two ounces of mutton tallow, making character, good schools. two ounces of beeswax.

-In finishing up a nice garment, do cut between each stitch, and then remove with care.

-The onion is equal to celery as a sedative, and with beef is a great giver of vitality and a help to the repairing of tissue worn out by work. -A correspondent writes in

Scientific American that the worst toothache, or neuralgia coming from the teeth, may be speedily and delightfully ended by the application of a small bit of cotton, satuated in a strong strong probability in the case of every solution of ammonia, to the defective tooth.

-Rhubarb Pie.-Two-thirds pints of stewed rhubarb, one large cup of sugar, the yelks of two eggs, one tablespoonful of flour. Mix all thoroughly and bake in one crust. When done spread over the top a frosting made by beating the two whites with four teaspoonfuls of powdered sugar. Return to the oven to brown.

-For sunburns, freckles and rough skin the juice pressed out from cucumbers is a well-known English remedy that is gaining favor in this country and is said to be even better than the old-time country cure of bathing the face with acid buttermilk. The juice of milkweed is also used abroad for descriptions, but they should bear them this purpose.

-Jam Pudding.-Two teacupfuls flour in which has been well mixed two teaspoonfuls baking powder, piece of butter size of an egg well mixed through flour. Make into a dough with cold water. Roll into sheet and spread with a teacupful of any jam or jelly; roll dough as you would roll jelly cake, pinch ends and seam firmly together, steam one hour. Serve with cream and two children talking earnestly about sugar, or lemon sauce.

-A good housekeeper should never be troubled with moths in a carpet, for inquiry, that these children were in the if it is swept thoroughly, especially the edges and corners, moths will not of all the money which came into their up. Besides, the surface is left in make it their abiding place. Newspapull on the teat, and squeezing out of it ridges. This may be avoided by mak- pers laid under a carpet are said to be They each kept a purse for this fund, an effective aid in driving away these and an account of all that was put into the grip. Repeat this operation until twice as many of them. Then they may troublesome pests, but hard sweepings it and paid out of it. The father said are more reliable. If a room is to be that they themselves had developed the face left smooth and fine. Getting close shut up for any length of time, somes generally necessary to strip first one to the plants is very important in the thing should be sprinkled over the

-It is said that among all the articles of nourishment called for in the treatment of acute febrile diseases, wa-The febrile patient desires water, and can tolerate; in peritonitis these are of-Good Housekeeping.

PLANTING TREES.

The Method Practiced by the Professional

In planting, the greatest care is exercised; when the soil is not naturally nine feet in diameter, and filled in with good rich loam. The trees are lifted to preserve as far as possible the roots. and in transit to prevent them from dying or freezing. In planting, the soil is packed closely around the roots, and for the purpose of preventing them most important of all, to shade the stems of the trees until their own foliage son, the best and cheapest tree prostrips placed three inches apart, and bound with iron hoops; this gives the necessary shade to the stem, and at the same time allows free circulation of air. The best height for the tree-box is six feet. This shading referred to is one another, and it must be evident, city, they must suffer. Many thousands planting through this cause. When taken from the closely planted nursery rows and exposed to the full sun and air, the change is too great, and unless the season is especially favorable, howless the stems are shaded. Trees in fancied .- Swift.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL —A few drops of extract of lavender will prevent mucilage from molding or becoming sour.

—A polished floor can be kept look-

-In a good neighborhood one may be surethere is good home influences; and, next to that, as productive forces in

-An instructor in an Indian school says it is easier to overcome an Indian's not try to save the baste threads, but prejudice against Christianity and convert him than reconcile him to manual labor. But after he is Christianized, even then he won't work.

-When God would educate a man, he compels him to learn bitter lessons. He sends him to school to the necessities rather than to the graces, that, by knowing all sufferings, he may know also the eternal consolation.

-- Not many men undergo a radical change of character in death. The man is that he will die as he has lived. Those who are calculating upon a deathbed repentance to make their peace with God, take upon themselves a most awful hazard .- Independent.

-There is nothing more repulsive or hideous to view than a corrupt, sin-disfigured character brought into sharp contrast by the weak and shallow disguises of cosmetics and gaudy attire. Meekness, patience, kindness, charitableness, a self-denying spirit-these are the vestments of the highest type of beauty-the kind which commands not only the admiration of the best of men. but is admired by God himself .- Christian at Work.

-Christians bear crosses of different in one and the same spirit of submission to God's will. The commonest burden that any man carries becomes his cross of blessing, when he bears it cheerfully and marches in the direction of the Master. By looking to Jesus and contemplating his earthly career, the follower quickly learns how to carry any cross that may be laid upon his shoulders .- Interior.

-Some years ago a gentleman heard their "sacred money." The expression interested him, and he learned, upon habit of setting apart as least one-tenth hands and using it for Christian work. expression "sacred money." They would often give much more than a tenth to this fund, but never less .---Church Union.

-A writer in the New York Evangelist thinks that the abundance of "lester is decidedly the most important, son helps" tends to lessen the study of God's word. It is more than possible needs it, and it does no harm when not that there is something in the suggestaken in too large quantities at a time. tion. Those who write the lesson com-There is no objection to its being drank mentaries do the studying, and the cold except in diseases of the respira- reading teacher, who may do all the tory organs, in which it is better at better work in his class, yet loses the about the temperature of the room. In mental and spiritual benefit of close acute gastro-enteritis, ice and ice-water contact with the word. If this is true, are at times the only things the patient it is not the first instance in which he ten our best means of allaying vomit- ed. All honor to those who labor so ing, and in the continued fevers the hard to furnish the teacher with weapmost grateful for the burning thirst .- ons, but sad for him who is seduced into neglect of a close companionship with the Scriptures.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-Batchelors and old maids are naturally quite self-possessed .-- Oil City Derrick.

-There isn't wisdom enough, put it altogether, to tell what makes one apple sweet and the next one sour. -A father may be more or less pa-

ternal and still not be a desirable pattern for his children .- Allon Democrat. The man who sits down and waits to be appreciated will find himself

among uncalled for baggage after the limited express train has gone by. -A stained memorial window in a church is a pretty thing to look at on Sundays, but a free bed in a hospital is

a blessing forever. - N. O. Picamune. Henry Taylor has wisely said, "that a poet does not deserve the name who would not rather be read a thousand times by one man than a single time by

a thousand. When a man learns to mind his own business and to leave the affairs of others alone he accomplishes a success as great as falls to common mortals.-Martha's Vineyard Herald.

-The shortest and surest way to live with honor in the world is to be in reality what we would appear to be; and, if we observe, we shall find that all human virtues increase and strengthen themselves by the practice and experi-

ence of them. -Imaginary evils soon become real ones by indulging our reflections on them; as he who in a melancholy fancy sees something like a face on the wall or wainscot, can, by two or three ever, carefully the planting may have touches with a lead pencil, make it been done, large losses must ensue un- look visible, and agreeing with what he

-The advice of a father to his son: "Beware of entrance to a quarrel, but, desired, against the outer wall all lower branches with straw or any thing being in, bear it that the opposed may around. This space under the mangers that will shade the trunk from the sun; beware of thee," is good, but not the we find an excellent place for hogs to but for trees in streets and elsewhere, best. Quarrel not at all. No man rebest. Quarrel not at all. No man reexposed to injury, the slatted box is the solved to make the most of himself can best method of shading. The grand spare time for personal contention. Still a comfortable, safe shelter for from 50 success in planting the avenues in less can he afford to take all the consemore hogs, and from 40 to 50 tons of the persistent use of this precaution, for temper and the loss of his self-control. hay, can be built for \$250 .- J. F. True, it is never omitted, and the results at- Yield larger things to which you can test its value. All trees for two years show no more than equal right, and after planting are cultivated, just as if yield lesser ones, though clearly your -If the flat-iron is dirty tie up a they were a crop of corn or potatoes, by piece of yellow bees wax in a rag, and the soil being stirred by a pronged hoe than to be bitten by him in contesting when the iron is almost but not quite for four or five feet from the stem in all for the right. Even killing the dog hot enough to use rub it quickly with directions .- Peter Henderson, in Har- would not cure the bite .- Abraham Lincoln.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

OFTONWOOD FALLS . KANSAS

AM I MY BROTHER'S KEEPER? My days are filled with comfort, And my nights are passed in ease; 'Tis presumption to annoy me

With questions such as these. They tell me of the pauper. The worn and weary workers, The sorrowing and depressed.

The young, whose noble longings Perish in the sordid fight for gain, Who fall into the tempter's toils, And whose struggles are in vain,

The waifs, half clothed and starving, Why haunt my downy pillow With their specters gaunt and pale?

Yes, we are our brother's keepers; Who lives unto himself, To gain, to trade, to barter,

To gather gold and pelf. To ignore the pleading glances
Of poverty and woe, Shall have small capital to start with In that land to which we go.

With hands outstretched and empty Like the beggar at our door, Shall we reach those shining mansions Where our loved have gone before.

Oh, Lord! shamefaced and contrite, Let us not waiting stand; By love and suffering sanctified Let us enter in Thy land.
-Elfin Hall, in Inter-Ocean.

A TENOR WANTED.

Beginning and End of an Amateur's Dramatic Career.

The fortnight before Easter is a busy time for theatrical agents in Paris, that being the season when country managers are invariably occupied in remodeling their companies and contracting fresh engagements to replace those of their actors who have either voluntarily left them or have been dismissed as not satisfying the requirements of the local public. On a certain morning, about ten days previous to the Paschal solemnities a few years ago, M. Colombat, the head of a well-known firm of dramatic correspondents, was sitting in an inner room of his office in the Rue Montorgueil, and perusing, with the aid of a confidential clerk, the letters that had arrived by the early post. There were at last twenty of them, bearing the postmarks of various provincial towns; and as each was opened in its turn, and the wants of the different writers ascertained, the agent referred to his books in order to see which of them he was in

a position to supply. "Another tenor for Vieilleville," he said, with a dry chuckle betokening satisfaction; "that makes the third in less than six months. Difficult people to please, the subscribers down there. Viault," he continued, addressing the clerk, "what have we got likely to suit? I can't call to mind a single one.'

"Ma foi, Monsieur," replied the latter, after a moment's pause, "nor I. If it were a baritone or a bass we could accommodate them easily enough; but a tenor! Stay." he exclaimed, "there is the man from Rio Janeiro, who was here last week, and wanted a thousand francs a month!"

"He won't get that," said M. Colombat. "Lartigues never gives more than eight hundred. Did you take his name and address?"

"I did," answered Viault, glancing at a ledger before him: "Jacques Durand, Passage Cendrie, 18. Shall I send and tell him to call?"

"Do so, and if he accepts I can write to Lartigues by to-night's post. If I remember rightly, this Durand is a queer-looking customer, more like a traitre de melodrame than a tenor. However, if it does not happen to fit it is no affair of mine, and I may as well pocket the commission as any one

It may safely be presumed that the negotiations between the agent and the candidate for the vacant post at Vieillereached his destination and proceeded ager. At the sight of the new-comer Durand doesn't take his hissing qui-M. Lartigues, who was engaged in caletly, cadedis! we may look out for culating the amount of profit and loss during the foregoing season, the result to all appearance being the reverse of finale having received its usual tribute agreeable, gave an involuntary start.

Nesle!" Then, recollecting himself At length he appeared, and as he adand addressing his visitor: "Do you vanced toward the footlights, his weirdwish to see me on business?" he in- like ugliness rendered more conspicuquired 114 11 110

"A mere matter of form, Monsieur," was the reply, "Allow me to intro-duce myself—Jacques Durand, just ar-throughout the house while the first rived at Vieilleville, and entirely at your service."
"Jacques Durand," echoed the man-

ager, staring incredulously at the speaker. "Not the tenor engaged by Colombat?"

"The same."
"Impossible!" cried Lartigues, evi-"The same." dently horrified by the unprepossessing aspect of the olive-featured, beetlebrowed individual before him. "I expected something very different, in

popular at Rio."

"Rio isn't Vieilleville," impatiently retorted the manager, "as you will find out before you are many days older. the fall of the curtain an ovation await- and was almost horrified to find his only are you aware that we open on Mon- ed him such as seldom falls to the lot sister the defendant in a murder trial day, and that you are cast for Arnold of a debutante at Vieilleville. Even going on at the time. She had mystein 'Guillaume Tell?"

part of mine.

means confident tone. "Well, if I urbanity; Camouflet, the wit of the were you I wouldn't be so sanguine. Our public is apt to be nasty at times." lessly replied Durand. "When do we

"On Saturday at eleven. And, as I suppose you will be looking for lodgings, I recommend you, in case of accidents, only to take them by the week."

Left to his own meditations, the impresario, after heartily devoting Colombat to the infernal regions, summoned his stage manager, and confided to that functionary with much meridional gesticulation his disappointing interview with the tenor from Rio.

"He is absolutely hideous, Millard, with a cutthroat face like a Communard of '71, the sort of fellow one wouldn't care to meet after dark. What on earth is to be done? We can't put off the opening or change the performance There is no help for it; we must try him.

"After all," said Millard, "there is one consolation. If he fails you are not bound to pay him his month.

"Te," replied Lartigues, brightening up a little at the recollection. "I always have that clause inserted in my imagine, his 'ramage' is on a par with his dispensable. 'plumage' failure is a foregone conclu-

The Saturday's rehearsal proved a very lame affair, the new singer, on the plea of a sudden hoarseness, declaring himself incapable of any vocal exertion, and merely humming the airs and concerted music of his part. His appearance, moreover, tended rather to paralyze than stimulate the efforts of the lady artists: Mme. Saint-Ange, (her real name was Chifflard), who personated Mathilde, affirming in a whisper to Gessler that he distinctly reminded her of the monster in "Frankenstein." as performed by Signor Clerto Beneni Martin. The result, indeed, of this preliminary essay was so unpromising that the manager, more than ever convinced of the impending fiasco, bethought himself regretfully of the cost thing, you will find me in my room." of the new scenery and dresses which, on the "sprat-to-catch-a-herring" principle, he had lavished on the revival of fresh installment of maledictions on the

offending Colombat. Easter Monday came at last, and at an early hour in the afternoon the approach to the theater was thronged by a dense multitude of holiday makers from all parts of the city, impatiently awaiting the opening of the doors, From the excitement generally manifested by them it was evident that something more than the national predilection for the "spectacle" had attracted them thither, and had caused more than one fishermen from the port to invest his hard-earned sous in a ticket for the gallery. Since Saturday's rehearsal the rumored debut of a new tenor had become the talk of the town; his uncouth exterior and presumed incapacity, purposely exaggerated by greenroom gossip, had been disparagingly alluded to disguising my personal appearance as to renin a local journal, and his ignominious der myself as repulsive as possible. Trusting in a local journal, and his ignominious failure predicted as a matter of course. Lartigues was far from unpopular with his fellow-townsmen; but the chance of being present at a "row" was a temptation too strong to be resisted, and from the highest to the lowest classes of the population playgoers of every degree considered it their bounden duty to contribute a proper quota of hisses to the common stock.

Long before the rising of the curtain not a place in the theater was empty; the members of the Frondeurs Club. the self-styled arbiters of fashion at Vieilleville, were at their post to a man, prepared to exercise their judicial privilege with Draconian severity, and occasionally exchanging salutations with the fair occupants of the boxes. Stalls, pit and gallery were crammed, a sight that on any other night would have rejoiced the heart of the manager, peeping at the audience through the "trou ville were satisfactorily concluded, for | du rideau," but now filled him with apfive or six days later Jacques Durand prehension. "They mean mischief," he disconsolately remarked to his at once to report his arrival to the man- henchman Millard; "if that infernal Durand doesn't take his hissing qui-

squalls!" The overture with its magnificent of applause, the opera began; and every "Troun de Diou!" he muttered: eye was strained to catch a glimpse of what an Orsini for the Tour de the much-talked-of hero of the evening. ous by the glare of gas, the effect produced on the spectators was absolutely bars of the opening recitative were played by the orchestra. Suddenly a voice, fresh, clear and exquisitely melodious, rang through the crowded theater, gradually increasing in power and volume as it reached the highest notes, and terminating with an ut de poitrine rarely heard in such perfection since the days of Duprez. For an instant the bewildered listeners remained motionless as if entranced; but, as the air drew to a close, their enthusiasm could "Better looking," coolly interruped in one simultaneous shout of delight, the new recruit. "No doubt, but you might have done worse; I was very battle was won; as the opera proceeded battle was won; as the opera p

the manifestations of satisfaction be-

came more and more frequent, and at

"Indeed!" said Lartigues, in by a no their kid gloves with condescending party, alone venturing to whisper with reference to Durand's evident inexpe-"I will run my chance of that," care- rience as an actor; "Vox et præterea nihil!"

Lartigues, as may be imagined, was in ecstasies, and held a serious consultation with Millard after the performance as to the operas in which he could best utilize the talent of his new acquisition. but he would make a capital Eleazar in that there was such a book as "The during which all business is suspended the 'Juive,' and a first-rate Othello. He | Scarlet Letter." Even the genial "Autocan't have been long on the stage, for a crat" is not appreciated by every body worse stick of an actor I never saw; but in his own town. One day an American with a voice like that one mustn't be too particular. Who would ever have Dr. Holmes was going out. "Do you at Rio?"

Next morning the manager, still meditating on the advantages to be derived barber would give, the visitor shook his linet as that of the Jew. Perhaps from the engagement of the "ugly head. "Why," said the barber, "that's nothing better can illustrate the busifor the Frondeurs Club insists on an tenor," arrived in good time at the the- old Dr. Holmes." "And who is Dr. opera, and we have no other ready. ater for the purpose of superintending Holmes?" "Oh; he's been a doctor here certain trifling alterations in the scenic arrangements of "Guillaume Tell," which was to be played again on the ensuing evening. A few minutes before eleven the artists summoned to attend with one notable exception-namely, Durand, whose presence as the princiengagements, and in his case if, as I pal figure in an important scene was in-

"Send round to his lodgings," exclaimed Latigues, annoyed at so flagrant a breach of discipline, "and let him know we are waiting for him."

when the entrance of a middle-aged female, the portress of the theater, accompanied by a strong odor of garlie, that in print!" attracted his attention. "What is it?" he impatiently inquired.

"A letter, to be delivered into Monsieur's own hands," replied Mme. Cer-

berus, suiting the action to the word. Hastily opening the envelope, and glancing at one of the two papers it contained, the manager, evidently not alias Clair Benie-at the Porte Saint- a little astonished, announced that an unexpected matter of business would prevent his being present at the rehearsal. "You can do without me," he said to Millard. "If you want any

"A check for five thousand francs!"

he muttered to himself when he had reached his sanctum. "What on earth Rossini's masterpiece, and invoked a can it mean?" Then, unfolding the second paper and carefully smoothing it out on the table, he read as follows: DEAR MONSIEUR LARTIGUES: When you receive this I shall have left Vieillevilie-rather unceremoniously, you will say, but under the circumstances unavoidably. Jacques Durand's dramatic career began and ended last night; the Arnold of "Guillaume Tell" resumes his own name and profession, and were you again to meet him you would assuredly fail to recog-nize him. Let me explain. While attached to the Embassy at Rio-for I really was there-I ccasionally profite d by the possession of a olerable tenor voice to join a company of amateurs in the habit of organizing operatic per-formances for the benefit of local charities, and on my return to France found that my reputa-tion as a singer had preceded me thither. An eccentric acquaintance of well-known sporting propensities came to me one day and proposed the following singular wager. He offered to bet me fifty thousand francs to five thousand that within six months $\hat{\mathbf{I}}$ would not undertake to sing a first tenor part in an opera at a lead-ing provincial theater without being hissed, as-suming whatever name he might choose, and so that my voice might carry me safely through months to the study of half a dozen parts, succeeded through the medium of the agent, Colombat, in obtaining an engagement at Vieilleville, with what result you already know, My friend, who took care to be present at my debut, acknowledged that the bet was fairly won; and, as you are justly entitled to some compensation for my abrupt departure, permit me to request your acceptance of the enclosed check, with my best wishes for the prosperity

of your theater.

Gaston DE BLONVAL.

Gaston DE BLONVAL. Ex-attache to the Embassy at Rio Janeiro. "Sac a papier?" exclaimed Lartigues. throwing down the letter in disgust. 'Another chance slipped through my fingers, and one I am not likely to see again. Deduct five thousand francs from fifty thousand this farceur was worth to me; total, a dead loss of fortyfive thousand. Nothing to be done but to wire to Colombat for a substitute, and to fall back on comedy until one turns up. Bagasse! if the story of the bet gets wind, I shall be the laughingstock of the town!"

Somehow or other—as is generally the case-the story did get wind, and the unfortunate manager's prediction was fully realized. Moreover, the Frondeurs, furious at having been, as they indignantly expressed it, duped by an amateur, unanimously resolved to 'make it hot" for any future candidate for the vacant post of tenor; and judging from the frequency of M. Lartigue's applications to Colombat & Co. for specimens of the rara avis in question. it is presumable that they kept their word. - Charles Hervey, in Belgravia.

-A new enterprise in British Columbia has in view training young men sent out from England to draw a straight furrow, handle horses and cattle, and fit them to manage farms and cattle ranches. The younger sons of English gentlemen are apt to find, when they alight on a ranch, that their attainments are sadly deficient in those particulars which would fit them to become cattle kings in the boundless West. The training farm aims to initiate them gradually into the mysteries of frontier life and to introduce them by easy stages to that unique product

-A traveler at St. Clairsville, Ga., out of curiosity visited the court-house. the Frondeurs, although probably dis- riously disappeared from home years "Suits me perfectly. It is a favorite appointed at the result, acknowledged before and her whereabouts were until the "soft impeachment," and waved known to her people.

GREAT MEN'S NEIGHBORS. ne Stories of Longfellow, Hawthorn

and Other Noted Writers. A "society" woman at whose table Longfellow was dining asked him: "Oh, Mr. Longfellow, have you ever published a book?" . This was after twothirds of his life-work was done. Hawthorne says that in his later years he met many people who knew him well as the ex-surveyor of the Port of Salem, 'Romeo, with such a face," he said, "is but who never knew that he had writof course impossible, and so is Faust; ten any thing, and had not even heard gentleman went into a barber's shop as thought they had any thing of the kind know who that was that just went out?" asked the barber. Being curious to see what account of Dr. Holmes the a good many years. I believe he ain't great deal of."

A crushing remark was once made successively made their appearance, Howells, the American novelist. Shortly home. The wood used for building after the publication of "The Lady of the Aroostook," "A Foregone Conclusion," and "Venetian Life," a lady asked verses in her album. She read them over, and then gave an encouraging smile. "Oh, Mr. Howells," she ox-He had scarcely issued the order, claimed, "I should think you might do something for the papers and maga- rying guild." He tried to use men out zines; I've seen much worse things than

When even Dickens and Thackeray met with experiences somewhat similar to this, the small fry can scarcely hope to escape. Men well known in other walks of life are scarcely less fortunate than the novelist. Take, for instance, the story told by a clergyman as being part of a conversation held by him with an Englishman to whom he pointed out than it would have been at the mill. General Grant's residence in New York. The Englishman asking: "What name?" and seeming to attain no further light, work. the clergyman repeated it to him and said: "Of course, you have heard of General Grant? He was our President for eight years, ending in 1877."

with no evidence of recalling a fact previously known.

"Then, too," proceeded the clergyn command of 1,000,000 men at the close of the war. You remember our late war, of course?"

pardon, but I have just arrived in this did so correctly, and was much pleased country, and was so long at sea that I have not heard the latest news. I was at sea sixteen days, really."

This gentleman was scarcely abreast with the times, and his ignorance reminds one of Mark Twain's fa- skilled mechanic could not improve upbore: "Adam? What's his other highly. name?"

great newspapers. One is surprised, indeed, to see English affairs dealt with as if England were only some two hundred or three hundred miles from New

Greatness is paid homage to by some people in peculiar ways. Every body must remember the story told in connection with Victor Hugo. The great poet was startled one morning by the intrusion of three Englishmen. "Victor Hugo," said one, consulting a pocketbook. The poet bowed, thinking that he should be asked for his autograph next. After the visitors had stared for a few seconds the pocket-book was again consulted. "Eleven o'clock; the lions!" said the spokesman. Then the party bowed and walked out of the room. Chambers' Journal.

Don't Learn to Carve.

Never learn to carve, young man. the art saddles you with a responsibility, which, while it may procure you invitations to dinner, sits heavily on the soul and brings wrinkles into the forehead. If you do not perform the work artistically, you are criticised. If a tough fowl gets away from you and takes refuge in a lady's lap, you are laughed at and make an enemy of the fair one whose dress you soil or spoil. You offend Jones if you send the choicest out to Smith, and vice versa. You must send the best away and reserve only the least to be desired for yourself. The waiters make you the subject of their remarks, and by putting their heads together and jerking their thumbs over their shoulders in your direction embarrass you dreadfully; you know wilts, necktie gets awry, your appetite leaves you, and when your labors are finished you begin your dinner with the air of one who has been in a pugilistic the cowboy. It is estimated that it mill and come out second best. Don't pearn to carve. - Nebraska State Journal. other was General Grant .- Century.

Cause for Surprise.

Friend (to young artist) - Why, Charley, I'm surprised to see you out to-day! Young Artist-Why so?

Friend - I passed your boardinghouse a little while ago and I saw a shirt hanging on the line which I am quite sure belongs toyou. - Texas Siftings.

CHINAMEN AT HOME.

Their Methods of Business, the Way They

Work and How They Live. I think I promised to give you some of the Chinese characteristics from a business point of view. One rigidly enforced law or custom of Celestials might be, with good results, incorporated into the usages of all nations. It is the payment of an indebtedness at the close of the year, and I am sure it A lawyer sits in his easy chair readmust add to the enjoyment of the week's ing a newspaper. The marble clock holiday that welcomes in the new year. and festivity reigns supreme.

Whether these people are indeed the lescendants of the "lost tribes," or not, they have some of the traits of the Israelites found in other lands. Their distinct national peculiarities, as well as their ability to drive sharp bargains, makes a Chinaman's personality as disness methods of the country than some unique experience in building a house on the American plan.

practicin' any more, but he's thought a Just before the debt-paying period was a favorable time to purchase materials. The brick was bought at a less by a would-be flatterer to Mr. W. D. price than the same quality sell for at comes down the Pel-Ho in logs and is deposited in a log yard, and for a time time our yard was a lively scene of that gentleman for his autograph, lonkey carts unloading brick and sawwhereupon he wrote some impromptu vers cutting the logs into plank, scant-

ing and joists. Our compredore (the middle-man who alks "pigeon English" and does the pargaining) had a tussle with the "carof this class to bring the logs, but the case; but if others shyster why not you? union men attacked them with clubs, and we were obliged to use the guild

carriers. I also had a "racket" with the sawyers for attempting to cheat in their measurement, and they laid off for several days. They finally agreed to measure according to foreign custom, and the work is done more satisfactorily There is but one in this region, and that is an English machine and does inferior

Three gangs of men are now busy hauling dirt to fill in the low places and we soon expec to a cart tgo for sand from the coast and another from the interior. "Ah!" remarked the Englishman, still Our Oregon lumber will come soon. There was not time after my order reached Vancouver to have the doors and sash made in time for shipment. man, "he was a great General, and was Finding that they would have to be made here, I sent for the carpenter to come to my office and made him understand that I wanted him to make a "Well, no," was the answer. "Beg draft of a door. With a little help he when I told him to make a door, which when done was so workmanlike that I am glad that the work is to be done here at a less cost and a better job. He has made a desk for me that many a mous question to a railway carriage on, and he enjoys my commendation

The Chinese have very little original- | stone. It is really surprising how few emility but are very observing and careful nent Americans are known to the aver- imitators. What they learn they know age "general reader" in England. In thoroughly, but they are not as house America, the names of many of our servants wholly trustworthy, and need America, the names of many of our prominent men must be familiar, in consequence of the frequency and familiar, in the succeed best with but few conveniences, a small kitchen and things in the conveniences. their own way. With the poorest kind of a cooking-stove, and with a single month." boiling place, a cook will prepare a surprising number of courses, and serve them all hot.

There are plenty of meat shops in at me, and the prosecuting attorney Tien-tsin, and fruits and vegetables can called me a jail-bird, but I got free, be bought at moderate prices, but for bless the law." all ordinary groceries we must send to Boston, San Francisco, or some European city, and order a year's supply. Tea, of course, is abundant and cheap and of fine quality, though one would better not watch too closely the curing and packing of it for market .- Cor. Cleveland Leader.

Dodging the Bullets.

The physical effect produced upon different men in the presence of danger forms an interesting study, but in many cases the outward signs as indicated by the actions of the individual in no wise measure the degree of courage or his There is no fun in it. A knowledge of fear. The practice, for instance, of dodging shots, "jack-knifing" under fire, proceeds from a nervousness which is often purely physical, and has but little more significance as a test of courage than winking when something is thrown in one's face. The act is entirely involuntary. A general officer who was killed at the second battle of Bull Run was one of the most gallant ble. Talk about the slander. Tell soldiers that ever drew a blade. Every body had predicted his early death from the constant and unnecessary exposure to which he subjected himself. When under fire the agile dodging he performed was a whole gymnastic exercise in itself. His head would bob from side to side and occasionally bob down to his horse's neck with all the vigor of a signal flag in waving a message. These by the fiendish leer on their faces that actions were entirely beyond his control they have set you down as a blacksmith. and were no indication whatever of fear. If the room is warm you are thrown in- Dodging to some extent under a heavy to a violent perspiration; your collar infantry fire is very common. I can recall only two persons who throughout a rattling musketry fire always sat in their saddles without moving a muscle or even winking an eye. One was a buglar in the regular cavalry and the

> -A resident of Lancaster, Pa., has a stove that was cast in 1769. It has but one door, that for putting in wood in front, and has what is supposed to be a coat of arms on the front. On each side is the head of a woman and "H. W. Stiegel, 1769, Elizabeth Furnace." At the lower corners of the sides are

THE SHYSTER LAWYER.

A Story Whose Probability Will Not be Questioned by His Friends.

It was night. The streets, deserted by all save an occasional pedestrian with a stolen umbrella, were swept at intervals by fierce gusts of wind, and the rain came down with a steady pour which threatened an overflow.

on the mantel has just struck ten, and he is about to throw down his paper and follow his wife to bed, when-"Ah! ha! I've struck it!"

His eye had lighted upon a five-line local item to the effect that Bloody Bill Bunkum, of 4290 Atwater street east, had been arrested for stealing a grindstone, but was discharged at the police court for lack of evidence.

The lawyer rushed for his boots and hat and coat. There was business in both optics.

"What! going out?" called his wife.

"In this awful storm?"

"I must. My duty as a leading member of the Detroit bar calls me. A noble citizen has been basely slandered and libeled by a newspaper. I must see him ere I sleep."

"And get the case?" "Yes.

"On a divy?"

"Exactly."

"Go, my husband, but be discreet. Don't let anybody drop on the fact that you are shystering for cases. You are supposed to be a way-up lawyer, demanding a cash fee when you take the Go hunt out the slandered Bloody Bill Bunkum and take his case on the whack.'

It is an hour later. A figure wrapped in oil-skins and covered by an umbrella knocks at the door of No. 4290.

No answer. Knock! knock! knock!

"What the bloody 'eavens is wanted?" demands a voice from an up-stairs window.

"Are you Bloody Bill Bunkum?" "I ar'. What of it?"

"I must see you at once. There's noney in it." Bill felt his way down stairs and

opened the door and asked: "Now, then, what bloody thief are vou? "I am not a thief. I am a leading

member of the Detroit bar. Hush! Don't speak so loud." "Come up-stairs. Now, what is it?

Want me to swear to an alibi?" "No. Do you know that you have been grossly slandered?" "I do. When I was up in court the judge himself said he believed I ought

to be in State prison." "I mean by the papers. Why, the Free Press has damaged your character \$10,000 worth."

"No!" "Yes, it has. It says, or at least, strongly hints, that you stole a grind-

"Which the same is in my back yard at the present minute." "Did you steal it?"

swear that I was in Toledo for that hull

"And you were discharged?" "I was. The Judge wanted to send me up, and the jury looked cross-eyed

"And now the Free Press jumps on your character and seeks to ruin you.

You must begin a libel suit." "I have no money." "But I'll foot all the costs and take

it for half what we can get." "But the paper told the truth." "But it can't prove it. Bloody Bill

Bunkum, think of your wife."
"I will, sir."

about grindstones?"

"And your children." "Yes, sir." "And of your standing in the com-

munity. Do you want the finger of scorn pointed at you on the streets?" "Never!" "And have your children taunted

"Never, some more!" at all w "Then we will sue the Free Press for libel and whack up on the verdict, which won't be less than \$5,000. Here,

sign this agreement. Some of us now keep them on hand in blank. Now, then, a last word: Keep sober, if possievery body how it prevents your getting work. Have your wife ready to testify that you can't sleep from mental worry. Get some one to call your children names. Dig a hole and bury that grindstone, and look out for the police. If it wasn't for the police and the newspapers men like us would be rich." "Yes, sir."

"That is all. Good night. Go to your bed with the assurance that all will be well and the case will be rushed." History deligned vilaitoes

Verdict for the defendant .- Detroit Free Press.

Knew How It Was Herself.

"When you speak of the early closing movement, Miss Craycraft," exclaimed the caller, with enthusiasm, "you touch on a topic in which I am deeply interested. I am in favor of any thing that will shorten the dreary hours of working-men and women." and devil

"I am glad to hear you say so, Mr. Slowgo," said the young lady, as she looked hopefully at the clock. "I am Masonic emblems, and on the back the a working-woman myself." - Chicage

figure of a man standing against a tree. Tribune. the Irish race.

C. ISTA CARCILLA CO.

vention.

The basis of representation is fixed at one delegate and one atternate for every five votes and fraction of three votes cast for W. F. Petilion, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of state in 1886, and the apportionment has been made as follows:

PAECINCTS.	VOTES	DEL.	ALT.
Hazear.	52	10	10
Matfield Green,	77	15	15
"winr mint,	47	9	9
Clements,	92	18	18
Wonseyu,	51	10	10
Diamond Creek.	34		
Rimd de.	81	16	16
M ddle Creek,	18	4	4
Cottonwood Falls,	148	30	30
Strong City,	120	24	24
Tolede.	65	18	13
The primarias to	alant	dal matas	*n nat

The primaries to elect del gates to said convention will be held on Saturday, August 25, 1888, between 7 and 9 o'clock, p. m., and in the selection of delegates there must be, at least, one sent from each school district, if possible. The primaries will be held in the school house at azzar, Matfield Green, Cedar Point. Wonsevu, Diamond Creek, (lefferey's), Middle Creek (Balch's), Strong City and roledo at Crawford's Hall in Clements and at the Court-house in Cottonwood Falls.

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

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

Wong Chin Foo. editor of the New York Chinese News, has come out for Harrison. Wong has a great following among the pigtails of Pell and Mott screets, and the Cleveland men of the metropolis are supposed to be quaking,—Kansas City News.

The Kansas City Evening News has a column of items headed "The Sunflower State," that is undoubtedly edited by a former Kansan, and one whose heart has not been weaned away from his old love. It is bright. newsy and readable, We do not know who edits "The Sunflower State"

sounds the following prophetic words of warning: "If we can not defeat the Democratic party this time, we certainly cannot do it for the next ten years, and perhaps not for twice that years, and perhaps not for twice that can party might as well consider its turb the equanimity of our friend eareer closed."

ladies attracted the attention of an officer, a veteran of the Mexican and Blackhawk wars. He called her and waen she came, he complimented her on the excellent refreshments and taking the corner of her apron in his hand, said: "I've fought many a hard battle under this flag." She stepped away from him and with a hearty

dept in November by an overwhelming majority. The Democratic party will win because it is right. Cleveland has made the best President the country has ever had, and if every state in the Union would elect none but Democrats, there would be less stealing and meanness going on. The editor has gone to the ball game and left his wife in charge, and she gladly embraces this opportunity of injecting a little truth into the paper just for a change.

WHY IRISHMEN SHOULDIVOTE FOR BEN HARRISON.

Because the Harrison family is essentially English. There is not one drop of Celtie blood in the Harrison

exceedingly mortifying to you, as well a for John Harrison, one of Oliver Cromwell's officers and the remote ansestor of the Republican nominee, persecuted the Irish people and randown the Irish Catcholics as he would do hangry wolves, there has been no sympathy for, or affinity with the Irish race by any one of his descendance.

Because the present Republican nominee for the Presidency has shown by his record the hereditary harred and antipathy of Nis family to the Irish race.

Because the Harrisons were old Jimes Whigs, and it goes without say
are exceedingly mortifying to you, as well as to us;land thenonly way in which you can explain to your readers is to throw the responsibility on us, where it belongs. We do not know what we can do now to rectify the matter, any further than to make this abject apoligy as we presume the loss to you can not be computed upon any definite financial basis. Yours, truly.

A N. Kellogo Newspaper Co.

I. F. Guiwits, Resident Manager.

THE TWIN SITERS OF INIQUITY.

An exchange suggests that they be kept side by side, that the laboring shown by his record the hereditary harded and antipathy of Nis family to the Irish race.

Because the Harrisons were old Jimes which and the matter an

Tissued every Thursday.

Offi stal Paper of Chase County

The Democratio County ConVention

The Democratio County ConVention

The Democratio County will meet in delegate ouverign. On Stairday, september 1, 1885, for the parpose of conting Movember 2 and chattel slave for such daily and county Autorney and tommissioner for the anality Autorney and County Autorn year or two after Ben had arrived at man's estate, and, of course, Benjamin voted for his sire, and in so doing the first political vote of his life was cast for Know-Nothingism.

Because the Republican candidate

are in favor of, for ral and religious press, as will oppose the issuing by controlling the of greenback monwages. This can ey, and that you be done by convalso withhold pattered from all applicants.

Because the Republican candidate

DAVID OVERMEYER FOR CON-CRESSMAN.

The Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District met in Convention, at Emporia, on Tuesday, July 24, ultimo, and nominated a candidate for Congress, and transacted other party business.

Messrs. M. E. Matthews, of Topeka, and J. M. McCown, editor of the Emporia Democrat, were prospective candidates before the convention; but when it became known that the Hon. David Overmeyer, of Topeka, would accept the nomination, if tendered him ananimously, Messrs. Matthews and McCown withdrew their names from

for the party in this district; and his Ryan before the campaign is Over."

The Congressional Central Commit-The adoption of the American flag tee for the next two years is composed to be worn by the Republicans as a of the following-named gentlemen: badge and by the women as an apron. Jacob DeCou, Chairman, Butler counreminds us of an incident that hap- ty; C. K. Holliday, Secretary, Shawnee pened in a Wisconsin town during the | county: J. T. Eskridge, Treasurer, war. A regiment had stopped at Lyon county; Elwood Sharp, Morris Madison where a banquet had been county; J. B. Crouch, Marion county; tendered the officers and men by the O. B. Martin, Greenwood county; Point. Whereupon said board of county com-

HOW IT HAPPENED.

over the editor of this paper. We will now explain how it came about. We away from him and with a hearty laugh replied: "Not under THIS flag, I guess."

The editor of the Kinsley Mercury is a Republican, while his wife, who seems to be the better man of the two, is a Democrat. One day the editor went to a ball game leaving his wife in charge of the office. That day the following article headed the local columns:

Cheveland will be re-elected President in November by an overwhelming majority. The Damocratic parks. get our paper from Kansas City, every

OFFICE OF A. N. KELLOGG NEWS-PAPER Co., KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 30th, 1888.

W. E. Timmons, Esq., "Courant," Cottonwood Falls, Kas,:— DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 27th duly received and contents noted. Wepresume that it is hardly necessary to state that the insertion of Republican instead of Democratic political matter in the edition referred to, was the result of gross carelessness on the part of one of our employes, and that we very much regret the unfortunate blunder. We endeavor to adopt all precautions possible to prevent errors of this kind, but it seems absolutely impossible to entirely prevent them. We admit that a mistake like this is exceedingly mortifying to you, as well as to us; and theonly way in which you

was cast for Know-Nothingism.

Because the Republican candidate believes, and so stands on record, that the idol-worshiping Chinese are as good material for American citizenship as the Irish

Because Republicans are laughing in their sleeves at the "gullible Irish"

Tolling money.

Tonage of favors from all applicants that capital will who are not will see to it, is made out of this war government issue government issue the means to construct the wolume of the coin and the banks issue the banks issue the complish this this see to it, is made of favors with the search promage of trolling money. ronage of favors
The great debt. from all applicants

WORSE.

FOR RENT.

Six rooms in the Britton building; also the rooms formerly occupied as a barber shop, north of Kuhl's harness shop. For particulars call on J. P. Kuhl.

J. P. Kuhl.

TOPPLA KANS.

whose heart has not been weaned away from his old love. It is bright. newsy and readable, We do not know who edits "The Sunflower State" was chosen, with a unanimous voice, as Mr. Ryan's opponent. Of Mr. Overmeyer the Kansas City News need not regret the salary they pay him if the appreciation in this State counts for anything.—Emporia Evening News.

Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati Commarcial-Gazette, the shrewdest and most far-sighted of Republicars, sounds the following prophetic words of warning: "If we can not defeat the same of splendid thought and of warning: "If we can not defeat the same of splendid thought and same of splendid thought

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS. Ss.

County of Cha²e. State of County Of Cha²e. Commencing at a point 26 rods and 20 feet west of the northeast corner of sec 22-20 6, thene south 13 rods, thence west 14 rods, and 8 links and 35 degrees south, thence north 14 rods and 8 links, thence east 14 rods and 8 links, and 35 degrees south, thence north 14 rods and 8 links, thence east 14 rods and 8 links, thence east 14 rods and 8 links, and 35 degrees south, thence north 14 rods and 8 links, and 35 degrees south, thence north 14 rods and 8 links, thence east 14 rods and 8 links and 35 degrees south, thence north 14 rods and 8 links, and 35 degrees south, thence north 14 rods and 8 links, thence east 14 rods and 8 links and 35 degrees south.

A strip of land 13 and 13-100 chains wide off the north side of the e½ of the se¼ of sec 22 and the w½ of the sw¼ of the sw¼ of the se¼ of sec 22 and the w¾ of the sw¼ of line, between sections nine (9) and ten (10) eighty rods, thence west rorty rods, thence north eighty rods to intersect with mhin street of Wonsivu Also to wacate the road now leading to Wonslyu flom said starting point.

Whereupon said board of county compared who waited on the tables were small flags for aprons. One of these with the County surveyor, at the point of One page of the Courant, last week, looked as if it belonged to a radical Republican paper, and, no doubt, many of our readers have been wondering ever since what had come

with the County surveyor, at the point of commencement, in Cedar township. on Monday, the 17th day of sept. A. D. 1888, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

J. S. STANLEY,
[L. S.]

County Clerk.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, | 85

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons. viz: James Martin, E T Baker and Geo W Hays as viewers, with instructions to meet in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road in Bazaar township, on Tuesday the 18th wide and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a nw.4

bearing.

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

ROAD NOTICE.

TATE OF KANSAS, | 88.

Chase County, \(\) 88. Office of County Clerk, July 9th, 1888. Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of July, 1888, a petition, signed by W H Cartter and 13 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid,

believes, and so stands on record, that the idol-worshiping Chinese are as good material for American citizenship as the Irish.

Because Republicans are laughing in their sleeves at the "gullible Irish" whom they hope to catch with the silly cry of "free trade," and the ludictous assumption of sympathy for the people, whom as a party they have ever despised.

Because to vote for Chinese wages, Chinese naturalization and the unlimited introduction of Chinese immigration.

See to it, is made fing to oppose the used as soft money. Let the send as of money. Let the served money. Let the served money. Let the served money. To accomplish this the means to control the volume of money. To accomplish this the money must be the country, for the country, for the people, whom as a party they have ever despised.

Because to vote for Harrison is to vote for Chinese wages, Chinese naturalization and the unlimited introduction of Chinese immigration.

See to it, is made fing to oppose the used as short or control issue of money. Let the send as of money. Let the the coin and the banks issue the paper money of the country, for the country, for

COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP Description. S T R Description

.15 21 6 sw 4 less 40 acres .16 21 6 off n side 32 22 7 .26 21 6 se 4 less 20 acres off n side 32 22 7

of sec 23-20-6.

Commencing at the northwest corner of the next of section 24-20-6, thence east 80 rods thence south 12½ rods, thence west 80 rods, thence north to place of beginning, 24-20-6

Commencing 12½ r'd south of the northwest corner of the next thence east 80 rods, thence south 26½ rods, thence west 80 rods, thence north 26½ rods to place of beginning, 24-20-6

Commencing at the northeast corner of the northwest of 24-20-6, thence west 30 rods thence south 30 rods, thence north on half section line to place of beginning, 24-20-6.

Commencing at the northeast corner of beginning, 24-20-6.

beginning, 24-20-6.
Commencing at the northeast corner of of the set of section, thence south about 12 rods to a stone south of French creek, thence southwest-rly about 17 rods to a stone south of a walnut tree about 12 feet, thence northwest about six rods to a stone, thence northerly to a point on the north line of said set about 40 rods northwest of the northeast corner of said set, thence east to place of beginning, 30 20 6.

about 40 roots northwest of the northeat corpinor of said set 1. thence east to place of beginning, 30 20 6.

A certain piece of land in the se corner of the net of sec 30-30-6, described in a deed from S A Stephenson and wife to P F Raudebaugh, dated June 14, 1882, recorded Dec. 28, 1882, 30-20-6.

North 14 of nw 14 less 814 acres, deed to Harrison T C and Lot, 32 20 6

Th sw 14 of the set of sec 30-20-6.

That portion of the nw 14 of the nw 14 not included in the town of Cedar Point, not owned by C C Smith and Joseph Irwin. 5-21-6.

3-5 of an acre in the sw 14 of the nw 14 bonght of C A Mead Sr., 6-21-6.

About one acre and building hought of M E Church, 5 21 6.

Commencing at a point 34 ft south of the southwest corner of the school house lot of Discrict No.. 3, 6-21-6, at a right angle with the 4th standard parallel, thence east at a right angle 256 feet, thence south at a right angle with the 1 st mentioned line 343 feet, thence west parallel with said 4th standard parallel 254 feet, thence north 343 feet to place of beginning, 6-21-6.

A strip of land 30 rods wide off the west side of the e14 of 18 w 14, 9-22-6.

1-16 of an acrs out of the southwest corner of the nw 14 of the sw 14, 9-22-6.

FALLS TOWNSHIP,

DIAMOND CREEK TOWNSHIP.					
Description	ST	R	Description	8	TI
8½ nw14	1 1	8 6	se 1/4	19	19
W 1/2 8W 14	32 18	8 6	3 W 16	. 27	19
W 2 80 4	4 19	9 6	sela	. 27	19
81/2 SW14	. 6 19	6	SW14	. 33	19
seld nw la nel		27:10	314 nw 14	94	10
of nwi4	8 19	6	3e 1/4	32	19
w 1/4 of sw 1/4 o sw 1/4 &nw 1/4 sv	f		41/2 801/4	18	18
SW14 &nw14 8v	V		al/sel/	18	18
14	. 9 19	0	nek nek	19	18
C/2 110/4	12 13	, (3014	. 32	18
e 1/2 8e 1/4	10 13	, (aw 1/4	. 7	19
e 1/2 nw 1/4	18 19	3 t	Win nwi	. 27	19
w 36 ne 34	18 11	, (1% net	28	19 '
ne 14	19 19	9 6	11/2 nw 1/4	28	19

Commencing at the northeast corner of the

Commencing at the northeast corner of the ne% of the nw¼, thence west 50 rods, thence south 80 rods, thence east 50 rods, thence north 80 rods to place of beginning, 15-19.6

The e¼ of the se¼ less right of way of C K & W R R, 18-18-7.

The n¼ of the nw¼ of the sw¼, and the sw¼ of the sw¼, 18-18-7.

The n½ of the sw¼, 18-18-7.

The n½ of the sw¼, and the sw¼ of the sw¼, 119-7.

12 acres off the northend of the e¾ of the se¼, 20-19-7.

Commencing at the northeast corner of the nw¼ 26, thence south 15 rods, thence west to center of Cotton wood river, thence down the center of Cotton wood river, thence down the center of Cotton wood river, thence down the center of Cotton wood river, thence to rods, thence west to rods, thence east 20 rods, thence north 16 rods, thence west 20 rods, thence of beginning, 27-19-7.

TOLEDO TOWNSHIP.					
pescription, STR	Description S T				
2 18 0	1:1/ 201/ 00 10				
Lot 1 2 18 9	11% nw 14 32 18				
Lot 1	1% SW14 33 18				
se¼ 9 18 9	el neu 85 18				
se¼ 9 18 9 ne¼ 10 18 9	ne¼ se¼ 35 18				
e 1/4 ne 1/4 11 18 9	2W16 ew16 14 10				
861, 861, 12 18 9	01/ nw1/ 98 10				
e ne 18 18 9	W1/ nw1/ 98 10				
W 16 8C 14 14 18 9	11 90				
8 % ne 14 10 18 9	ne! 16 90				
ne 14 nw 14 16 18 9 8 14 sw 14 16 18 9	401 25 90				
814 8W14 16 18 9	.w1 98 90				
16 74	W1 28 90				
nw 14 17 18 9	1W1/ 4 91				
836 nw 14 18 18 9	19 91				
14 8W1 20 18 9	19 91				
8½ 8W¼ 20 18 9 8½ 8e¼ 20 18 9	21 2014				
e½ ne¼21 18 9	30/4				
n w 14 ne 14 21 18 9	10 01				
nw 14 ne 14 21 18 9 nw 14	5W 4 19 21				
nw14	se'419 21				
se¼ ne¼23 18 9	ne,421 21				
nw 4	11W 14 21 21				
w 14 23 18 9	se 4				
92 10 0	11% SW14 23 21				
90 14 23 18 9	ne 4 27 21				

The southwest quarter of the northwest quarter and northwest quarter of southwest quarter of 30-18-9. Commencing 2) rods south of the northast corner of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter, thence south 59 rods, thence west 40 rods, thence north 69% rods, thence south 1½ rods, thence east 24 rods to place of beginning. 33-18-9

thence east 16 rods to place of beginning.

18-9

East ½ of the east ½ of e½ of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of 13-19-9.

Commencing 10 rods west of the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, thence south 48 rods, thence west 10 rods, thence north 48 rods, thence east 10 rods to place of beginning, 13-19-9.

The ne½ of the ne½ less 5 22 acrs known as Nettleton park in the town of Safford, and right of way of C K & W R R, 15-19-9.

N½ less 26 acres, 23-19-9.

NORTH COTTONWOOD FALLS.

s% of lot 14 in block 14

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

HUNT & MCWILLIAM'S ADDITION. All of block 1.

COTTON WOOD.

EMSLIE'S ADDITION TO STRENG CITY Lots9, 10, 11, 17
12, 4, 6, 12, 26, 28
13
8½ of 42
18, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15. 14
9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 22, 18, 20, 22. 15
21, 23. 418, 20, 22, 24
21, 23, 28
61, 2, 15, 17, 19
22
85½ of 24
616, 18
23
1, 3, 5, 9, 11, 13
10/46, 7
24
23, 25
12, 10, 11, 12, 13, 22
24
20 & n)½ of 22, 42, 33, 34, 35
24
24
25, 25, 24, 31, 33, 12

CARTTER'S ADDITION TO STRONG CITY. Bl'k. | Lots. | Bl'k. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Bl'k. | Lots. Bl'k

CRAWFORD'S ADDITION TO CRAW.

TOLEDO. MATFIELD GREEN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

REED'S ADDITION TO MATFIELD GREEN

RICHARDS.

Lots 9, 13, and 8 in block 3

JOSEPH G. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Topeka, Kansas. Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe23-tf

THOS. H. CRISHAM ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Mice upstairs in National Bank pullding COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS-

C. N. STERRY. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

EMPORIA, KANSAS. Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osago counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Supseme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein.

MISCELLANEOUS. Wm. H. HOLSINGER.

-DEALER IN-

HARDWAPE, STOVES ADD TIPWARE,

FARM MACHINERY & WIND MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps.

PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS,

W. H. HOLSINGER.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

R. L. FORD. Watchmaker and Jeweler COTTONWOOD FALLS. BEATING ALL ELGIN WAY

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

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency

RAILROAD AND SYNDICATE LANDS.

VILL BUY OR SELL WILD LANDS OR IMPROVED

FARMS. :-AND LOANS MONEY .-:

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS JOHN B. SHIPMAN

MONEYTOLOAN In any amount, from \$500,00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands, Call and see him at J. W. McWilliam's Land Office. in the Bank building.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. KANSAS, If you want money

Has

MPLEXION OMVIOLA CREAM THIS preparation, without injury, removes Freck-

THIS preparation, without injury, removes Freokples, Liver-Moles, Pimples, Black-Heads, Sunburn and
Tan. A few applications will render the
most stubbornly red skin soft, smooth and
white. Viola Gream is not a paint or
powder to cover defects, but a remedy to cure.
It is superior to all other preparations, and
is guaranteed to give satisfaction. At druggists or mailed for 50 cents. Prepared by
G. C. BITTINER & CO.,
TOLEDO, ORIO.

Sold by C. E. HAIT.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS., THURSDAY, AUG. 2, 1888.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

Terms—peryear, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$2.00 for six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	lin.	3 in.	Siu.	5in.	% col.	1 00
	*1 00	91 50	33 03	\$8.00	\$ 5.50	\$10.0
1 week	1.50	2 33	2.50	4.00	7.00	10.0
8 weeks .	1.75	2.50	3 (11)	4.50	8.20	10.0
4 weeks .	2.00		3 25	0.00	9 50	25.0
2 months .	3.00	8 00	7.50	11 00	20.00	82.5
8 months .	6 50	9 00	12 (0)	20.00	32.50	30.V
1 year	10.00	18.00	24.00	35.00	55.00	85.0

Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first insertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent
insertion; double price for black letter, or for
items under the head of "Local Short Stops."
No due bills for patent medicines or other
goods taken on advertising; that is, we will
not advertise for manufactures of goods and
then pay them. in addition to the advertising, as much cash, if not more than the articles advertised are worth for the privilege of
advertiseming their goods.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Mrs. Rev. G. W. Stafford is lying Mr. W. H. Holsinger leaves, to-day

Mrs. B. U. Schlaudecker is lying dangerously ill.

Henry Tracy, of Strong City, was quite sick, last week. Mrs. Martin Heintz left, Tuesday, for a visit at Erie, Pa.

Mr. W. T. Birdsall was down to Kansas City, yesterday. 102° in the shade, Sunday, Monday

and Tuesday afternoons. Mr. James Hays and wife, of Bazaar, left, Monday, for Oregon. Mr. S. F. Jones, of Kansas City, was at Strong City, last week.

Rainbows in the morning, this summer, are followed by dry days.

Capt. Milton Brown returned, Tuesday, from East Saginaw, Mich. Mr. J. J. Holmes has been appointed postmaster at Clements.

Col. S. N. Wood passed through Strong City, yesterday, going west. Miss Lizzie Robinson, of Strong City, visited at Quenemo, last week. Mr. Ed. Clark is the contractor who

is building the new street car stables. Chickens and eggs wanted at Hillert's shoe shop, for shipping pur-Mr. T. B. Johnston has moved into his new residence, opposite Dr. J. W.

Colorado papers. Misses Sarah and Lotie Davis, of On last Tuesday afternoon, Emporia, are visiting at Mr. N. M. Mr. J. A. Streeter, the Union Labor

Patton's, at Clements. Messrs. Geo. O. and E. A. Hildebrand, of Strong City, are enjoying a visit from their mother.

Mr. J. J. Holmes has opened grocery store at Clements. Read his

Mr. Yeatman Martin, of St. Louis, was visiting at his cousin's, D. A. Ellsworth's, of Strong City, last week. Mr. Geo. Cosper, of Bazaar, took a carload of cattle to Kansas City, last

Mr. E. C. Holmes, of Elmdale, shipepd two carloads of cattle to Kansas City, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kirker, of Strong City, visited their old home, at Quenomo, last week. Born, on Sunday, July 29, 1888, to Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Rice, in this city,

twins-a son and daughter.

Miss Helen Scott, of Emporia, who was visiting Miss Jeannette Burton, of Strong City, returned home, last Mr. Martin Heintz is building a new carpenter shop on the site where his old one stood, north of his resi-

Miss Gippie Scribner has returned home, from her visit to her sister, Mrs. J. C. Scroggin, at Wyandotte,

Miss Lillie Hildebrand, of Strong City, entertained a number of her friends at her home, last Thursday

Mr. Ed. F. Langendorf, of Elmdale, will leave to-night, for East Tolede, Ohio, where he will remain for about

two years. Mr. and Mrs. Claude Breese, for-merly of Elmdale, but now of Manhattan, are visiting friends and relatives at Elmadale.

accumulataon will amount to a spug SABBATH SCHOOL CONVEN-

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Comstock and Miss Lillie Staples left, by wagon, on Tuesday of last week, for Rich Hill, Mo., to visit the parents of the two ladies, for several weeks.

The glanders got among the horses of Messrs. John T. Prather & Bro., and seven of them had to be killed, the fore part of the week—six. Monday, and one on Tuesday.

Mr. David K. Cartter arrived home. Tuesday morning, from the east, where he had been looking after his father's fast horses. The horses got here, yes-terday, with Mr. Ed. Cox.

Dr. C. E. Hait was down to Emporia, yesterday, and brought back with him a Cieveland and Thurman hat, a gift of Mr. J. M. Adams, of Emporia, to Mr. C. M. Frye, of this city.

Quarterly meeting, next Saturday, Rev. A. R. McLean will assist Satur-day night and Sunday morning. Rev. B. Kelly, Sunday evening. Quarterly conference Monday evening at 8:30.

The following are appointments of the Rev. S. Ward: At Coine Valley School House, August 4th, at 8 p. m. At Clements, August 5th, at 11 a. m. At Cedar point, August 5th, at 8:30 pm. Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, has kindly offered the use of his grove, on Fox creek, for public meetings, with-out regard to party; and in it the Re publicans held their rally, last Satur-

Both of the Republican papers of this county say that the Democratic primaries will be held the Thursday before the convention, when the call says they are to be held on Saturday, August 25.

Mr. E. W. Brace is now doing an excellent ice business. His ice is as clear and pure as ice can be, and he has sufficient to supply all demands that may be made

Mrs. Quinlan, the mother of Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, and Mrs. Joshua Lantry and daughter, who, were visiting at that gentltman's, have returned to their home, at Minneapolis, Minn.

Mr. W. H. Hightower, who has been employed by Messrs. Rettiger Bros., & Co., started east last Thursday, to visit his old home in Schuyler county, Ill., and to look after land

The Elmdale Democratic Club invites the Elmdale Republican Club to be present at the next meeting to discuss the tariff question. The cuss the tariff question. The house on Saturday evening, August

his new residence, opposite Dr. J. W.
Stone's.

Mr. C. Wilson took two car loads of cattle from Bazaar to Kansas City, Monday.

Mr. A. R. Palmer took six car loads of cattle from Bazaar to Kansas City, last week.

Mr. Nelson Bonewell, of Chicago, arrived here, yesterday, on a visit to his relatives.

Judge M. H. Pennell, of Colorado

Mr. Description of Colorado

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Mr. Nelson Bonewell, of Colorado

Judge M. H. Pennell, of Colorado W. Byram, W. F. Dunlap, J. W. Mc-City, Col., has our thanks for late Williams, Wm. Norton, John Madden and F. P. Cochran.

candidate for President, addressed the people of this county, at the Opera House in Strong City, the people com-ing from all parts of the county to hear him. His speech was good, and attentively listened to throughout.

The four-year-old son of Mr. S. D. Kingdom, of Wonsivu, died, Tuesday night, July 31, 1888, from sun-stroke.

Mr. Vestres New Years and a large stroke of Clements, returned home, last week, from a three months' visit at his old home in Sullivan county, Indiana, where he had not been for twenty years.

About 4 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, while cleaning out a well on his place, at the head of Rock creek, which had Mrs. Ed. Williams, of Spring creek, has our thanks for some very fine squashes.

Mr. Wm. C. Giese, who had been sick for two weeks past, is again able to be at work.

Mr. E. C. Holmes, of Elmdale, distance of shout forty years was overcome by damps and halloed for those above to take him out of the well, which they began to do, but when about ten feet from the top of the well he fell back to the bottom, a distance of about forty feet, expiring immediately. He leaves a wife and

child to mourn his death. The Santa Fe company has cut the The Santa Fe company has cut the wages of section men to 88 cents for a days work of eight hours. The men here refused to work and the company allowed them \$1.40 per day and five days a week, which is virtually the same as the first order. No man can decently feed and clothe his familiar of the same as the first order. ily on 88 cents a day, and still some must work for these wages or starve, as they can get no other employmen here and have no means to seek elsewhere. A man who has an 88 cent job and winter staring him in the face can surely see but little joy in the future. And still the Santa Fe company goes on declaring dividends. It seem that they would do better to economize by cutting wages on high salaried officials and unnecessary luxuries, and not on the bread and butter of a man who works hard all day in the hot sun.

UNION LABOR COMMITTEE

MEETING.
At the request of J. H. Murdock Chairman of the Chase County Union Labor Central Committee, the Com-mittee held a meeting in Strong City on July 31, 1888.

Mr. T. B. Johnston returned, Sunday night, from Wilson county. He says the crop prospects are bad in that section of country.

Mr. W. F. Rightmire has moved into the residence recently built by Messrs. John and Charles Sanders, east of the Clements house.

on July 31, 1888.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman J. H. Murdock. The roll was called, and those absent were J. M. Clay, W. Peck, Chas, Perrigo, On motion, Geo. Hays was accepted as proxy for Perrigo, and Joe Crawford, Sr., for Peck.

mr. and Mrs. B. H. Burton and their daughter, Miss Jeanette, leave, this week, for California, where they will remain during the summer.

Mr. J. T. Foraker, of Strong City, has received notice that his pension claim is all right, and its twenty years

Crawford, Sr., for Peck.

On motion, the resignation of J. H. Murdock. as Chairman, was accepted, and Geo. W. Kilgore, elected in his place. Merting then adjourned to meet on Saturday. August 18, at the Court-house in Cottonwood Falls. C. J. Schneider, Geo. Kilgore, elected in his place. Merting then adjourned to meet on Saturday. August 18, at the Court-house in Cottonwood Falls. C. J. Schneider, Geo. Kilgore, elected in his place. Merting then adjourned to meet on Saturday. August 18, at the Court-house in Cottonwood Falls. C. J. Schneider, Geo. Kilgore, elected in his place. Merting then adjourned to meet on Saturday. August 18, at the Court-house in Cottonwood Falls. C. J. Schneider, Geo. Kilgore, elected in his place. Merting then adjourned to meet on Saturday. August 18, at the Court-house in Cottonwood Falls. C. J. Schneider, Geo. Kilgore, elected in his place. Merting then adjourned to meet on Saturday. August 18, at the Court-house in Cottonwood Falls. C. J. Schneider, Geo. Kilgore, elected in his place. Merting then adjourned to meet on Saturday. August 18, at the Court-house in Cottonwood Falls. C. J. Schneider, Geo. Kilgore, elected in his place. Merting then adjourned to meet on Saturday. August 18, at the Court-house in Cottonwood Falls. C. J. Schneider, Geo. Kilgore, elected in his place. Merting then adjourned to meet on Saturday. August 18, at the Court-house in Cottonwood Falls. C. J. Schneider, Geo. Kilgore, elected in his place. Merting then adjourned to meet on Saturday.

Cedar Township Sabbath School Convention will be held in T. P. Sayre's Grove, in District No. 18, Friday, August 17, 1888. ITION. PROGRAMME.

Beginning at 9:30 with devotional evercises, led by the Vice-President.
Appointment of a committee on permanent organization.
Reports from Superintendents of

schools in township.

What is the work of the Sabbathschool? by Rev. Chase.

How can we secure the best possible attendance in our Sunday-schools?
by J. Ferguson, and short speeches

Adjourned for dinner.

Adjourn of for dinner.
Afternoon session opening with prayer and singing.
Address to the children, by Rev. H.
A Cook, of Kenyon, Kansas.
Short speeches by all, led by Richard Gause and L. Weston.
Why should I be in Sabbath-school?

Opening of question box to be conducted by S. R. Sayre,
Report of committee on organiza-

Exercises of evening to be decided on day of convention.

Singing, led ey G. B. Fenn, to be interspersed through the exercises.

All are cordiall invited. A basket dinner will by in order. People from a distance will be entertained.

MORGAN ITEMS. ONE MORE SUNDAY SCHOOL. On Saturday, the 28th of July, the Forest Hill Sabbath School assembled in Veburg's grove to have a pienie There were a goodly number present and in the delightful shade of those saplings, all seemed to forget for a time, the outside world. There the superannuated grandma and the infant in its mother's arms, seemed alike to realize the object of the occasion, and all were bent on having a good time. The hum of conversation and laughter was mingled with the click of the croquet mallet and the childish shout, as the swing vibrated to a breath taking height. While some were at croquet or at the swings others were busy grinding at the freezers, or dealing out candy and free lemonade, while still others were comparing babies. After a sumptuous dinner, several freezers of ice county, Ill., and to look after land and property interests there.

Master W. F. Hutson, who was clerking at Messrs. French & Son's restaurant, has taken a position in the dry goods and grocery store of Mr. J. J. Holmes, at Clements, and is now A ting Deputy Postmaster at that place.

The Elmdale Democratic Club invites the Elmdale Republican Club to some one else. Several pieces of vocal music added variety to the occasion. All went away with the hope that the occasion might be repeateed next year.

GEO. SWAINHART,

HERE'S YOUR HUCKLEBERRY. Florence Bulletin: W. P. Collins, of Fairplay township, has been authorized to hand us for publication the following open letter. Our readers will remember that Dr. Cartter, of Cottonwood Falls, several weeks ago, Cottonwood Falls,, several weeks ago, proposed to bet various sums on the election of Harrison and Morton, and judging from the terms of this letter, he has found his man;
KANSAS CITY, Mo., JULY 22, 1888.
To Dr. Cartter, Cottonwood Falls:

DEAR SIR:—I see from a clipping gold to have been taken from the

said to have been taken from the Florence Herald, that you are ready to bet several thousand dollars on the Republican National ticket. Now, sir, I will bet you twenty thousand dollars on the sir, I will be you twenty thousand dollars. lars that Cleveland and Thurman will be elected President and Vice-President of the United States, if they live until November 7th, 1888. Now. if you mean business and want to take that amount, or any part of it, my money is ready at the American National Bank of Kansas City. Hoping to hear from you at an

early date, I am
Respectfully.
1072 Union ave. J. C. O'KEEFE.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE. The partnership heretafore 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 Johnston for settlement. All parties knowing themselves indebted to us will please call on Mr. Johnston at once

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

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Wanted, at this office, some wood on subscription.

Cash paid for chickens and eggs, at Wm. Hillert's shoe factory. jy19-tf Doctor Otterman, the prescription clerk with Johnston & Kirker, is a raduate, of twelve years' experience. The Doctor does an office and consultjy26-eow3t ing practice.

Borrow money, on lands, of J. W. McWilliams, no uncertanity—pay all or part of loan at any time. Rates as low as any agency, sure of our money coming when he says, you can have to n your security. He wants to loan \$80,000 in two months, \$200 and

money up. Mrs. Hinckley is still keeping the Hinckley House, where you can get board at \$4 per week

Giese & Krenz are buying old iron at 15 and 25 cts. per hundred pounds. J. S. Doolittle & Son have their shelves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices. They also keep a full line of cheap clothing. Give them a call.

Don't torget that you can get anything in the way of general merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle &

Brown & Roberts have all the furni-ture and undertaking goods in Cotton-wood Falls, and will sell them cheap. Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it.

Brown & Roberts have the only hearse in the county. feb16-tf
Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefertned igte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezi-Chairman. Domestic Sewing Machine.

H. F. CILLETT.

CAMPBELL & GILLETT,

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

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

In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated

WOOD -:- MOWER

And the best make of

Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE. Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS.

ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, SC.

Chase county.

Office of County Clerk, July 9th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 9th day of July, 1888, a petition signed by A. L. Morrison, and 3o others was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforeaid praying for the location and state aforeaid of certain roads described as follows, viz:

Commencing at a point on the Nancy and CE Sharp road about twenty (2:, rods north of the township line, between townships twenty (20, and twenty-one (21) section thirty-three (33) of township twenty (20), range eight (8) east, in Chase county kansas, and thence running in a north-west direction until it intersects the J H Moore road about forty-eight (48) rods north of the township time between townships twenty (20) and twenty-one (21), and also to vacate that part of the old road starting from the point above indicated on the Nancy and CE Sharp road and ending at the center of section thirty-three [33] township twenty (20) range eight [8], known as the CM Brown road.

Whereupon the saidBoard of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: F V Allord, & Martin and P B McCabe, as viewers, with instructions to meet in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Bazaar township, on Friday, the 7th day of sept, AD 1888, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners, J. S. STANLEY.

[L. S.] County Cerk. STATE OF KANSAS, } 88

County Cierk.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS,

County of Chase County of Chase 1
Office of County Clerk, July 9.h. 1888.
Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of July, 1888, a petition, signed by JR Howser and 20 others, was presented to the Board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, working SHIRTS. sioners of the county and state aloresaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing on the A Z Scribner change of the J H Moore road, where said road crosses the half section line of section nine (9) township twenty-one (21) range eight (8), thence east on the half section line to intersect the Sharp's creek road at the school house in District number twenty-one (21).

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Win Norton. W P Evans and John smith as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road,

commencement of said proposed road, in Bezaar township, on Thursday, the sixth day of Sept., A. D. 1888, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hea ing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

J. S. STANLEY.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, | 88.

County of Chase
Office of County Cierk July 9th, 1888.
Notice is hereby given, that on the 9th day of July, 1888, a petition signed by it J Gordon and 15 others. Was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state storesaid, praying for thelocation of acertain privateroad, described as follows, viz:

commencing at the northwest corner of me southwest quarter (14) of the northeast quarter [14] of section twenty-four [24) township nineteen (19) range nine (9) east, thence south on half section line to the southwest corner of the southwest quarter (14) of the northeast quarter (14) of said section number twenty-four (24) township nineteen (19) range nine (9). Said read to be wenty (20) feet wide.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners, app. inted the following named

missioners, app. inted the following named persons. viz; Robert Matti. John Makensom and C A Hancock, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with in-tructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of comme rement of said proposed road, in Foledo township, on Monday the 3rd day of sept., A. D. 1888, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

J. S. STANLEY. J. S. STANLEY, County Clerk.

Headqaurtert for Livery Rigs. Livery, Feed & Sale Stable,

JAS. C. ATKINSON, MANACER. You must get your rig from the Red Front Stable,
For the prices are so that all are able;
Good teams for business a d others to visit;
With trappings and ropes and styles exouisite:

closed carriages and narrow buggies made for lovers.
Open to the sun. or full stock covers:
Horses well trained, and know just what to do.
Either for a business trip or a Rabkaboo;
And the blacks and bays and sorrels and grays. Are speedly hitched for the party that pays.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. F. tertising Bureau (to Spruce St., where advertising sunfracts may be made for it. IN NEW YORK.

J. J. HOLMES Having opened a

CROCERY STORE

CLEMENTS,

Wishes to call your attention to

the fact that you will al-

ways find with him FULL LINE

Staple & Fancy Groceries, CANNED GOODS.

FLOUR, -SALT. etc.-

In addition to his groceries, he, aiso, carries a complete line of MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, Hats. Boots and Shoes. WORKING CLOTHES, etc. Always on hand, a full line of the

WORKING SHIRTS, Every Garment warranted never

Knowing that our success Deponds, upon Fair Dealing, you will find prices as low as goods of equal value can be sold in the county.

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

We ask an early inspection of our goods; and trust we can meru a liberal share of your patronage Respectfilly.

J. J. HOLMES. CLEMENTS, KAS,

Notice of Final Settlement.

Place, deceased,
Credifors and all other persons interested in the aforestid estate are hereby notified that I shall apply to the Probate Court, in and for said county, sitting at the Court-House, in Cottonwood Falls, county of Chase, late of Kansas, on the 9th day of August.
A. D. 1888, for a full and final settlement of and other than the county of the county of

CARRIE OSTRANDER, formerly PLACE, Administratrix of the estate of Stephe Place, deceased. July 11, A. D. 1888. jy12-4v J. L. Kellogg

MARKET.

Having purchas d and assumed control of the meat market for merly owned by Wn. Rockwood. I am prepared to furnish all the choicest meat known to the profession at the lowest rates

JESSE L. KELLOCG.

YSICIANS.

JUL

STONE & ZANE.

Physicians and Surgeons. Office in Central Drug Store. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

A. M. CONAWAY.

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

Residence and office, a half mile north of

NEW DRUCE.



THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON,

ELMDALE, KANSAS

BHAS ACAIN PUT IN ANEENTIRELY New and Complete Stock

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

HIS OLD STAND, WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE BIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL

ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION: GIVEN

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. Notice for Publicaion.

Land Office at Salina, Kansas. 1 6334

Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his
claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court of
Chase Co., Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, on
Asgust 23th, 1888, viz: D. S. No. 8637 of Francis M Cutler, of Chase county. Kansas, for
the lots 20-21-22 of sec 30 tp 20 south, of range
8 cast

the lots 20-21-22 of sec 55 tp
8 cast
He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Geoege W. Reynolds,
Benjamin W. Spencer and Walter Spencer,
of Cottonwood Falis, and Nelson Steadman,
of Bazaar, Chase county, Kansas.
S. M. Palmer, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Wichita, Kas., July 13th, 1888.

Notice is here by given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the District, or in his absence, E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, Kas., on August 24th, 1888, viz: H. E. No. 7562, of John D. Judd, of Morgan, Kansas, for the set, of see 14, tp 21 south, of range 7 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Thomas Duke, Joseph M. Bielman, Louis Kielman, of Morgan, Willis Coryell, of Cottonwood Falls, all of Chase county, Kansas.

Frank Dale.

Register.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Salina, Kansas, † 6926 July 7th, 1888. Notice is hereby given that the fellowing-named settler has filed notice of his inten-tion tomake final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made beclaim, and that said proof will be made hefore the Judge, or in his absence, before E.
W. Eliis, Cierk of the District Court of Chase
county, Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on August IT, 1888, viz. H E No 23128,
of John W. Allen, of Eimdele, Kansas, for
the seM of see 22, tp 10, range 6 east.
He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: samuel Johnson,
William Sherffus, James Dickson, of Elmdale, and Charles Storhr, of Clements, all of
Chasecounty, Kansas.

S. M. Palmer, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Wichita, Kansas, 1
July 2nd, 1888, 5
Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his
claim, and that said proof will be made before the District, Judge or in his absence
before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at
Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on August 1ith,
1888, viz: H E No. 7496, of Thomas Duke, of
Birley, Chase County, Kansas, for the n wig
of sec 24 in tp. 21, so, of range 7, east of 6th
p, m.

of sec 24 in tp. 21, so, of range ,
p. m.

He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: William Manley, of
Birley, Chase County, Kansas, Frank Morris, of Rirley, Chase County, Kansas, John D.
Judd, Birley, Chase County, Kansas, George
W. Estes, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

FRANK DALE, Ragister.

FRANK DALE, Register.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA. KAN., 6937
July 20th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settle has illed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence before the Judge, or in his absence before the clerk of the District Court of Chase ounty, Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on August 31st, 1888 viz: H. E. No. 24394 of Benjamin W Spencer, Cottonwood Falls, Ks., for the n¼ of the nw¼ of sec 24, tp 20 south, of range 7 east
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Henry P. Coe, Fred Starkey, Robert Yoehlin and John W. Bookstore, all of Elmdale, Chase county Kansas.

S. M. Palmer, Register.

THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET

IN CLEMEMTS.

E. A. BIELMAN, Prop'r.

Hams, Bacon and bologua slwavs on hand. Choice corned beef. Highest cash price paid

MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder.

Reasonable charges, and good wor guaranteed. Shop, at his home, northwest core of Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

9



FOR REVENUE REFORM.

Senator Whiting, of Illinois, Announces His Determination to Support Mr. Cleve-land — The President Representing a Great Principle—Views of a Life-Long

Men do not make enduring political parties. To earn and retain the confidence of the voters of this country a party must hold principle higher than men." Lorenzo D. Whiting was the speaker. He saw Chicago in 1828; he came to Tiskilwa fifty years ago; he was the trusted ally of Owen Lovejoy, the abolition st; again and again through eighteen years he was returned to the State Senate by Republican votes. In 1869 in the Illinois Constitutional convention Senator Whiting was the first to introduce a measure looking to the control of corporations by legislative enactment. A man of pronounced ability and rugged honesty, he is rounding his three-score years and ten rich in the respect of those who know him best. Six months ago the Herald presented at some length the views of Tiskilwa's farmer statesmen on the tariff quest on. He said then that the issue of tar if reform would dwarf all other issues in the campaign of 1888, and expressed a hope that the Republican party would array itself on the side of the people in the surely impending conflict. Senator Whiting has been disappointed in the action of the Ch cago convention, but he will not eat crow. He says that the Republican masses of the country were not fa rly represented by the body over which Thurston and Estee presided, and thinks there are hundreds of thousands of Republicans who will not surrender principles at the dictation of a class interest. "I do not like to take my Republicanism from B. F. Jones," he for it is so unlike the doctrine which Atraham Lincoln advocated. William Walter Phelps is not an acceptable substitute for Wendell Phillips. No protected lumber barons ean interpret to me the Republicanism which was taught by the lips of Owen Lovejoy. In the old days the Republican party was not run in the interest of factory and mine owners, and a railroad man controlling \$200,000,000 of cap tal was not subreme dictator."

The object of the correspondent in visiting Tiskilwa was to obtain Senator Whiting's views on the platforms adopted at St. Louis and Chicago.
"I have," continued Senator Whiting,

"studied the two platforms chiefly in reference to the tariff planks. The tariff issue now be-fore the country is the most important ques-tion we have been called upon to consider since slavery was abolished. The Republican party. slavery was abolished. The Republican party, through its last convention, transformed itself into a high tariff and monopoly party. I can not think of the convention that nominated Harrison as a Republican convention. It was a high tariff and monopoly assemblage. It took an entirely new departure on the tariff, leaving all the grounds it has formerly occupied. When the present war tariff was levied, as a compensation for the direct tax which was as a compensation for the direct tax which was la d on manufactured goods, it was conceded by its authors and all supporters that the two, coming in together, would go out together. But when the direct taxes were removed from manufactured goods the protectionists man-aged to retain the high tariff. The country tectionists then said its continuance interests, having long enjoyed its fensive and defensive, to make a war tariff a perma lency. Their first oracles to broach their scheme were Messrs. Randall and Kelley, who, something more than a year ago, openly advocated that the National revenue should be reduced by the removal of the tax on spirits and tobacco. This proposition was then deemed by the people generally to be too ab surd for serious consideration. Massachusetts and the East generally (where the protected interests dominate in public affairs), through State conventions and the press, gave it their indorsement. The nearly unanimous public sentiment of the West was for retaining the tax on spirits and tobacco and removing it from lumber, coal, salt, and reducing it on the other necessaries of life. The former, through their grangers' alliances and farmers' instiwere unanimous in demanding such a tariff reduction, but the politicians who se-cured the representative posit ons in the State and National conventions were passive and allowed the combined protected interests to shape the revenue plank in the platform.

"I regard the action of the Chicago convention as a new departure, dictated by powerful interests for perpetuating an unjust advantage which the exigency of the war had given them. I consider it a robbery of the West to enrich the East. I think it is drawing the life blood from Western agriculture to give large bounties to a class interest. The programme of the pro-tectionists is to confine their operations to the home market, and, as the mills, their employes and appendages are ample to manu acture for a continent, they contemplate, through combinations and trusts, to stop production by run-ning on balf time and other dev ces and yet ob-tain prices for their goods which will give them their desired profits. This tariff or revenue plank, aims to secure this state of things, and the election of the high tar ff candidates is to obtain the indorsement of the country of this programme. I believe the time has come when the manufacturers of the United States should contemplate in the near future a competition at home and abroad for the trade of the world. This country affords so many advantages for such an enterprise that by running on full time and with economies which are now in many cases disregarded, their profits will not be re-duced and the wayes of their employes will be greater because of the increased demand. In the early days of the Republic com-merce was counted as one of the great elements of our prosperity. Com-merce is a civilzer and enricher of great elements of our prosperity. Commerce is a civil zer and enricher of nat ons. It is contrary to the genius of our institutions and instincts of our people to adopt the Chinese plan proposed by the late high tariff convention. Though I would not redden by the later high tariff convention. suddenly make radical changes in the tariff the protected interests should prepare plication of that sound principle that a business or interest which can not sustain itself is not worth sustaining by others. The American people are raidly learning that to protect one interest is to do it at some other one's ex-

'I would retain the internal revenue taxes on spirits and tobacco as one of the permanent sources of revenue. I fully indorse Mr. Blaine when he said, not long ago, that he would tax whisky so long as there was any whisky to be taxed. I fully indorse Presidents Grant, Gar-field, Arthur and Cleveland in their declared purpose to keep the taxes on spirits and tobac-co so as to give a proper opportunity for re-torming the war tariff. I regard the revenue plank in the high tariff platform as no less an indorsement of Grant, Garfield and Arthur with their distinguished Secretaries of the Treasury than of Mr. Cleveland. This new departure of the late high tariff convention at Chicago is not only condempation of Mr. Cleveland but of these distinguished Ropublican statesmen

and of the Republican party up to a very re-

cent period.

"Its success at the polls can not destroy tariff reform, but it will delay it and convulse the country for an indefinite time to the detriment of other reforms. It will continue a system of robbery which the farmers can not much longer endure. Tariff reform Republicans now face an exigency which taxes to the utmost their wisdom and courage and faithfulness to principle. It seems to be plain that they must refuse to support the doings of the Chicago convention. The majority of Republican tariff reformers will be averse to identifying themselves with the Democratic party, though that selves with the Democratic party, though that party at this juncture, in its platform at St. Louis and doings in Congress, substantially represents their views. It seems to me to be desirable that there shall be some public con-sultation on the part of such Republicans to de-cide what action they will take to sustain their principles. If that decision should be to their principles. It that decision should be to support Mr. Cleveland, the purpose of such support could be publicly made knowa. In the several Congressional districts of Illinois, and I think of the West generally, there should be found a practicable way for all tariff reformers. of whatever party, to combine in supporting a

tar ff reform candidate.
"I view with great apprehension the fact that the late Chicago convention was so completely officered and controlled by the great monepolies of the country. There is nothing less than the defeat of the Republican party that can purge it of this dangerous element. Its success would be the success of monopoly. I somewhat anticipate that a real anti-monopoly party must be organized in the near future. On all the principles which constituted the Republican party in regard to slavery and the war I am as ardent as I ever was. Were those is sues present ones I would be as zealous in the cause as ever. I helped to organize the Repub-l can party in Bureau County in 1854, and never l can party in Bureau County in 1894, and never from that time till now voted for any candidate for office but a Republican. But I regard principle as above party, and party as a means to carry out principles. I can not regard the late Chicago convention as Republican. In all its essential features it was a convention of classes and monopolists."

classes and monopolists."
"When you tell your Republican friends this,

what do they say?' "I am somet mes asked when I met with my change of opinion. I reply: I have not changed. One year ago, I say to my Republican questioner, you were with me for retaining the taxes on spirits and tobacco, and for mak-ing the reduction of National taxes on the nec-essuries of life. I know of no Republican who then dissented from this proposition. You were with me six months ago, and two months ago, and down to the time of the promulgation of the Chicago platform. If you now indorse that tariff plank, you must have changed almost in the twinkling of an eye. You accuse me of

change! If you will study your own case you will see where the change comes in.
"If the occasion called for it I could shout as "If the occasion called for it reduces and ardently as ever: 'Free soil, free speech and free men,' but I do not expect that the high tariff confederacy will ever induce me to shout for free whisky and free tobacco.

"The National Republican party was formed in Pittsburgh, in 1856, and the platform on which Fremont was nominated related to slavery, Mormonism and the public lands, making no reference whatever to the tariff. The platform on which Mr. Lincoln was nominated in 1860 was slightly injected with inci-dental protection to please Pennsylvania. The Republicans in Congress in 1838 even those from Massachusetts, joined the Democrats in reduc-ing the tariff, conforming to the principle of a tariff for revenue. The Republican platform of 1864 made no reference to the tariff. From that time up to the last Chicago convention, the dec-larations in regard to the tar ff were moderate and constant in favoring a reduction of the war tariff. Mr. Garfield did not lose his standing as gress that he was for that kind of protection which led to free trade.

hich led to free trade.
"The high tarifites claim that the system of protection commenced under Washington's Administration. That tariff, however, averaged but 8 per cent., and up to the war of 1812 it did not reach 15 per cent. The war of 1812 forced into existence many manufacturing establishments. Henry Clay, with considerable propriety, proposed to protect for a time these infant enterprises. In 1843 Mr. Clay declared that the doctrine of protection was a temporary expedient to protect infant industries which have now grown mostly to maturity and would not much longer require protection.

"Does protection in any instance within your nowledge increase the pay of the laborer?"
"I think that in no case within my knowledge submitted, on the ground that the money, so far as it went to the Treasury, was applied to pay off the war debt; but all parties conceded that the time was near at hand when it would be improper to continue this high war than the country needed. Many of the strikes and lockouts have been can continuance would be unjust to other the mill-owners to stop production. The wages interests. But now what do we see? These of labor are regulated by supply and demand, protected interests, having long enjoyed its the employers always seeking to hire at the advantages, have joined in a combination, of lowest price. The claim of a high tariff as protection for American labor really means a high broach tariff to protect monopoly."
Kelley, "As between the St. Louis and Chicago plat-

forms which do you intend to support? "The Chicago platform clearly demands a continuance of the tax upon farmers to give bounties to the manufacturers. The St. Louis platform, on the contrary, demands such a re-form of the tariff as will give great relief to agriculture. Unless farmers are willing from partisan motives to vote that heavy and unjust burdens shall be imposed upon them must vote down the Chicago platform. St. Louis platform declares in the line of the interest of farmers and other consumers, and there should be found a way in this emergency by which they can give it their earnest sup-port. Person illy, believing Grover Cleveland to be the foremest champ on of the rights of the people, I shall support at the polls the views he advanced in his brave message. Grover Cleveland has grown in public estima-tion, in ability and in character. He represents a great principle, and when a principle is at stake I shall be true to my convictions. This year, to be consistent, I must indorse by ballot,

Questions for Working-Men.

When the working-men began to organize trade unions who assured them that they were forming conspiracies against their natural superiors? Republicans

Who put on the statute books laws making organizations of working-men

illegal? Republicans.

Who denounced as reprehensible beyond description working-men who aspired to obtain election to office? Republicans.

Who supported the convict contract labor system and gloried in its competition with honest industry? Republicans.

Who stood for the free importation of the Chinese? Republicans.

Who imported Italians, Bohemians, Poles and Hungarians to force American labor to accept starvation wages or starve on no wages? Republicans.

Who now profess to be the especial friends of American industry? These same Republicans.

Can the leopard change his spots. Not much .-- Troy (N. Y.) Press.

-It appears to us that this record of General Harrison's is a perfectly legitimate subject for attack. The Republican party, for whom General Harrison now stands as the highest representative, has posed as the friend of abor, and now it presents a man whose official record while a Senator of the United States shows him to have been in favor of opening every employment to the most degraded race with which our working-men come in competition.

-Nashville American.

ROBBING THE FARMERS.

Few Timely Thoughts About the Agri-cultural West and the Trusts.

Last year over 80 per cent. of the total exports from the United States were farm products. They were all sold at absolute free trade prices. while on all the farm supplies, provisions and clothing used by the farmer in producing them a tax of from 25 to 175 per cent. (average 45 per cent.) was paid into an overflowing treasury.

Mr. Harrison's organs quote from a speech in the Senate in 1886, in which he declared that "our policy should be small farms worked by the men who own them." In spite of this emphatic condemnation of the policy of class government, Mr. Harrison has accepted a nomination on a platform advocating an increase of taxes to the point of a prohibitive embargo. He declared in 1886 what our policy eught to be-'small farms worked by the men who own them." In 1888 the bribe of a There is no personality in quoting Presidential nomination has led him to from General Harrison's Senatorial repudiate this policy and to appear before the people as the representative of Harrison did when he was a Senator of the Depews, Thurstons and Haymonds the United States is the business of the the Robber Rings of the West.

. If the trust agents and syndicate atcalled themselves a Republican convention could carry out their plans for free whisky and higher taxes on the necessaries of life, the ruin of the great agricultural West would be complete. by embargo. What the canker worm left the locust would destroy.

Already the condition of the agricultural West is grevious. Its vitali- 1887 are doing him great damage ty is sapped by the villainous system among the working-men of the counof class robbery, which drains it of its try. It is an anti-Harrison sentiment resources to fatten a favored class in a which is bound to grow. The Repubfavored locality-a class which does lican papers will find that threats will not constitute one-tenth of one per not stop it. They will add new fuel to cent. of the total population—a class the fire, because it will convince the composed of men whose vast fortunes public that there is truth to the already excite the astonishment of the world; who rival the spendthrifts of objection raised it must be by arguthe Roman Empire in display and ex- ment. But, unfortunately for the Retravagance; who spend half the year in Europe, scattering with lavish hands this connection. The record is there. what this Government has enabled It is as plain as day. Every one can them to rob from the American people read it. It will stay there until after during the other half; who drive "four- the campaign, and every threat on the in-hand" over vast tracts of land from part of Republican organs will not which the cotter, the crofter and the shepherd have been expelled, "bear- Press. ing in their arms their household goods and their squalid children "-to make room-think of it-to make room for deer parks for American millionaires-for deer parks for Americans enriched by robbery at home that they may become oppressors abroad.

There is no limit to the insolence. the cupidity, the arrogance, the cruelty of this mammon aristocracy of ours, but we can not follow the Carnegie coach from which Mr. Blaine looks down upon the American ducal deer park that was once the home of a sturdy peasantry—a peasantry evicted from the ancestral holdings of a thousand years to gratify the pride and vanity of an American money-king. We have to do with evictions at home which made these evictions abroad possible. The ruin of our own farmer cries out against the Carnegies, the Blaines, the Thurstons, Depews, Harrions and Haymonds, and which tell its progress are eloquent in denunciation of the robber policy of the Chicago platform. Read this table compiled for one of the leading banks of Chicago, published in the National Review and republished in the Con-

gressional Rec	ora of May o,	1000.
	Amount of farm	Assessed value of real estate,
STATES.	mortgages.	census of 1880.
Ohio	\$330,000,000	\$1,093,000,000
Indiana		538,000,000
Illinois		575,000,000
Michigan		432,000,000
Wisconsin	100,000, 100	344,000,000
lowa		297,000,000
Minnesota		203,000,000
Missouri		381,000,000
Kansas		103.0 0,000
Nebraska		55,090,000
Colorado		85,000,000
Oregon		32,000,000
California		466,000,000
		CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE

This computation shows the farms of thirteen Western States mortgaged for ored brother will stand that sort of sup-\$1.430.000.000 (fourteen hundred and thirty million dollars). It does not include State debts. railroad property in these States mortgaged to the Eastern favored class, or any thing except farm mortgages.

As these mortgages are foreclosed and the small farmer evicted, the land passes more and more into the hands of the trust and loan companies which put out at usury the surplus money of the favored class.

Buying every thing he uses in a cornered market, selling every thing he sells at free-trade prices, the Western farmer has nothing before him under this policy except ruin, followed by eviction; or else the position of a tenant or a hired man on the immense farms that will be managed by incorporated syndicates under the new system of agriculture that must take the place of the old when embargo taxation for monopoly shall have done its perfect work.

The farmer is flouted by the Republican party when he asks relief. The Chicago convention was willing that "the tax should be abated on tobacco and whisky, as the same men were that it should be on bank stock, bank deposits, incomes from United States bonds, perfumery, playing cards, etc.," but it proposes still higher taxation "on the shoes, the blankets, the clothing, the plowshares and all other necessaries of life."-St. Louis Repub-

-This is what Governor Grav. of and will work sixteen hours a day for its success from now until election.' Governor Gray and his friends are a and victory .- Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A PLAINTIVE WHINE.

Candidate Harrison's Chinese Record and the Opposition Press.

Some Republican papers are worried over the way in which the Democrats are using that effective campaign matter, Harrison and the Chinese record. They affect to laugh at the story the boot and shoe industry for the as something too ridiculous for serious consideration. Let them laugh. It is well to assume a pleasant exterior even if apprehension is gnawing at one's vitals. Besides, the man who laughs

last laughs best. But when a Republican organ seriously charges the Democratic press with indulging in personalities when it quotes from General Harrison's Chinese record; and when the organ hints that if this is to be a personal campaign it will know where to look for the personalities, it is, to use common parlance, giving itself away. It is the whine of an organ which is cornered. record. It is public property. What -of the Robber Trusts of the East and public. If he made a misstep, or by favoring the interests of any measure put in jeopardy the welfare of torneys who assembled at Chicago and the Nation, it is only right that the Democratic press should impress the facts upon the public, so that they may vote intelligently. In fact, it is the duty of the Democratic press to warn where such warning is necessary, as What escaped war taxes would be taken it seems to be in this case. There is no doubt that the record of General Harrison on the Chinese immigration question and his course in the strike of charges. If there is to be any effectual publican party, argument is useless in alter it one jot or tittle. - Detroit Free

POLITICAL POINTERS.

-The way the Republican party propose to help the laboring people is shown in the lockout of one hundred thousand steel and iron working-men. -Atlanta Constitution

-Senator Turpie, of Indiana, is a man of judgment and familiar with Indiana politics. He says Harrison is one of those men who have been repudiated and will be repudiated again. -Nashville American.

-The Republican candidate is weak, but the Republican platform is weaker. The Republican editors and orators are already kicking it to pieces. Free whisky and a Chinese invasion is not an attractive combination. -Louiswille Courier Journal

-The Republicans propose to assess the coal barons for the purpose of raising a campaign fund. The price of coal has just been advanced twentyfive cents a ton. Cause, Republican necessity: effect, the people are taxed to assist it .- Boston Globe.

---The Minneapolis Tribune, a strong Republican newspaper, says of President Cleveland that he has "manly strength," "sturdy independence of character," "strength of will" and "personal integrity." Pretty good equipment for a President of the United States, we should say. - Indianapolis

--- We are told that Louisiana, and especially New Orleans, was carried by Democratic suppression of the negro vote. And now the Democratic city government has put fifteen or twenty negroes on the police force. The colpression forever and a day. - San Fran-

cisco Alla. -- The warning of the "three R's" in 1884 ought to have taught the Republicans to beware of involving "apt alliteration's artful aid." And yet some of their campaign banners bear the strange device: "Protection and Prosperity." To complete the truth and the alliteration the motto should read: "Protection and Prosperity for Plutocrats." Continued war taxes means simply more money for monop-

olies .- N. Y. World. -It is impossible to regard the action of the Senate Judiciary Committee in deciding to report the nomination of Melville W Fuller as Chief Justice without recommendation as extremely petty. Either he is fit for the place according to the evidence presented to the committee or he is not, and the responsibility can not be evaded. Undoubtedly the general impression will be that the action of the committee was governed by partisan feeling, which would have rejected Mr. Fuller if it dared, but could not find sufficient ground. -Providence Journal (Rep.).

-The fallacy that protection as it has been practiced in the United States of late years secures high wages to the working-man is completely exploded by the fact that American working-men have almost entirely disappeared from the most highly protected industries. The iron-mills are in a large measure run by men who can not speak the English language. Indiana, says: "I am for the ticket, Americans have been supplanted by cheap foreign workmen. Yet the proprietors of these mills have continued to grow rich, and as they prospered power in Indiana, and when they say they oppressed the working-men and they are for "the ticket," for Cleve- imported cheap foreign labor to fill the land and Thurman, they mean business place of intelligent American artisans.

CULTURE AND COBBLING.

Foot-Coverings Turned Out by Millions in and Around Boston.

More than half the people of the United States-men, women and children-wear shoes that come from Boston. This is, indeed, headquarters of whole country-the center from which the marketable product of the great manufacturing towns hereabout is distributed. The population of these towns is chiefly made up of workers in the huge shops, which turn out footgear at the rate of nearly 100,000,000 pairs every year. Spencer, Worcester, Brookfield and other settlements in Worcester County devote themselves to the making of long-legged boots. Shoes are mostly put together in Plymouth, Abingdon, Rockland, and other places on Cape Cod. Slippers afford almost exclusive employment to the busy inhabitants of Haverhill. Low shoes, for summer wear, nearly all come from Newport, and ladies' boots, etc., give attends church she makes a hole in the occupation to the residents of Lynn, Beverly, Newburyport and Marblehead. | Laplander therein. It is no uncommon All these goods are brought, for selling, to the modern Athens, where each | cradles in front of a Lapp chapel, and big manufacturer has his ware-house. From the ware-house agents are sent dogs are on guard to keep off the all over the continent to solicit or- wolves that might meditate a raid on ders of the "jobbers," or wholesale through the agent so many cases, as per sample shown; but more often he makes | mother digs a hole in the hot sand and a note of whatever pleases him and comes to Boston himself subsequently, to visit the warehouses and select his cradle is ready to hand in the shape factory proprietor does not ordinarily make more than two or three different kinds of shoes or boots-for the reason | Bushman warrior. it is cheaper to produce the same sort of thing in quantities -- and so the wholesale man trots about from one establishment to another until he has purchased what he calls a "full line." Subsequently he sends out traveling men, to drum up the retail dealers, who must buy what they sell from the jobbers. For the manufacturers, as a rule, will not dispose of their goods directly to the retailer, thus compelling the consumer to pay what would seem to the untutored mind to be an extra unnecessary profit. And this is rendered the more aggravating when one considers the difference between the actual cost of turning out a pair of shoes and the price at which the same pair is finally sold. The expense of making it is to the manufacturer, say, \$1.25-of good stock and well constructed for wearand his price, by the case, is \$1.80. The jobber receives \$2.60 for it from the retailer, who charges his customers \$4.50 for the article-marked down from \$6, don't you know. The gains on the sale of more expensive boots are much greater. -Boston, Cor. Chicago Tribune. LINCOLN'S HOME.

Impressions Made by a Visit to His Residence in Springfield. To the country at large Springfield is

Lincoln to an extent perhaps not fully realized by the residents of the growdeed, emphasized by statues in the capitol and by the great mausoleum in the cemetery—an imposing structure, with a fantastic cradle, and one almost as an excellent statue in bronze, and four groups, relating to the civil war, of uncommon merit. But this great monumental show does not satisfy the personal longing of which I speak. Nor is the Lincoln residence much more satisfactory in this respect. The plain twostory wooden house has been presented to the State by his son Robert, and is in charge of a custodian. And although the parlor is made a show-room and full of memorials, there is no atmosphere of the man about it. On Lincoln's departure for Washington the furniture was sold and the house rented, never to be again occupied by him. There is here nothing of that personal presence that clings to the Hermitage, to Marshfield, to Mount Vernon, to Monticello. Lincoln was given to the nation, and-a frequent occurrence in our uprooting business life-the home disappeared. Lincoln was honored and beloved in Springfield as a man, but perhaps some of the feeling toward him as a party leader still lingers, although it has disappeared almost everywhere else in the country. Nowhere else was the personal partisanship hotter than in this city, and it is hardly to be expected that political foes in this generation should quite comprehend the elevation of Lincoln, in the consenting opinion of the world, among the greatest characters of all ages. It has happened to Lincoln that every year and a more irtimate knowledge of his character have added to his fame and to the appreciation of his moral grandeur. There is a natural desire to go to some spot preeminently sacred to his personality. This may be his birthplace. At any rate, it is likely that before many years Kentucky will be proud to distinguish in some way the spot where the life began of the most illustrious man born in its borders. - Charles Dudley Warner, i Harper's Magazine.

Unreasonable Expectations.

Mr. Jerusalem Cohn-Now shust look at yourselluff. Dot vas the most sdylish bair of pants dot efer you went anyvhere.

Mr. Chatham Greene-Wall, I dunno. They seem to me a little small for the style.

Mr. Jerusalem Cohn-Too small, vrs it? Vy, dot cloding fits you peautiful. You don'd suppose it vas stylish to put four yards of five-dollar goots in a drectollar bair of pants, vas it?—Puck.

CRADLES FOR BABIES. Some Singular Prisons Prepared for In-

fants in Distant Lands. The Chinese have a queer institution which they call the winter cradle. It is shaped somewhat like an hour glass and stands on end. There is an opening above and below, and the waist, which is contracted, serves to keep the celestial baby on his feet. Day after day little almond-shaped eyes peep over this top of the cradle and little hands play with miniature dragons and other toys until the nurse puts in an appearance. Some of these winter cradles are made of wicker-work and are beautifully painted by Chinese women artists. It is almost impossible for one to be upset; but now and then, when two are placed together and the occupants declare war and measure arms, two cradles roll over the floor to noises that "bring down the house."

The Lapp baby very often has a snow cradle, for when the indulgent mother snow outside and deposits the young sight to see a circle of these snow now and then a lot of fierce-looking the baby contingent. The Lapp cradle men. Sometimes the jobber orders in material differs essentially from that used by the Bushman baby, whose chucks him therein in the shadow of some lonely bush. Sometimes the stock for the approaching season. A of an ostrich nest, and now and then some feathers left by the mighty bird help to soften the nest of the future

> There is a tribe in the palm region of the Amazon that cradles the young in palm leaves. A single leaf turned up around the edges by some native process makes an excellent cradle, and now and then it is made to do service as a bath tub. Strong cords are formed from the sinews of another species of palm, and by these this natural cradle is swung alongside a tree, and the wind rocks the little tot to sleep. Long ago the Amazonian mothers discovered that it is not wise to leave baby and cradle under a cocoa palm, for the mischievous monkey delighted to drop nuts downward with unerring precision. An older child is stationed near by to watch the baby during the siesta, and the chatter of the monkeys overhead is enough to cause a speedy migration.

Patagonian babies are kept in cradles made of flat pieces of board. Two pieces of guanaco skin are so arranged across the cradle that the child is firmly fastened inside, and can be carried thus suspended from a saddle bow without danger. In the rude huts of this people these cradles are hung hammockwise to the rafters, and amid the smoke that darkens everything, including his very nature, as it seems, the Patagonian infant passes the first stages of babyhood. When the village migrates the cradle is swung from the saddle, and in swimming a stream it floats like a canoe on distinguished as the home of Abraham the surface, while the horse is almost entirely submerged. Sir Francis Head, ing capital, with its ever new interests. who saw a good deal of Patagonian life And I was perhaps unreasonably disap- years ago, leaves on record the statepointed in not finding that sense of his ment that the Patagonian baby in his personality that I expected. It is, in- queer cradle is one of the best natured representatives of the infant world.

> One would hardly go to Kaffirland for queer as as it is fantastic at that. Yet he would find such a one there. The Kaffir baby, when he comes into the world, is put into a cradle or bag made of antelope skin, with the hair on. This baby eastle, narrow toward the bottom. widens to within a few inches of the opening, when it again suddenly contracts. The skin is turned inward, giving the young Kaffir as soft a bed as some found in the cradles of royalty. Four long strips of antelope skin are attached to the cradle, and enable the mother to swing it on her back after a peculiar fashion .- Drake's Magazine.

PAPER UNDERWEAR.

Chinese Paper-Makers Compete With the anufacturers of Musli

Paper fabric will actually take the place of genuine cloth to some extent. In a modification of what used to be called the Fedora front, to be worn by a fashionable girl, the chemisette, or at least a portion of it disclosed between the front edges of the jacket, is composed of paper, stamped and cut in imitation of lace and embroidery. This innovation was premeditated to the extent that an order was sent to China more than a year ago for the manufacture of the stuff in the fibrous sort of paper produced only in that country. Thus it is that the masculine example of paper collars and cuffs has been followed, in an idealized manner, by a feminine acceptance of paper chemisettes. The paper looks exactly like soft, unlaundried linen, and is quite tough enough, it is well to say, to prevent easy accidents in the way of rents. Patterns are ingenious imitations, not only of plain, fine muslin, but of lace. That is timely, because there is a tendency to use lace more generously with demi-toilets for the afternoon. Some ladies are returning to the handsome real laces so long laid aside, while the merchants still find their best profit in the fine hand-woven imitation laces so long popular. Gauzes, net, blonde and silk muslins, together with ribbons, are combined with frills and jabots of lace in plastrons, vests and fichus of various kinds. Even for full dress toilets the senorita jackets are worn with a full blouse of cream-white China crape. --N. Y. Mail and Express

-A comparison of the work of English, French and American detectives show the latter to be twelve per cent. ahead all around.

A Suggestive Article on the Sunshine

Wasted on House-Tops. The relation of sunshine and oxygen to health was not at all understood a century and a half ago. No one knew that it was the oxygen of the air that purified the venous blood of its effete matter, and that the same element was absorbed by the corpuscles and conveyed through every part of the system for use in its complex chemical processes. No one knew the disinfecting power of oxygen out of the body, nor, until quite recently, that the sunshine itself was one of the most valuable disinfectants in nature.

Within late years we have learned that contagious diseases are vastly more curable and less liable to spread, when treated in shelter-tents than in our homes or hospitals; and we are more and more caring for the ventilation of our dwellings and school-houses and churches, preferring the sunny side of our houses for sleeping-rooms. We are building our cities with wider streets and providing access to clear sunshine and pure air in extensive parks. We are, moreover, demanding more scientific and faithful plumbing and looking out better for the condition of our cellars. But we have not reached the limit of what is possible or desirable in this matter.

Can not architectural ingunity contrive some method of using the thousands of acres of house-tops, so that roofs, now so useful in affording indoor protection, can be made additionally useful, at certain seasons, by affording out-door recreation and protection from invalidism? Can not the same skill contrive new designs for the upper and most salatary stories of our dwellings, playing-rooms and sunningrooms, adapted for the winter season, but so fashioned that too intense beams an be excluded in summer?

In the more spacious dwellings, the opper floors could be revolutionized: tentilating shafts introduced; broad part into layers of starch. windows made to run the width of the bouse both front and rear; ready accessibility to the roof afforded; and at least a part of these floors made attractive to children and invalids. A pleasure resort might ornament each widen the range, and turf and flowers brighten the platn. For the higher of the seed, making its depth about grade of tenement houses, such fresh twice the diameter of the seed. air facilities would probably be hailed with delight by the inmates. Summer moonlight evenings could have a new aspect; and round a family-lantern en and children of the household. This groups might gather, to read, sew or engage in games, and thus a home-felt pleasure could quiet restless spirits, craving questionable or illicit amusements. - Youth's Companion.

HINDOO SAVAGERY.

Barbaric Ignorance and Brutality Among the Natives of India.

The leading Bombay newspaper draws attention to two recent revolting incidents as conclusively proving the imperious necessity for social reform and enlighter ment in India before it would be possible to concede electoral privileges. In one case a assembled villagers, amid the singing usually expect to secure the largest of songs and beating of drums, proportion of what is fed out to the deliberately gouged out the eyes of his stock from the farm, and it is quite an young wife, who was pinioned for the item to have the feed of a good quality. would be replaced by gold eyes. This superstition was shared by the whole be cut at the right stage, and yet be cholera. In the second case the scene was a temple midway between Chuddergaut and Secunderabad. Three buffalos were hacked and hewn into pieces, which were strewn all over the road, and the peoand dancing about in their blood, much larger amount of surface exposed above ground, and presses the earth while others, holding the yet bleeding legs and joints, were whirling them There is always considerable damage by round about their heads, and gesticutle further on some two or three men with bodies naked and painted, held a goat by the legs, while from the still living and quivering body they were tearing away with their teeth, mouthful by mouthful, the bleeding flesh, squirting and sprinkling it over the complete these Bacchanalian rites, a cated with drugs, with hair disheveled, witnessed and participated in by hundreds of persons, was, we are told, to appease the Hindoo goddess who holds in her hand the scourge of small-pox. -Calcutta Letter.

Chicago Society Notes.

Mrs. Packer presents Mr. Northside to Mrs. Southside.

Mr. Northside-"I have had the the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Southside before, I believe." Mrs. S .- "Pardon me, I don't re-

member." Mr. N .- "Think a moment."

Washington Critic.

Mrs. S. (after profund meditation)-"Oh, I beg a thousand pardons. I recall the occasion now. You were my very first husband. I'm such a stupid little thing. So glad to see you. How is the present Mrs. Northside?"--

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

-The grand secret of success in soil, kept mellow and free from weeds trouble by dropping black specks. by thorough cultivation.

-Wire is preferable to poles, lath or boards as a grape trellis, as the tendrils of the vines seem better able to take hold of the wire than when other materials are used. The ends should, of course, be well braced.

-To prepare cucumbers for the table peel them and slice very thin, then salt cover them, and let them stand five or clover roots will do. ten minutes. Before serving pour off all the water and add vinegar and pep-

-A sink should always have a table on one side of it and a drain board and table on the other. In that way one tree. can place the soiled dishes at one end, wash them at the sink, drain them on the drain board, and wipe them to the next table or into a tray placed on this the water and sugar together for table.

-Cherry shrub is an old but delightful hot-weather beverage. Boil the cherries till tender; strain out the juice, and to each quart put one pint of sugar. Cook fifteen minutes, bottle and seal the corks with wax. Put a tablespoonful of this sirup in a tumbler and fill up with ice-water.

-Batter Pudding .- All the berries make good batter puddings. Fill the pudding-dish one-third its depth with the fruit; make a batter of three or four eggs, a cupful of flour with a teaspoonful of baking powder sifted in it, and a pint of milk. Pour over the berries and bake half an hour. Serve hot with a liquid sauce.

-There is little nutritive value in the first potatoes that come to market. This tuber at its best is mainly starch, but the unripe potato has not even that. The potatoes whose skin can be rubbed off by the hand show by that fact that they are full of raw juices that need time to be developed in large

-Most flowers are quite tender at germination and should not be required to penetrate a hard covering to reach the air and light they seek. Make the seed-bed very fine, and as most of the seeds are quite small give them but a residence; neighborly consent could light covering. It is a pretty good rule to adapt the covering to the size

-Poultry-keeping is regarded by the masses as an insignificant business, adapted to and conducted by the womview will have to be modified. There are at present in different parts of the country men and women who are paying particular attention to the producwere in the United States of the common barnyard fowl, 102,272,135; of other varieties, 22,235,135; eggs produced here in 1879, 456,910,916 dozen; receipts of eggs from foreign countries in 1884, 16,287,204 dozen, \$2,677,360; in 1886, 16,092,587 dozen, \$2,173,454.

SHELTER FOR HAY.

Why Good Sheds Will Prove to Be a Good Good feed is always an important tenant farmer, in the presence of the item in feeding stock of any kind. We purpose by the neighbors, because he In securing this, much depends upon had been told by a demon that they the stage at which it is harvested, as well as the manner of storing. It may village and neighborhood, including quite seriously damaged by improperly the police, who alleged that the un- storing away. The best plan, of fortunate woman had perished from course, is to store under good, dry shelter. Barns are best, as to a consider- have had much experience in growing able extent they avoid some handling. Sheds that in many cases can be built that those taken from the tree in early very cheap will answer to protect con- spring and put immediately in the siderably better than stacking outside. But there is considerable difference ple in the immediate vicinity of even with what is stacked out. If put to make an opening in which to insert the lacerated animes were dabbling up in small round stacks there is a them. He leaves only one or two buds to the action of the air and elements. evaporation and drying out as well as lating furiously. A fourth animal, by leaching from rain and snow. The which was being cut up or wounded, loss is usually in proportion to the was still alive, and added his painful amount of surface exposed, and if the in water for a week before they are bellowings to the horrible din. A lit- hay, clover or other roughness that is planted. usually stored up for use during the winter is put up in small stacks, there is a much larger amount of wastage. This can be avoided by putting up in large ricks and using a hay knife to cut down, and by this means avoid the uncovering of too much hay. Good adjacent crowd. Other goats and buf- sheds that will protect the hay from faloes were close at hand, waiting their the weather will pay a good per cent. in a sod house for six months, miles turn to supply the horrid sacrifice. To on the investment, and can be consid- from the nearest neighbor. Yet exered as a permanent investment on the crowd of women, apparently intoxi- farm. The loss from each stack may seem a small matter, but on many wild in mien, and besmeared with farms the loss in one year is an item blood, performed a kind of satanic worth saving, while a few years only dance, accompanying each movement are needed to make it quite a saving, with violent shrieks. The object of all In addition to saving the feed and these loathsome orgies, which were avoiding waste, may also be added the handle a pistol, but they rarely have a lesser risk of damage in harvesting the crop. If stored under a good shed of a jack-rabbit or a prairie-dog. Such every load that is put up is safe. Of course, with good management and plenty of machinery, this risk is lessened considerably, but at the same do considerable damage if you happen to have a good-sized stack only partially completed. With good sheds every load that is moved away is safe. As it becomes more important to make all that is possible from the farm, items that heretofore have been overlooked will become of sufficient importance to need looking after, and providing shelter

for all the feed, instead of putting more

or less outside, exposed to the weather,

is one item in which, on the majority

of farms, a considerable improvement

can be made. - N. J. Shepherd, in Jour-

nal of Agriculture.

HOME AND FARM.

-Wash flat-irons in soapsuds and gardening lies in having a deep, rich dry thoroughly, if they at all give -To entirely remove paint from

wood, apply a thick coat of two parts freshly slaked lime and one part sal soda, mix thick. After twenty-four hours wash off.

-It is recommended, sometimes, to change the garden spot, in order to get rid of weeds. If so, it will benefit it greatly to sow it with clover, if only to them well and pour water enough to lighten up the subsoil, and this the -Old leather contains a considerable

> percentage of ammonia compounds, which are very slowly soluble. A good way to dispose of old boots, therefore, is to bury them at the foot of an apple -Currant Sherbet: One pint of currant juice, one pint of sugar, the juice

of a lemon and a quart of water. Boil

twenty minutes, then add the current and lemon juice, Cool and freeze in an ice-cream freezer. -Apple Meringue: Line a pie-plate with crust, and fill with stewed apples, sweetened and flavored. Bake until

the crust is done, then cover with

meringue made of whites of egg and powdered sugar. -A pretty rug may be made from old hose of bright colors, by cutting strips lengthwise and raveling them into fringe, leaving enough unraveled for a heading by which to sew the fringe on canvas. Sew the rows so

closely as to overlap each other. -The Gulf Coast Progress makes the sensible remark that "the most profitable of all farming is that which gives the most diversified crop, coming in at all times of the year. Truck farming, an infant industry at present, throughout the South, is proving this beyond a doubt."

-Go over the orchard at least once a month and search for the borers, or they will bore in too far to be reached. Remove the earth from each tree and examine the trunk carefully. The borer may be known by the exudations of the tree where it enters, and also by the "chips" it throws out.

-Do not plant asparagus roots too close together. If given plenty of room the roots will soon fill up the vacant spaces, have greater feeding capacity and produce larger stalks. A liberal application of manure should be used both in fall and early spring on the beds.

-Fig Pudding: Soak a pint of dried bread crumbs in a pint of milk in which you have dissolved a pinch of soda. Add three well-beaten eggs. tion of poultry and eggs. In 1879 there one-half a cupful of finely-chopped suet, and five tablespoonfuls of sugar. Mix thoroughly and then add six figs which have been washed, dried and chopped very fine. Boil in a tin pudding boiler for three hours. Eat with hard sauce .- Good Housekeeping.

-Dried Apple Cake: Soak three cups of dried apples over night in warm water, in the morning drain off the water and chop fine; simmer two hours in three cups of molasses; cool and add one and one-half cups shortening, onecup of sugar, three eggs, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful each of cloves and nutmegs, one cup of sour milk, two teaspoonfuls of soda dissolved in hot water, five cups of flour; add raisins and currents if desired. flour them and stir in just before putting in the oven; bake in a moderate oven. This is enough for three large cakes.

-A Nebraska farmer, who claims to cotton-wood trees from cuttings, states ground do best. He plants them where he wants them to grow, using a spade firmly against the cutting. Plasted in this way not one in a hundred will fail to grow if the season is favorable. If the cuttings have been taken from the tree some time they should be soaked

Women as Homesteaders.

It is very common to find a lone and unprotected female "holding down a claim," as the Western phrase runs. The women of the East would look aghast at the prospect of living alone perience proves that the "unprotected" is much safer out on the lonely prairie than she would be in New York City. I never heard or read of a woman on a homestead receiving an insult at the hands of any body. To be sure they are always armed and know how to more deadly use for it than the killing women complain more of loueliness than of fear. For whatever charms solitude may have for the sage. it certainly has none for the fair sex. time sudden showers may come up and not even for our hardy Western rep resentatives of it. Here is one of their ingenious ways of avoiding it. Two of them will locate on adjoining "quarters," and build their houses on the dividing line; so that while each house is on its occupant's claim, the two structures are practically one, affording frequent opportunities for PORK......NEW YORK discuss social topics. They are all provided with ponies, and think nothing of a horseback ride of fifteen or twenty miles, either for business or pleasure -Frank H. Spearman, is Harper's Magazine. .

WRITING A PLAY.

Points From a Veteran New York Theat rical Manager.

We hear of the successful playwrights because their works are produced. But there is a great army of play-writers whose works are never produced, and who are consequently unknown outside of their own circles. Any manager will tell you that he receives more MS. plays than he has time to read and examine. He will also tell you that the novice acts on the assumption that mere cleverness in writing bright dialogues, or skill in elaborating a plot, suffices in the production of a dramatic work. Every play has to suit the stage carpenter as well as the manager, and he must never be lost sight of in the course of the play. Probably there is never a play produced that is not altered and rearranged by the experienced actor or stage manager at rehearsals or after the first night. Some of the best business is arranged after the rehearsals have commenced. There are certain effects that can only be obtained by watching the rehearsals. It is impossible to "time" the dialogue for entrance and exit until rehearsals. Of this the embryo dramatist is blissfully ignorant. Taking the old plays as models he writes long speeches that modern audiences would not tolerate. He does not remember that there are certain mechanical impossibilities, and consequently has a "full set" follow another, when a front scene enabling a change is necessary for the purpose. As a rule the best acting plays do

not read well, and vice versa. Manager Palmer, of the Madison Square Theater, initiated his series of authors' matinees for the purpose of testing the works of embryo dramatists, though these productions have only been made after the play has been carefully read and rehearsed. The few that have lived beyond the experimental performance shows how difficult it is to judge of a dramatic work until it is acted.

There is a prominent editor, whose short stories in character dialogue have made him fame and fortune. He devoted valuable time to composing a domestic drama, which he finally submitted to a manager. After waiting several months he received the MS. with the stereotyped note that the manager regretted his arrangements would not permit the production, though he had read the play with much interest. On opening the MS. roll the author found that several pages he had deftly glued together had not been touched, conclusive evidence that the play had not been read.

Another had three full acts in sucession in one act, and the manager, glancing over the scenes, did not waste time to read the bulky MS., but summarily returned it with the laconic commentary, "Impossible." A novelist found that his three-act comedy of The contemporaneous life would take three nights to play as written.

Great skill in the deft dovetailing of the "business" and incidents is required in compressing the episode into an act without any changes of scene. The front scene is generally known as a "carpenter" scene, from the fact that it is generally made to enable the sceneshifters to change the full set behind. The modern tendency is decidedly toward the one scene to the act; though in melodramas with many changes of scene, the drops and front scene are necessary.

There is a future for the dramatist in this country, but the details of the stage must be understood; and if the embryo dramatic author can not master such any other way, I advise him to seek the counsel of stage manager or actor. It is because of the actor's practical knowledge of the technique of the stage, that as a rule plays written by actors are invariably successful, even if indifferent literary compositions.—N. Y. Cor. St. Louis Globe-Demtions .- N. Y. Cor. St. Louis Globe-Dem-

-Doctor-"Did you take the rhubarb I ordered?" Patient-"Yes sir." Doctor-"How did you take it?" Patient-"In a pie."-Detroit Free

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

* KANSAS CITY, July 27.

261/2

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Some girls are maidens all forlorn, while others are maidens all for lawn tennis.—
Pittsburgh Chronicle.

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—Burlington Free Press.

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Proceedings of the State Convention at Topeka.

Hon. L. U. Humphrey Nominated For Governor on the Third Ballot-The Other Nominations-The Platform, and Other Resolutions.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 26 .- The Republican State convention met in Representative Hall yesterday, and was called to order at-12:15 o'clock by P. I. Bonebrake, chairman of the State Central Committee. L. E. Finch was chosen temporary chairman, and Lewis Hanback and W. A. Smith, temporary secretaries. On motion it was ordered that a committee on permanent organization and also upon rules, of one ald, 57; Winans, 86; Jones, 83; Stanley, from each Congressional district, and a committee on credentials, one from each judicial district, be appointed.

After a recess of two hours the convention re-assembled when the committees were announced as follows:

On resolutions James F. Legate, chairman; First district, James F. Legate and W. R. Smith; Second, R. W. Blue and



Hon. Lyman U. Humphrey. George T. Anthony; Third, J. O. Camp bell and J. A. McHenry; Fourth, J. V. Admire and R. H. Moore; Fifth, A. P. Riddle and T. F. Gadver; Sixth, A. L. Vorhees and R. W. Findley; Seventh, M. Albaugh and M. W. Sutton; at large, Ber-

nard Kelley.
On rules and order of business—George W. Veale, chairman; First district, Washington Marks and L. W. Crow; Second, James Cross and D. S. Gilfillian; Third, E. A. Masser and J. S. Heilman; Fourth, George W. Veale and T. A. Moriarity: Fifth, E. B. Purcell and P. M. Higgison; Sixth, L. C. Smith and J.V. Tate; Seventh, J. P. Jones and C. J. Jones. On credentials—Nelson Adams, chair-

man; First district, O. J. Grover and John Schilling; Second, George J. Barker and C. S. Bixby; Third, Ben S. Henderson and W. H. Merriweather; Fourth, J. C. Wilson and C. E. Whitehead; Fifth, D.R. Wagstaff and A. S. Wilson; Sixth, Webb McNail and R. F. Bryant; Seventh, J. M. Simpson and Nelson Adams.

At the evening session the committees not being ready to report, the convention adjourned until 9:30 to-morrow morning.

Second Day. TOPEKA, Kan., July 27-The second day's session of the Republican State convention began at 9:30 a. m. yesterday. The first order of business was the presentation of the report of the committee on credentials, which was unanimously adopted. The committee on permanent organization recommended for president Captain Henry Booth, of Pawnee County; vice-presidents, R. M. Emery, First district; H. E. Stewart, Second district; J. V. Beekman, Third district; John M. Brown, Fourth district; E. C. Swearinger, Fifth district; S. J. Osborne, Sixth district; G. W. Fahs, Seventh district; secretary, W. H. McBride, of Osborne County; assistant secretaries, W. R. Smith, Isaac Ryan, James A. Troutman, Henry Van Tilberg, W. A. Smith; sergeant-at-arms, S. O. McDowell, with power to select his own assistants and

doorkeeper. The report was adopted.

The name of W. A. Johnson for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court was presented by Lieutenaut-Governor Riddle and he was nominated by acclamation. Roll call was then begun on Governor

without preliminaries.

The first ballot resulted as follows: Humphrey 111, Smith 824, Taylor 454, Case 40, Johnson 39, Bradford 32, D. R. ony 27, Green 16, Long 11, Codding 10, Murdock 13, George T. Anthony 2.

The second ballot resulted as follows: Humphrey 125, Smith 78, Taylor 47, Case 47, Johnson 37, Bradford 35, D. R. Anthony 29, Green 14, Long 4, Codding 9, George T. Anthony 2.

Adjourned till two p. m. AFTERNOON SESSION.

When the convention reassembled in the afternoon the third ballot was immediately taken and resulted as follows: U. Humphrey, 220; A. W. Smith, 63; J. B. Johnson, 48; T. T. Taylor, 31; George H. Case, 16; S. B. Bradford, 15; George S. Greene, 11; D. R. Anthony, 8.

Mr. Humphrey having received a majority of all the votes cast was declared the nominee of the convention for Governor. On motion of George W. Veale, of Shawnee, seconded by J. M. Simpson, of McPherson, the nomination was made

Mr. Humphrey returned thanks for the

nomination in a brief speech. The roll was then called on the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor with the following result: A. J. Felt, 156; A. J. Hoisington, 110; R. M. Pickler, 96; T. A. McNeal, 43; S. S. Cooper, 15.
Second ballot—A. J. Felt, 220; R. M.

Pickler, 97; A. J. Hoisington, 84; T. A. Mc-On motion of Mr. Toombs, of Finney,

Mr. Felt's nomination was made unani-mous. Mr. Felt was escorted to the chairman's desk and responded briefly, thank-ing the convention for the honor and giving in a few words the reasons why he was a Republican.

The vote for Secretary of State was taken amid much confusion, there being two ballots, as follows: William Higgins, 123; C. A. Norton, 95; Noble Prentis, 80; Henry Brandbey, 35; Duncan Holliday, 35; William Cavanaugh, 82; A. J. Davis,

was taken, resulting in the election of William Higgins, of Shawnee, as follows: William Higgins, 223; C. A. Norton, 86 Noble Prentis, 64; Henry Brandbey, 23; Duncan Holliday, 12; A. S. Davis, 6. On motion of Judge Ellis, of Beloit, his nomination was made unanimous.

There being but one candidate for State

Pawnee County, the rules were suspended and Timothy McCarthy was nominated by cclamation.

On motion of Governor Anthony, James Hamilton was nominated for State Treasurer by acclamation.

The long strain began to tell on the members and it took nearly half an hour to quiet them down so that the vote for Attorney-General could be taken. The vote was taken, as follows: L. B. Kellogg, 119; Thomas W. Heatley, 58; E. N. Smith, 59; E. E. Lobdell, 74; J. W. Sutherland, 30; J. W. Rose, 32; James Falloon, 27; C. S. Bowman, 9; Harper, 8; Cunningham, 1; T. D. Harlan, 8.

Following the established custom two ballots were necessary, the second resulting: Kellogg, 236; Lobdell, 122; Heatly, 27; Smith, 17; Falloon, 12.

The nomination was made unanimous. The first ballot for Superintendent of Public Instruction was a mixed one. The ballot stood: Mrs. Carruthers, 83; McDon-33; Everest, 9%; Groendike, 36%; Wheeler, 9; Miss Worcester, 18; Fisk, 1.

The convention took a recess until eight o'clock.

EVENING SESSION. It was nine o'clock before the calling of the roll recommenced. The ballot stood: G. W. Winans, 295; Mrs. Carruthers, 82. Mr. Winans was declared nominated. On motion of Hon. J. F. Legate the convention declared that Chairman Henry Booth be ex-officio member of the State Central Committee, the committee to consist of thirty-seven members, as follows: Ex-officio, Henry Booth, of Lawrence; First district, E. F. Jones, of Holton; Second, Andrew White, of Nortonville; Third, J. G. Stonecker, of Topeka; Fourth, Peter Dolley, Lawrence; Fifth, Har-rison Keller, Burlington; Sixth, J. J. Stewart, Fort Scott; Seventh, J. S. Gilmore, Fredonia; Eighth, A. P. Riddle, Minneapolis; Ninth, R. A. Campbell, Hutchinson; Tenth, H. A. Perkins, Olathe; Eleventh, John N. Ritter, Columbus; Twelfth, R. E. Swearingen, Concordia; Thirteenth, G. W. Arnold, Sedan; Fourteenth, Tell W. Walton; Fifteenth, W. H. Nelson, Smith Center; Sixteenth, W. S. Kenyon, Jetmore; Seventeenth, G. A. Spaulding, Phillips burg; Eighteenth, Murray Meyers, Wichita; Nineteenth, R. T. Simmons, Caldwell; Twentieth, H. C. Taylor, Lyons; Twenty-first, George G. Cornell, Alma; Twenty-second, Sol Miller, Troy; Twenty-third, James H. Reeder, Hays City; Twenty-fourth, J. P. Jones, Coldwater; Twenty-fifth, J. N. Butterfield,

The chairman said he would announce the committeemen at large to-day. Adjourned sine die.

Florence; Twenty-sixth, R. F. Moore,

Benton; Twenty-seventh, Jesse Taylor,

Richfield; Twenty-eigth, J. A. Cragan

Kingman; Twenty-ninth, S. E. Cornell,

The Platterm. The platform is as follows: The platform is as follows:

The Republican party of the State of Kansas, through its delegates in convention assembled renewing its faith in the perpetuity of the Government pledges a cordial and earnest support to the principles enunciated in the platform at Chicago June 19, 1888. That platform, after honoring the memory of the great men of the party who have passed away. after honoring the memory of the great men of the party who have passed away, affirms an un-swerving devotion to the indissoluble union of the States, the autonomy reserved to the States under the Constitution and the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all the States and Territories. Demands a free ballot and a fair count. Demands protection to the indus-tries of this country, which means good wages to the laborer and good prices for the producer as against Democratic free trade, which is pauperment to the lower classes and degradation to the producer. Denounces the whisky trust as a menace and all great trusts as oppressive to the people. Asserts the trusts as oppressive to the people. Asserts the rights of Territories to admission into the sisterhood of States so soon as qualified, and demands that citizens of Territories thus qualified shall not be robbed of their rights because they are Republicans. Favors a reduction of letter postage. Demands free schools everywhere so that every child shall acquire a good education, which is necessary for the preservation of free institutions. It is in favor of Civil-Service reform, as established by the Republican party, and against it as debauched by the Democratic party. Declares that the gratitude of the Nation to the defenders of the Union can not be measured by laws, and favors liberal pensions in accordance with the pledges, both expressed and implied to the soldier when he enlisted, to the end that no Union soldier shall want for bread, and denounces the Democratic vetoes that send the Union soldiers to the alms house Expresses a cordial sympathy with all wise and well directed efforts for the promotion of temperance and morality.

Approving, without reserve, this clear ex-pression of Republican faith, we heartily in-dorse the nomination, by that convention, of Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, and Levi P. Morton, of New York, for President and Vice-President of the United States, and we pledge to the country our undivided support and ex-press our confident belief in their triumphant

We believe the "solid South" will be broken and thus maure the perpetuity of the Union in peace and prosperity. We approve and com-mend our State Administration as wise, pru-dent, economical and just. All the officers have been faithful to their trusts and are deserving

of high commendation.

The Republican party, always full of sympa thy for all men of all nations struggling for liber ty, express the liveliest interest in the progress of home rule for Ireland. The blood of the Irish-American has stained every battlefield while struggling for liberty in America, and Amer icans can not remain long indifferent during the struggle the Irish people are making for rule and justice against English tyranny.

We believe in the protection of the home against the saloon. We demand the complete execution of the prohibitory laws in every part of the State, including the vigorous prosecu-tion of officers who fail to perform their duties under the law, as well as the prosecution of violators of the law. The Republican party of Kansas is convinced that prohibition is right and is a success, and we assert that those who seek a refuge in the third or Prohibition party blindly seek a revolution in our Governmen

for that which a revolution can not give.

We point with pride to the fact that the laws of Kansas protecting the rights and interests of wageworkers and laborers are far in advance of those of any other State in the Union. We pledge a continuance of that policy against all encroachment. The condition icy against all encroachment. The condition of American laborers, superior as they are to those of Europe, must be not only protected, but promoted and elevated. We demand stringent laws to protect our workingmen against contract, pauper or Chinese emigrants and every class who would drag dawn, by mere cheapness, the standard which American workingment are attractions to maintain.

nen are struggling to maintain. We favor American markets for American products and American wages for the working-men of America. And we favor such additional legislation as will secure weekly payments of vages to employes of municipal and private corporations, and also a practical apprenticeship law, so that our handicraftsmen may have nal protection against foreign labor

All so-called trusts or combinations to monopolize food supplies or control productions are dangerous to the interests of the people and should be prohibited under the severest penalties of law. The "trust" or combination of the packing houses to drive out of busines all other butchers and thus control the cattle markets, as well as the supply and prices of dressed meats, is especially obnoxious and destructive to the interests of all classes of the people, and particularly to those in the Western States.

The Republican party will ever retain a sense of gratitude to those through whose valor Kan-sas and the Nation became free and the union of our States preserved. We especially com-mend the action of our Legislature in making Auditor, on motion of Captain Gray, of I

provision for the maintenance of orphans of soldiers in a soldier's home, and we heartily indorse the resolution adopted by the Grand Army of the Republic at its last State encampment, at Winfield. on the subject of pensions, and we pledge the Republican party of Kansas to do all in its power to carry out the wishes of the ex-Union soldiers, sailors and marines of the country upon this subject as expressed through the State and National encampments of the Grand Army.

of the Grand Army.

We request our Railroad Commissioners to do all in their power to protect the farmers of this State against the excessive charges in the removal of the vast crops which are assured to

Kansas this year.

We favor legislation reducing the legal rate of interest upon money to ix per cent, reduc-ing the maximum contract rate to ten per cent, prohibiting usury and providing penalties for violations thereof

We rejoice in the entrance of women upor more extended fields of usefulness, and we be lieve that the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights ought to receive respectful consideration.

Demanding of the nomines of this convention

an honest, economical administration of the affairs of our State, we submit all to the wise arbitration of the ballots in November next. The following resolutions were also

adopted: Resolved, That we renew our expressions of confidence and high esteem for Senator John J.
Ingalls. His great speech defending the Union
soldier and the Dependent Pension bill, and
repelling the attacks made by Senators Vest,
Blackburn and Voorhees, have imparted to them a lesson that they will never forget, and his arraignment of England for her oppression of Ireland, have placed him among the foremost advocates of Republican principles in the Na-

Resolved. That we express our highest confi dence in Senator Preston B. Plumb as a statesdence in Senator Preston B. Plumb as a states-man. He is unsurpassed by any other Senator of the United States, as one familiar with all the complicated machinery of the Government. He is unexcelled as a wise, prudent and patriotic legislator for all the interests of the people. He has no superior. He is invaluable to Kan as as well as the Nation, and we believe that his course upon public questions meets with the unanimous approval of the Republicans in

The Nominee For Governor. Lyman Underwood Humphrey, the Republican nominee for Governor of Kansas, was born in Stark County, O., July 25, 1844, and is therefor forty-four years of age. At the outbreak of the war in 1861 Mr. Humphrey was attending the high school at Massillon, and at the age of seventeen years he enlisted in Company I, Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry, a regiment famous for its bravery and for the eminent men who belonged to it. While yet in his teens he was promoted to First Lieutenant, served as adjutant of his regiment, and for a year before he was old enough to vote commanded a com-pany. He participated in the battles of Donelson, Pittsburgh Landing, Corinth, the siege of Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Atlanta and the campaign around that city, being under fire five or six weeks in that campaign. He was with Sherman in his march to the and was at the capture of Savannah. He was with the regiment in the campaign through the Carolinas, and took part in the battle of Bentonville, as well as in the capture of General John stone's army. During the four years of service he was never absent a day from his duty. He not only figured in the bullet department, but learned what it was to be struck with rebel shot, being twice wounded, once at Pittsburg Landing and again at Chattanooga. nent belonged to the 1st Brigade, 1st Division

At the termination of the war Captain Humphrey entered Mount Union College, and soon afterwards began a law course in the Michigan University. He was admitted to practice in the several courts of Ohio in 1888, and then represent a Shelber Courts Michigan Captain Michigan Michigan Captain Michigan M moved to Shelby County, Mo., and assisted in the editorial work on the Shelby County Herald. He shortly afterward came to Kansas, locating at Independence, Montgomery County, in 1871, and forming a law partnership with Hon. A. M. York. The Independence Tribune was founded by Messrs. A. M. York, A. T. Yoe and L. U. Humphrey, a relation sustained by the L. O. Humphrey, a relation sustained by the latter one year. The law partnership continued until 1876, since which time Mr. Humphrey has — continued the practice alone. In 1871 he was nominated as a Republican candidate for a sent in the State the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston road Company, he was defeated by a small vote. In 1876, however, he was vindicated by an election to the House from a district formerly Democratic, and served two years as a member of the Republican State Central Committee In 1887 he was chosen to fill a vacancy in the office of Lieutenant-Governor, and the follow-ing year was re-elected by a popular majority

1884 he was re-elected State Senator, which position he still holds.

RUFFIAN WHITE CAPS.

They Get What They Deserve After Whipplag Two Women. NEW ALBANY, Ind., July 26 .- A middle-

aged woman named Wiseman and her nineteen-year-old daughter live in the neighborhood of Carnes Mills, Crawford County, and incurred the displeasure of the "White Caps," who charged that the women were unchaste. On the night of July 23 about twenty-five well mounted armed "White Ca "White Caps" rode up

house. took mother and daughter out of bed, tied them to trees near by, and whipped them unmercifully upon the bare back with hickory switches. The blood followed each blow. Their shrieks and cries for mercy were disregarded, and the blows continued until both fell fainting on the ropes that held them. They were then cut loose. The "White Caps" remounted their horses, and after a brief consultation, overheard by three men in a house near

by, rode away. The "White Caps" had agreed in their consultation to ride to the house of Leslie Moreland, a reputable citizen of the neighborhood, tell him what they had done and why, and order him to spread the news, this being their custom. The three men who overheard this arrangement were relatives of Moreland and, taking their guns, they took a short cut to Moreland's. They told Moreland of what they had heard and secreted themselves in a thicket

almost in front of Moreland's house. The "White Caps" soon appeared and called Moreland out. He came to the door with his rifle. They told their errand and ordered him to start out at daylight and spread the news. Moreland refused, whereupon the "White Caps" threatened to call again and hang him, and then began firing revolvers at the house. Moreland replied with his rifle, and at the same moment the three men in ambush fired apon the gang. At this the "White Caps' galloped away, one of them, John Saunders, leaving a bloody hat on the highway and two others being supported

in their flight by their companions. Three of them had bee en shot, two of them, John Saunders and Pryor Gregory, supposed fatally. The name of the other victim was not learned. Gregory is a wellknown country merchant at West Fork post-office, Crawford County, has a family of grown children and is about fifty years of age. It is said he will die. He is in good circumstances and has been highly respected. Saunders is a saloonkeeper

and a worthless fellow. The elder Wiseman woman, it is reported, will die from the whipping she

A Royal Birth.

received.

BERLIN, July 27 .- The Empress was safely delivered of a son at 1:30 o'clock this morning at the royal palace at Potsdam.

THE MILLS BILL PASSED.

mid Great Enthusiasm and Applause the Democratic Tariff-Reform Measure Leaves the House-The Author of the Bill Makes a Long and Earnest Speech Before the Ballot Is Taken.

WASHINGTON, July 23 .- The Mills Tariff bill passed the House Saturday by 13 majority. Mrs. Cleveland, who sat with Mrs. Folsom in the Executive gallery, joined in the Democratic applause and smiled her approval of the result. MR. MILLS' CLOSING SPEECH.

Chairman Mills arose in his place to close the long debate on the Tariff bill. Promptly at 11:30 the bill was called up. Mr. Mills, after offering two amendments intended to correct typographical errors in the bill, moved the previous question on

them, and they were adopted.

He then proceeded to address the House, beginning by stating the condition of the finances of the Government, placing the urplus at \$129,000,000. This, he said, should arrest the attention of the country. It represented unnecessary taxation drawn from the people and piled up in the Treasury. It was taxation levied upon the product labor. It was an iniquity. This enormous amount of money was constantly wering prices and piling an enormous load on labor and increasing the benefits of privileged classes. How long would it be before stagnation would occur and bankruptcy and ruin flock over the land? The majority had attempted to bring before the House a bill to reduce this taxation and lessen the inflow of money into the Treasury. By the amendments which had been made in committee of the whole the total reduction of duties had fallen from \$53,000,000 to \$50,000,000, the free list from \$22,000,000 to \$20,000,000. The relative rate of duty had fallen from \$47.10 not to \$40, but to \$42.49, and yet this measure, so moderate, was characterized as a free-trade

Was \$42.49 on every \$100 free trade? I was an enormous amount of taxation. It was a tax which the wealth of this country would not permit to stand for a moment. State taxation was levied on lands, houses stocks, bonds, horses and cattle, and the owners would not permit any property party of Administration to remain in power an hour which would levy a tax of \$5 on the hundred. Yet this bill, carrying a taxation of \$42.49, was characterized as a free-trade measure. The term free trade seemed to have a double meaning. Some gentlemen seemed to understand that free trade meant the absolute unfettering of our foreign commerce from all taxation. The Democratic party had used the term free trade as a term expressing the freedom of our commerce from all obstruction save that of just and necessary taxation to support the ecosea, | nomical administration of the Government. was [Applause.] The tariff of 1846 had been ed a free trade tariff, and he had him self spoken of the decade from 1850 to 1860 as the free-trade period, because in that time commerce was not restricted by obstructions thrown in its way by capitalists

and monopolists.

He then proceeded to take up and discuss in detail the various schedules of the bill, beginning with those dealing with chemicals. The present duty on chemicals, he said, was 32 87 per cent. The proposed bill placed it at 28.17—a reduction of a little over \$4 in hundred. Gentlemen called that free trade. The next was the earthenware and glass schedule. The duty under existing law was \$59.55 in every \$100. The bill fixed it at \$52.17. That was free trade, too, he supposed. If \$52 taxation on every \$100 was free trade, in God's name would some one tell him what was meant by the term protection! [Applause.] Sugar was found at a duty of \$78.15, and

the committee reduced it to \$62.31. There

was nobody making much fuss about the sectional, that it barely touched sugar, and that the committee threw its arms around the sugar industry to shield it, yet the reduction in sugar was only second to that in the woolen schedule. There ought to be a high duty on sugar because Democrats believed that taxation was a tribute requested from citizens for the support of the Government, and because they believed that in laying taxation it ought to be so laid as to be as little burdensome as possible. By the tariff on suga the Government got \$58,000,000, with \$6,000,000 protection. In order to get \$58.-000,000 into the public coffers it cost \$6,000, 000 protection to the sugar planters. But in order to get \$58,000,000 into the Treasury from iron and steel and woolen goods it cost the people over \$400,000,000. Why, then, should the duty on sugar be repealed in order that a more burdensome tax at a higher rate on woolen and cotton goods and iron and steel might be retained! The duty on provisions under existing law was on provisions under existing law was \$24.33. The committee left it at \$23.39. Yet it was charged that this was a free-trade it was charged that this was a free-trade measure. The existing duty on cotton was \$39.99. The bill fixed it at \$39.07. Where did the free trade come in on that? The \$12,000,000 revenue from cotton had been reduced only \$277,000. The duty on hemp, inte, and flax was at present \$28.10. It reduced only \$277,000. The duty on hemp, jute, and flax was at present \$28.10. It was 'left at \$21.94. This reduction of only \$6 was brought about to a great extent by the putting of a large amount of jute and hemp and manila on the free list. The present duty on wool and woolens is \$58.81. The committee bill left it at \$38.69, a reduction of over \$20 on every \$100 of taxation. This reduction seemed large, but it was caused by the placing of raw wool on the free list. The reduction on dutiable woolen goods amounted to

large, but it was caused by the placing of raw wool on the free list. The reduction on dutiable woolen goods amounted to \$12,000,000, but the woolen manufacturer was not injured. He was benefited. This bill gave the manufacturer free wool and 40 per cent. taxation. and still it was said to be a free-trade measure. The duty on books, papers, etc., was now \$22.13. The bill left it at \$22.06, less than 10 cents reduction. The bill reduced the duty on steel rails from \$17 per ton to \$11 per ton, and although the duty was left at 54 per cent. it was charged that the Democrats were trying to ruin this infant industry. Fifty-four per cent. was a larger duty than had been placed on steel rails from 1865 to 1870.

had been placed on steel rails from 1805 to 1870.

Mr. Mills then addressed himself to the consideration of the free list. On that list, he said, had been placed articles amounting to \$20,000,000. The largest was wool, from which \$6,390,000 was received. When the Democrats wished to put wool upon the free list they were charged with breaking the middle link out of the chain. The gentlemen who were charging the Democratic side of the House with bringing in a free-trade measure had taken the duty off cotton and put that article on the free list. Had they striken out the middle link of the chain? When it was proposed to put wool on the free list it was charged that the Democrats were striking the combination which had made the protective tariff, and that they should not touch wool. The first tariff ever framed in this Government after the Constitution was adopted embraced in its title a declaration of the principle of the encouragement of home industries, and it proposed to encourage home industries by putting wool on the free list. [Applause.]

The next largest item on the free list was

The next largest item on the free list was The next largest item on the free list was tin plate, from which a duty of \$7,700,000 was received. Not a pound of this tin plate was made in the United States. The industry did not give a man employment in this country, and the placing of the article on the free list would not take a dollar from any manufacturing establishment. Tin plate could be found in the home of every poor man, and the commit-

tee proposed to remove the duty and put \$5,000,000 back into the pockets of the poor people of the country. If that was free trade make the most of it. The next item was sait. Sait had first been put on the free list by Thomas Jefferson. God had made sait for man and beast and it ought not to be taxed. But because a few people were interested in the sait monopoly the committee was branded before the people of the United States as being free traders because they wanted to give back to the people this bounty on an article which God had prepared for them.

The duty on cotton ties, which were placed on the free list, amounted to \$121,000. It was charged that the bill was sectional because it placed cotton ties on the free list. Did gentlemen from the Northwest ever think that when they abolished this \$121,000 they enabled the poor people of the South to buy more of their horses, their bacon and their flour. Just in proportion as the people of the Northwest overtaxed their countrymen of the South they crippled their own capacity to sell. In placing Zante currants, which grew in but one spot in the whole world, on the free list, the Democrats were charged with being free traders. Gentlemen on the other side said: "You must tax the people on their clothes, on their food, on their employments of labor, and if you want any thing free take a drink of free whisky. [Laughter and applause.] He discussed and defended the repeal of the duty on lumber. It was time that the poor people should be considered in the reduction of taxation. The taxes had been removed from incomes, from manufactures, from railroads, from telephone and telegraph companies, and from express companies, and now the Democratic party came upon the stand and said it intended to help the man in the log rom express companies, and now Democratic party came upon the stand and said it intended to help the man in the log house on the prairie and give him free lum-ber. The duty on burlaps was \$979,000. Every yard was made abroad and the duty ber. The duty on burlaps was \$79,000.
Every yard was made abroad and the duty brought money into the country which was not needed. It was better that the people who used burlaps should have the money. The Government did not need it. It was injuring the prosperity of the country and the Democrats proposed to place burlaps on the free list. For doing this they were charged with being free traders. No reduction of the tariff commended itself to the judgment of those who made the charge unless it was coupled with free whisky. [Applause and laughter.]

Hemp and jute has been placed on the free list to the amount of \$1,700,000. Gentlemen on the other side said that this would ruin the flax and hemp industry of this country. For years an attempt had been made to establish that industry here, but notwithstanding all the milk that was given this babe it refused to prosper. The hemp business was dying. It soon must dis appear and therefore hemp must be placed on the free list. The duty on opium, which amounted to \$467,000, had been removed. Not an ounce of it was grown in the United States, but gentlemen on the other side did not want opium touched. It was the tax on whisky they wanted reduced, and not on opium. No industry would be hurt because cheap medicine was given to the suffering and dying.

Ostrich feathers have been placed on the free list. Ostriches were not found on the Western prairie or in the Northern forests, but our beautiful females wanted ostrich feathers, and they would want some when Grover Cleveland was inaugurated March 4 next. [Laughter and applause.]

Returning to the woolen schedule Mr. Mills said that the bill proposed to reduce the duties on woolen goods by taking tax. Mills said that the bill proposed to reduce the duties on woolen goods by taking taxation off the wool that was not raised by skilled labor and scarcely by any labor at all. It grew on the sheep. The sheep produced it. He had heard much sympathy expressed for the sheep. The Democratic party's sympathy was for men not sheep. [Applause.] It proposed to bring down the price of woolen clothing so that the poor people could get it to wear in winter. The people to-day were compelled to wear carpet instead of clothing wool, and now the wool-growers and wool manufacturers

carpet instead of clothing wool, and now the wool-growers and wool manufacturers came to an agreement that the duty should be so high that no wool and no woolen goods should be brought in. He supposed that the people could afford to go naked, but for him and his party he would say: "Wear good clothes and vote the Demo-cratic ticket." Wool had been put upon the free list not only to cheapen the cloth-ing, but in order that our workmen might was nobody making much fuss about the practice alone. In 1871 he was nominated as a reproblem candidate for a seat in the State Legislature, but because of his vigorous opposition to the issuance of questionable bonds to made in any schedule in the bill. It had wool the people required come in free and let our work nearly the was nobody making much fuss about the free list not only to cheapen the clothing, but in order that our workmen might have the making of the \$44,000,000 worth of woolen goods that were imported into this country. It was proposed to let all the This would increase the demand for

and in thus increasing demand for labor increase the rate of wages.

The great central truth in this bill was that it was a bill to benefit the condition and increase the wages of the laboring peopie. We were the greatest manufacturing people in the world, the most skilled peo-ple, the most intelligent, and smartest, and best-looking people in the world [laughter], and all we wanted was for our Govern-ment to take its meddling hand out of our business. All the people wanted was to have the Government tell them how much it needed for its support and then let their business alone. Let the people have free raw material in order that they might re-duce the cost of the product, for the cost of the product was to determine cost of the product was to determine the standing of the market. If the people of the United States could pro-duce a product cheaper than any other people they would capture the markets. The manufacturers of this country should have the raw material free and thus be placed on the same basis as manu-facturers of other countries. The Ameri-can manufacturer should have a free field facturers of other countries. The American manufacturer should have a free field and open fight. The Democrats were going to give it to him without trying to fry the fat out of anybody. They did not propose to debauch the American people in order to buy their judgment at the polls. They appealed to the intelligence of the people. They intended to go before the country and appeal to the judgment, and intelligence, and virtue of the people, and they would appeal in the confident reliance that the people would speak as they had always spoken for the welfare and prosperity of the country.

Alluding to attempts to defeat his relection he stated that money was being brought into the Ninth Congressional district of Texas for the purpose of accom-

trict of Texas for the purpose of accom-plishing that object, but he wanted to say once for all that the people of that district

once for all that the people of that district were not for sale.

He wanted to refer to that celebrated suit of clothes. When he opened the debate April 17 he made the statement that if a suit of clothes could be bought for five days' labor, and the tariff on that suit was 100 per cent., it would increase the cost of the clothes to ten days' labor. The gentleman from Ohio (McKinley) had produced a suit of clothes and said: "Here is a suit of clothes bought for \$10 in Boston." He (Mills) had taken pains to trace that suit of clothes up. Its exact cost was \$6.68. It weighed four pounds and four ounces; the labor cost was \$1.65. It required seventeen pounds of wool to make that suit of clothes, which at a duty of 10 cents per pound amounted to \$1.70, which, subtracted from \$6.68, gave \$4.98 as the cost of that \$10 suit. amounted to \$1.70, which, subtracted from \$6.88, gave \$4.98 as the cost of that \$10 suit. He was told that that suit was to be photographed for use in the campaign. He hoped that the fact was to be photographed on the minds of the people that this \$10 suit cost less than \$5 and that it cost ten days' labor to purchase it. The gentleman from Ohio (McKinley) had said that it was the old story, and that he had read it in Adam Smith. That reminded him (Mills) of the boy who had stolen his brother's marbles. The little fellow told his mother, who called her other son before her of the boy who had stolen his brother's marbles. The little fellow told his mother, who called her other son before her and reprimanding him for what he had done said: "Don't you know the Lord will be angry with you? Are you not ashamed of yourself? Do you not know that the Bible says: 'Thou shalt not steat?' 'He replied: "Mother, that's the old story, Moses said that 4,000 years ago." [Laughter.]

It is the old story, said Mr. Mills in conclusion. We stand here in the face of the American people contending for the rights of the people who are appealing to Congress to do them justice, who are appealing for the right of protection in its best sense, and asking Congress to shake the hand of monopoly from their pockets and let them have the proceeds of their own labor, and, Mr. Chairman, we will do it.

TARIFF CONFERENCE.

The Republican Senators Hold a Conference on the Tariff—A Bill to be Presented

ence on the Tariff—A Bill to be and Its Passage Pressed.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—A tariff confernce of the Republican Senators was held at Senator Evarts' residence last night, at which a decision was reached that the Fi-nance Committee should prepare a Tariff bill as a substitute to the Mills bill and that it should then be reported to the Senate and taken up and passed regardless of the length of time this might require.

Various propositions looking to an early adjournment and a postponement of the tariff battle until December were suggested, but the arguments advanced by the advocates of the policy of passing a bill and making the direct issue as early as possible were so strong that the assemblage became emphatically unanimous in favor of the course finally adopted. It was urged that the Democratic House had taken its time and consumed many months in framing and debating the measure it had put forth and that the Republican Senate would not be curtailed of its full liberty of action on a question which so vitally affected the interests of the country and of the Republican party. The Finance Committee was instructed

to continue its work and bring it to a conclusion as speedily as it could consistently with a careful performance of the task allotted to it.

The bill will be an outgrowth of that aleady sketched by the sub-committee, but the views expressed by Senators and approved by a majority of the Senate will doubtless lead to some modifications and changes of detail. The net reduction of revenue to be attained will probably be between \$65,000,000 and \$80,000,000. The conference adjourned at midnight.

No one, not even members of the Finance Committee, ventures to guess now at the length of the session. Among those who advocated the postponement of the tariff question until the next session was Senator Quay. He said, however, that it was for the doubtful States to decide what should be done in the matter. It is, therefore, evident that those States which are regarded as pivotal in the next election favored the course decided upon last

night. The Republican members of the sub-Finance Committee of the Senate have been very busy conferring with party leaders in regard to tariff action. There was a strong influence exerted to prevent the Senate from taking any positive action on the tariff. It came largely from Republican leaders of the House, but was supported by some of the Senators. During the entire day Republican Senators ere earnestly talking, sometimes in pairs and sometimes in groups. Little knots would gather in the cloak rooms and corridors, and the earnestness of their manner made it manifest that some important subject was on hand. One Republican member of the Finance Committee said that the Tariff bill was not complete, but that many of its main provisions were determined, and that be-fore determining others some of the Senators would have to be consulted. He remarked that the plan was to get the bill completed and agreed upon by Republicans before reporting it. The Republicans are very reticent in regard to their plans. They do not want any of the provisions of their bill to be made public in advance of its being reported, but enough can be learned to show that they can not say themselves just what may be done.

THE BROTHERHOOD FIGHT.

The Position of the Burlington Strikers Indorsed-A Federation to be Formed. St. Joseph, Mo., July 26.—The joint meeting of the Brotherhoods met at two o'clock yesterday afternoon and concluded iberations, adjourning at five o'clock. It transpires now that the business of this meeting had very little relevancy to a settlement of the Burlington difficulties, but, on the contrary, was held for the purpose of making war to the knife on the railroad system. W. M. Armer, chairman of Division No. 16, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, offered the following, which

was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the meeting heartily indorses the action taken by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy men in refusing to declare the strike off

on the conditions offered.

The conditions referred to above are those which are now being circulated among the members of the Brothorhood by Hoge and Murphy, and which are, in the mair, as follows: That no men shall be blacklisted; that the company shall take back such men and as many as it may elect. That for the next two years the company shall employ the late strikers in preference to other men, and that it shall give letters of recommendation to such men as it can not give employment. The Brotherhoods construe this proposition as meaning that the company can after taking back one or a dozen men and that the great mass of the strikers will not be benefited in the least by the accept-

ance of such a proposition. It was unanimously resolved by the meeting that company be compelled to take back all of the men who went out on the strike or none. This means that the situation to-day is exactly as it was February 27.

One of the objects of this meeting was to arrange matters financial pertaining to the strike. It has been claimed by many that the Brotherhood treasury was depleted, and that the Eastern men were in favor of declaring the strike off in order that the assessments for the support of the strikers might be discontinued. It was stated positively by the press committee of the Brotherhood that the Eastern men are heartily in favor of the continuance of the strike, and sufficient finances were arranged for to carry the strikers until such time when the four organizations will be federated.

The federation plan was indorsed by the meeting, and it is quite certain that in less than four months the scheme will be in force. Each of the four Brotherhoods will hold conventions as follows: Brotherhood of Engineers, at Richmond, Va., in October; Brotherhood of Firemen, at Atlanta, Ga., in September; the Switchmen, at St. Louis in September; Brotherhood of Brakemen, at Columbus, O., in October. The first convention will adopt a federation clause in its constitution which will be accepted by the other conventions.

Anderson Still in the Well. JOHNSTOWN, Neb., July 26 .- Atsix o'clock yesterday morning John Anderson was still a prisoner in the well. Tuesday night he had a chill, but by rubbing his limbs and getting the circulation started he soon railied. The new well is down fifty feet and diggers are now at work tunneling to the old well. The great danger will be that when they strike the old give way and let sand in and smother him instantly. He asked about his stock and wanted to know who was attending to them. When asked if he would like for them to put a pipe to him in the old well for conveying food and water to him, he said it was too risky and was unwilling to take such chances for a few luxusies.