COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1888.

NUMBER 43.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 16th the House joint resolution passed electing Colonel Harris, of Ohio. General Martin, of Kansas, and General Hartranf, of Pennsylvania, managers of the National Soldiers' Homes to fill vacancies. The bill appropriating '25,000 to erect a monument in the appropriating '25,000 to erect a monument in the city of Louisville, Ky., to General George Rogers Clark, in recognition of his services in the conquest of the Northwest Territory passed after a number of Senators had spoken of the great deeds of the Revolutionary hero. The Fisheries treaty was then further discussed, after which the Senate adjourned.... In the House the Tariff bill again had the right of way and after a long talk the wool clause, as reported by the committee, was adopted by a vote of 120 to 102. The bill was further debated, pending which the House adjourned.

to 102. The bill was further debated, pending which the House adjourned.

THE Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was reported in the Senate on the 17th and placed on the calendar. The bill to place General Fremont on the retired list of the army with the rank of Major-General was passed by a vote of 29 to 21. The bill to adjust laborers' claims under the Eight-hour law also passed. The conference report on the Post-office Appropriation bill was agreed to, the Senate receding from the subsidy amendment. The bill admitting the Territory of Washington as a State was taken up and the Senate adjourned....Soon after assembling the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill and its consideration completed; the Tariff bill and its consideration completed: the time of its going into effect was placed at October 1, 1888. Mr. Mills gave notice that he would call the previous question on the passage of the bill at 11:30 o'clock Saturday. At the evening session bills reported by the Com-merce Committee were considered and a num-

ber passed.

THE Senate on the 18th had under consideration the bill to admit Washington Territory into the Union. An amendment was offered to include in the new State a portion of Idaho. Pending consideration of the bill the Senate went into executive session and then adjourned....Soon after meeting the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill and after considering it some time and adopting several committee amendments the ommittee rose and the House adjourned.

THE Senate on the House adjourned.

THE Senate on the 19th passed a number of bills, among them a bill providing for an additional justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota; amending the act of 1888 as to postal crimes; House bill supplementary to the Pacific railroad acts requiring the Pacific roads to maintain and operate telegraph lines and to afford each facilities to all competing lines. afford equal facilities to all connecting lines. After a lengthy executive session the Senate adjourned....After disposing of unimportant business, the House, in Committee of the Whole, resumed consideration of the Tariff bill. Mr. Springer, of Illinois, made a speech in favor of the free wool clause of the bill. Consideration of the bill was completed and it was reported to the House with the recommendation that it pass. By a vote of 141 yeas to 84 nays the House refused to pass the Allentown Public Building bill over the President's veto.

Public Building bill over the President's veto. At the evening session the bill passed requiring that the army be paid monthly whenever the Secretary of War may so direct. Adjourned.

The Senate on the 20th, after passing a public building bill and placing the Naval Appropriation bill on the calendar, went into executive session to consider the nomination of Melville W. Fuller to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. When the doors were opened Supreme Court. When the doors were opened it was understood that the nomination had been confirmed by a vote of 41 to 20. Consideration of the Fisheries treaty was then resumed and con ed until adjournment.... The first busines the session of the day before appropriating \$250,000 to aid State homes for disabled soldiers. The bill, which was a Senate bill, finally passed. The conference report on the River and Harbon bill was presented and agreed to. At the ever ing session twenty-four private pension bills

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Bond offerings to the Government on the 16th aggregated \$471,350. The acceptances \$200 of registered 4's at 127. THE President on the 17th vetoed four

more private pension bills.

NAVAL officials at Washington are much pleased over the successful casting of the sternpost of the cruiser Charleston, at the Pacific rolling mills, which is shown to have been an exceptionally fine, extra smooth, sound casting of open hearth steel.

The Senate has passed the House bill

fixing the age for consent of all females in the Territories at sixteen. The offense under that age is termed rape, punishable

with five years in the penitentiary.

THE President has approved the Agricultural and District of Columbia Appro-THE President has recognized J. B.

Hartznek as Vice-Consul of the Netherlands at St. Paul for the State of Minne sota, and N. B. Borden, Consular Agent of Spain at Fernandina, Fla. THE Senate confirmed the nomination of

Melville W. Fuller for Chief Justice by a vote of 41 to 20.

THE Commission appointed to negotiate with the Indians for the opening of a part of the Sioux reservation in Dakota began work on the 20th. The opposition was reported growing.

THE EAST.

CONSTABLE KINNEY was shot and proba-bly fatally wounded at Scranton, Pa., the other night while attempting to arrest two Italians, who were wanted for some of-fense. The men also shot at Policemen Ridgway and Feeney, but were overpow ered and captured.

THE Dunn breaker and all buildings connected with it in Scranton, Pa., were destroyed by fire the other night. Loss, \$100,000. The mine was reported on fire. The Republican National Committee has

located its headquarters at 91 Fifth avenue. New York City.

THE bay mare Belle Hamlin trotted a trial half mile heat at Buffalo, N. Y., re-

cently in 1:02%, a 2:05 gait. This beats the world—Maud S. included. FANNY L. G. DAVENPORT-PRICE, the

actress, has been granted an absolute divorce by Judge Barrett of the Supreme Court of New York from her husband, Henry Price. O. B. M. HARTT, the boycotted employe

discharged by Gardiner & Estee, shoe manufacturers of New York, has received quite a substantial recognition of sympa-thy. His cause was espoused by Mayor Hewitt.

EDWARD P. ROE, the novelist, died suddenly at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., on the 20th, aged fifty. He was born at

JACK ALLEN was hanged in the court house at Monticello, N. Y., recently for the murder of Ursula Ulrich at Jeffersonville

COLONEL LAMONT reports that thieves have broken into his house in Northern New York and abstracted papers having reference to the Hill and Cleveland cam-

paigns. DR. JAMES RIDLEY, the medical officer in attendance at Tullamore jail during Mandeville's incarceration there, and who was subpænaed to appear at the inquest at Mitchellstown into Mandeville's death, has committed suicide.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S mental faculties are reported constantly improving but otherwise his condition is not much

changed. THE Central Association at a meeting at Cresson Springs, Pa., recently adopted resolutions favoring the abolition of com-

missions on railroad tickets.

The ship Farragut, from Calcutta to New York, has been long overdue. She had twenty-two Boston seamen on board.

THE WEST.

DAVID CLARK, who with his supposed wife committed suicide at Sandwich, Ill., recently, turns out to have been an eloper rom Canajoharie, N. Y., the woman being his mistress.

HONGRARY degrees were conferred re-cently on Bishop Potter, of New York, and the Bishop of Minnesota by Cambridge University, England. THE Democrats and Greenbackers of

Michigan have nominated a fusion ticket, headed by Wellington R. Burt, of Saginaw, for Governor.

THE Carson (Nev.) Appeal says it hears from reliable authority that John Mackay has disposed of his cable to Jay Gould for \$11,000,000. Negotiations have been pending for some time. Mackay originally asked \$13,000,000 but Gould refused the cable at these figures and finally offered \$11,000,000, which was accepted.

THE Charleston, the first United States war vessel ever built on the Pacific coast, was launched at San Francisco on the 19th. BROTHERHOOD engineers declare that the dynamite conspiracy is a concoction of Burlington detectives and that most of the men arrested are in the employ of Pinker-

THOMAS W. HALL, a heavy dealer in wool, Chicago, has assigned with \$150,000 liabiliies and \$130,000 assets. THE Kansas Prohibition party has nomi-

nated a full State ticket headed by Rev. J. D. Botkin, of Wichita, for Governor.

The lone highwayman who robbed the

stage near Miles City, Mont., some few days ago has been captured.

Forest fires are doing much damage about Coral and Howard City, Mich., and

the towns are in danger. CHARLES LABEL, the principal witness against the recently arrested opium smug-glers, escaped from the officers near Port Huron, Mich., the other night and got

safely into Canada. FIRE at Kentland, Ind., recently destroyed two grain elevators, the railroad depot and eighteen freight cars. E. H. AND S. W. JACOBS, president and cashier of the Madison National Bank, Da-

kota, have been arrested, charged with perjury and other crookedness in connection with their bank, which is now in the hands of a receiver.

CHICAGO is overrun with sand flies, causing much annoyance.

GOVERNOR GUY, of the Chickasaw Nation, was reported marching on Ardmore with a large body of men and proposes to

run the non-citizens who have been intimidating the militia in that vicinity out of the country.

THREE more elopements were reported

at St. Louis on the 20th. FIFTEEN workmen were mangled to death

on the Mexican National railroad at Front recently. HENRY WILLIAMS, of Chicago, was fatally drugged and robbed in Missoula,

Mont., the other day. HEAVY forest fires are raging all over Sarenac County, Mich., and all the way between Deep River and Gladwin. Lumber of all kinds is being destroyed, fences burned and other property damaged. Many farmers have had to fight for their There has been no rain of consequence for three months.

THE SOUTH.

THE Brush Westinghouse electric light plant, New Orleans, La., was destroyed by fire recently. Loss, \$100,000. Two engines and eight or ten cars were

demolished in a collision ten miles south of Birmingham, Ala., between an express and a freight train. An engineer and fireman were killed and six other persons more or less injured.

Hon. P. DARDEN, grand master of the National Grange, died at his home in Jefferson County, Miss., recently.

In Searcy County, Ark., recently a farmer named Welch, his wife and child died from poison. An eighteen-year-old boy employed on the farm was suspected. He took to flight.

A WATERSPOUT in the harbor of St. Augustine, Fla., lifted a steamboat in the air and badly damaged it, crushed in an ice house and sank small boats. No one was hurt.

THE State Prohibition convention was called to order at Jackson, Miss., on the 18th by B. T. Hobbs, of Brookhaven, and Judge E. G. Peyton was made chairman Bishop Galloway successfully advised against an electoral ticket.

FIRE in Fayetteville, Ark., the other night destroyed several business blocks,

causing \$50,000 loss.

WILLIAM G. MELANE and Jack and Dan Morrill were drowned at Louisville, Ky., the other night. They and four compan-ions and a keg of beer had gone skiff riding JUDGE RUDDICK, of Crittenden County, Ark., has ordered a rigid examination by the grand jury into the recent race troubles

CONGRESSMAN MORGAN has been renominated by the Democrats of the Second

Mississippi district.

JUDGE W. H. UNDERWOOD, ex-member of Congress and one of the Tariff Commission of 1883, fell dead in Rome, Ga., the

other day of heart disease.

The old officers of the National Prison Association were re-elected. The next eting will be held in Nashville, Tenn., in October, 1889.

GENERAL FORNEY has been renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Seventh Alabama district.

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

disastrous loss of life.

The steam-pipe of the tug-boat Convoy exploded near Louisville, Ky., recently. even men were scalded to death. YELLOW fever has made its appearance at Tampa and Manatee, Fla.

GENERAL.

A VOLCANIC eruption has occurred at. Makmats, Japan, by which 400 persons were killed and 1,000 injured.

FROM May to July, 2,854 Chinese landed in British Columbia, on their way to the United States, provided with fraudulent return certificates.

An American, who gave the name of Miller and claimed to be the son of a United States Judge and part owner of the steam yacht Electra, passed \$2,000 worth of bogus checks in Halifax, N. S., recently and decamped with two girls who were deserted at St. John.

THE Earl of Erne has been elected grand master of Orangemen throughout the

It is reported that the North German steamship Fulda run down a fishing schooner on the banks of Newfoundland on her last trip from Europe. Twenty lives were thought to have been lost, attempts at rescue being frustrated by the dense fog which prevailed at the time.
THE Ironmasters' Association is reported

to have fallen to pieces, the combination being disrupted by breaches of faith in signing the Amalgamated scale.

THE Emperor of Germany and the Czar

Russia met at Cronstadt on the 19th. It is reported that all the members of the Holy Synod of Servia except two opposed the granting of King Milan's petition for a divorce from Queen Natalie.

GENERAL BOULANGER is making rapid progress towards recovery. Friends who have made speeches in Ardeche in behalf of Boulanger have been received with great hostility. When M. Laguerre attempted to address a meeting, his voice

was drowned with groans and hisses.
The shooting contest for the Elcho shield Wimbledon resulted in favor of the Irish team. The score was as follows: Ireland, 1,652 points; England, 1,642; Scotland, 1,568.

THE tercentenary of the destruction of the Spanish armada was observed at Plymouth, England, on the 19th. By an explosion of petroleum on the

Spanish steamer Asturiano at Rouen reently eight sailors lost their lives. TWENTY lives were lost by the wreck of the Star of Greece near Adelaide, South

Australia, recently. BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the even days ended July 19 numbered for the United States, 214; Canada, 14; total 228, as compared with 240 the previous week and 172 the corresponding week of last year.

It is reported that the Shinwanis have killed sixty men sent with an envoy from the Afghan commander-in-chief.

FATHER GILLIGAN, who was imprisoned at Limerick, Ireland, for an offense under the Crimes act, was released recently and BONANZA MACKEY denies positively that was met by a large crowd.

THE perpetual closing of saloons parts of Ireland on Sunday has been recommended by a special committee of the British House of Commons.

THE LATEST.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 21.—In Barbourville, Ky., on the Pineville branch of the Louisville & Nashville road yesterday morning a passenger train collided with a work train and Engineer W. F. Shanks, of the work train, was cought under his cab and scalded to dearn; R. Coleman, a colored brakeman, was killed, and George Bradley and John Lindsey, laborers, were severely injured. The engineer and fireman of the passenger train escaped by jumping. The work train had no flagman

CHICAGO, July 20 .- While an old building owned by the Germania Singing Society was being torn down this morning one of the brick walls collapsed prematurely. A number of persons were caught by the falling mass, and the contractor in charge, Charles Wickler, was killed out-right. A laborer suffered a similar fate. The other victims were taken out severely injured, but not fatally.

WASHINGTON, July 20 .- The conferees on the River and Harbor bill have reached an agreement, but have pledged themselves secrecy in regard to details. There is reason to believe that the purchase of the Green and Barren improvements is to remain in the bill, but that its sister proposition relating to the Portage Lake Canal is stricken out. Both were Senate amend

ments. Chicago, July 20.—Two of the Anarchists arrested for conspiring to assasinate Bonfield, Gary and Grinnell are out of jail. Chleboun and Chapek furnished the required bonds of \$5,000 each last even ing and have been released. Hronek, the arch-conspirator, is still in confinement and will doubtless so remain. Inspector Bonfield says the case is complete with the

three arrests already made.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 20.—While two men, Abraham Jones, white, and Elijah Middleton, colored, were hoisting stone by means of a huge derrick at the soldiers monument this morning, the derrick, the timers of which had become decayed and weak from long usage, broke, the top fallng on the men and crushing them horri

LAREDO, Tex., July 21.-A well authen ticated report reached Laredo last night of a disastrous wreck of a construction train on the Mexican National railroad at Front, in which fifteen men were killed. A relief train was sent to the scene from Saltillo. No further particulars are yet obtainable.

TRINIDAD, Col., July 20 .- The man who represented himself as Artist Remington, of *Harper's Weekly*, and killed himself here last week, is fully identified as Baron Raymondston Rhoski, of Germany. His ather is a Colonel in the German army and of noble lineage.

Laddonia, Mo., July 20.—Lafe Clark, aged

nineteen, a porter for the Central Hotel, of this city, was killed at eleven o'clock yes terday at Farber, a station five miles east of here, in attempting to jump from moving freight train to another.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

THE board of Railroad Commissioner recently received an inquiry from F. Ireland, of Chicago, as to the standing of the Kansas Central & Southwestern railroad. which he says is supposed to be a line in Clark County, Kan. He says he holds a bond of \$1,000, being one of the issues of July, 1881, a first mortgage on road bed, rolling stock, equipments and franchises; to which Secretary Rizer responded, that "no such railroad exists in this State. There may be a charter for such a road, as a great many charters are issued by the Secretary of State for the designated sum of one dollar for enterprises that never materialize. It is very apparent that some fraud has been practiced by some one in this paper institution. The bond for \$1,000 or any other sum issued by the road in question is not worth a dollar, so far as any material structure is concerned in this State."

A. C. MEYERS and Frank West, who had been in the Rice County jail since April, charged with a murder committed over ten years ago, were recently admitted to bail by the Supreme Court. The accused have become quite wealthy since the murder that they are alleged to have committed, one residing in Colorado and the other in

C. N. Cole, of Phillips County, nominated by the recent Democratic State convention for Superintendent of Public Instructions, writes that owing to the position he now holds-probate judge-and to circumstances over which he has no control, he will have to decline to accept the

S. P. King, a student in the University of Kansas, has been awarded the second prize (\$100) by the American Protective Tariff League of New York for an essay on "Home Protection," offered by the league to seniors of American colleges.

There were nineteen essays submitted .. LATE post-office canges in Kansas: Established, Conquest, Wichita County, Charles M. Bohn; Mount Pleasant, Atchi son County, Rebecca A. Reisinger. Discontinued, Eustis, Sherman County; Lyona, Dickinson County; Wagnerville, Philips County.

THE other day W. K. Baxter and Charley phens had a dispute over a claim in Meads County, and in the melee which followed Stephens was struck across the head with a pitchfork, which brought about con

cussion of the brain. MRS. HANNAH H. Howe, who lived with her son, eight miles northwest of Emporia met with a fatal accident the other day by her clothes catching fire from a pipe that she was smoking, which burned her sc badly before relief could be afforded that it resulted in her death shortly afterwards. She was eighty-five years of age last March and was alone in her room when

the accident occurred.

At the recent meeting in Topeka the Knights of Tabor and the Daughters of the Tabernacle elected the following grand officers for the ensuing year: Chief grand scribe, John Jenkins, St. Joseph, Mo.; chief grand treasurer, Henry Parker, Independence, Mo.; assistant chief grand treasurer, B. F. Adams, Springfield, Mo.; chief grand preceptress, Mrs. L. A. Dechief grand mentor, Rev. Brent Ousley, Moberly, Mo.; chief vice-grand mentor, J. G. Hayes, Louisiana, Mo. The order was established in 1857 and reorganized in 1872, and now contains 40,000 members. The next meeting will be at St. Louis in

July, 1889. THE other morning the livery stable of Clark Byrnes, at Leavenworth, caught fire and in half an hour was a mass of ruins. Beside the building fourteen horses and a cow, two hearses and a large number of buggies and hacks were destroyed. The osses will reach \$20,000. The building was

insured for \$5,200 and contents for \$2,400. PETER GOCKLEY, a German farmer fifty emboweled the other morning by a vicious Jersey bull. The animal was running in a pasture and had been lassoed by Gockley, who was in the act of fastening a halter rein to a ring in the bull's nose, when by a sudden movement he was thrown to the ground and pinned there by the ani mal, one horn entering the left groin and making a frightful wound eight inches in length through which the bowels protruded. He could not recover.

THE Democrats of the Seventh district have nominated W. H. Ebey, of Wichita, for Congress.

THE monthly crop report recently issued by Secretary Mohler, of the State Board of Agriculture, says: The wheat generally is well filled and plump in the berry, and where threshing has been done the yield is better than was expected. The acreage in corn last year was 6,530,392 acres. An increase acreage of ten per cent. is reported for this year, making an estimated acreage of something over 7,000,-000 acres. Since the weather warm and rains abundant it has made an unusually rapid growth, No damage from chinch bugs is reported except in a few cases where wheat or oats fields were near the corn. The total area in oats last year was 1,577,076 acres. An increased acreage of five per cent. is reported this year, makng an estimated acreage of 1,655,925 acres THOUH the smallest county in the State Wyandotte stands third on the list in the value of taxable property. The late re-turns of the assessors, which have just passed through the hands of the board of qualization, show that the total value of all taxable property in the county on April , 1888, was \$10,840,752, against \$6,926,317 ir 1887, giving an increase of \$3,914,435, or

about fifty-six per cent. MRS. KENDALL, of Kansas, has been promoted to a \$1,200 clerkship in the Post flice Department at Washington.

THE conferees on the River and Har-bor bill have agreed to report back favorably the appropriations for \$75,000 each for river improvements at Atchison, Leavenworth and Kansas City, Kan. HON. ALFRED TAYLOR, well known in

Kansas politics some years ago, and who once ran as the Greenback candidate for Congress in the Second district, died suddenly the other day near Williamsburg where he was visiting. For a number of years past he had been residing at Birningham, Ala., engaged in newspaper

DESOLATION.

Inconceivable Ruin Wrought By the Terrible Rain Storm at Wheeling.

Twenty-three Persons Known to Have Been Drowned-Two Cemeteries Washed Out.

The B. & O. Company Alone Loses \$350,000-Nearly Seven Inches of Rain Falls.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 21 .- Thursday night's storm extended sixteen miles east of West Alexander, Pa., and the scene all along the way is one of desolation and inalong the way is one of desolation and in-conceivable horror. Where the Triadel-lawyers too closely pressing the cross-exphia school house, a large building of six amination of Superintendent McGinn of rooms, stood, the creek is now a raging the Pinkerton agency, who was on the flood and not even a vestige of even the witness stand, and had the alternative of foundations remains, while the whole south half of the town has disappeared as clean as if it never existed. The Wheel-true colors. He chose the latter, and Wiling relief committee, which recently raised funds for the Rowlesburg sufferers, ex-quickly walked across the room to the side pended the balance for provisions and sent

it to Triadelphia. The Baltimore & Ohio, Pittsburgh division, is practically destroyed for fifteen cumstances of Broderick, one of the conmiles, while the Western Union Telegraph spirators, throwing a mysterious letter out

Reports from all parts of Ohio County indicate that the storm was more disas- the missive and the extreme secretiveness trous to life and property in the country than in the city, but it can not be stated at this hour how many lives have been lost. The loss in this city is known to be ten,

drowned. They were: Mrs. Barbara Stenzel, Herman Stenzel, Alice and Annie Hawley and four children.

Hawley was in the yard and was swept a hundred yards down the stream, but managed to reach the bank in safety. managed to reach the bank in Alice Wingert and Mrs. Stenzel. Great He says they are getting on to him.

The letter was written on one of the letter he would write soon again. The letter he would write soon again. The letter he would write soon again. were: Mrs. Jane Fay and two daughters, William Warren and wife, Cal Bell, two young man named Bowman. Mrs. John

The greatest loss of life was along Wheeling creek and at Triadelphia. A search this morning resulted in the dis-covery of a number of bodies near the latter place. Most of them were found among the drift which collected at Elm

years, a prominent and wealthy citizen, was found near Elm Grove. His wife's remains were found two miles below. remains were found two miles below Elm some conversation passed between him Grove hanging on a barbed wire fence. and myself and I made the statement to laney, St. Louis, Mo.; chief vice-grand Charles Caulbell, of the Wheeling News-preceptress, Mrs. Brand, Kansas City, Mo.: letter, aged fifty years, was found among Charles Caulbell, of the Wheeling News-letter, aged fifty years, was found among seen it used in the gravel pit. He wanted driftwood. Mrs. Jane Fay and her two grown daughters, Alice and May, were discovered a short distance below Triadel. phia, and the bodies of two brothers named

> Gorman were found in a meadow. Twenty-three persons are known to have been drowned, among them the sheriff of

Marshall County. Two cemeteries were washed out and river.

The line of the Pittsburgh division of the Baltimore & Ohio will have to be practically rebuilt from Elm Grove to the Pennsylvania State line. Six large and costly bridges were washed away and the track nine years old, living on the Muncie road lifted from the roadbed and twisted into three miles west of Wyandotte, was dis- all conceivable shapes for miles at a stretch. At some places it is impossible to discern where the roadbed had been, while, with the exception of only an occasional gap on high and solid ground, the entire bed is badly washed.

Interest centers in the wreck of the Baltimore & Ohio bridge over the Wheeling creek at Main street and the fatalities which attended that disaster. Several of those on the bridge were doubtless strangers in the city attracted by curiosity and their absence is not noticed. So far as can be definitely known there were four women and three boys not since heard from on the bridge when it went down. The thirteen-year-old son of Daniel Richie and a twelve-year-old boy named Eddie

Hathaway are missing. The fall of water from six to 6:55 p. m Thursday by gauge at Triadelphia was

It is impossible to give any details of Lyddy, of Elberon, whom he flung down tosses for the resson that those who suffered can not estimate their own loss as yet, and every resident of low ground in the entire valley suffered damage ranging from \$100 to \$10,000, while even those on the hills lost valuable crops, fences, etc. The Baltimore & Ohio Company's loss will reach \$350,000 at a low estimate. The county's loss in roads and bridges will be at least \$60,000; the Wheeling Natural Gas Company, \$5,000; the Natural Gas Company of West Virginia, \$6,500; W. T. 'hambers & Co., Elm Grove coal works, \$5,000: Kimmins & Hutchinson, Elm Grove merchants, \$5,000; city, on washes and bridges, \$5,000; Pittsburgh, Chicago & St. Louis railroad, \$2,500; Wheeling & Elm Grove rai !road, \$10,000; H, C. Hunter, Triadelphia brick manufacturer, \$3,000. DISASTROUS STORM IN OHIO.

St. Clairsville, O., July 20.—This place and vicinity were visited last evening by a escaped and started for Newton County, ST. CLAIRSVILLE, O., July 20,-This place thunderstorm with violent winds and a rainfall that eclipsed the average water-spout. Grain fields were laid waste, the distance this side of Springfield and shocked wheat was swept away and the growing corn is not to be seen. The Bellaire & St. Clairsville and the St. Clairs-killing both of them instantly. A large ville & Northern railroads are almost en-tirely washed out. The incoming train on dead or alive, and a young man named

THE BURLINGTON DYNAMITERS.

A Sensation in the Chicago Court Room-One of the Prisoners a Detective in Dis-gulse—An Informer's Testimony. CHICAGO, July 19.—The greatest crowd

yet assembled to witness the court proceedings against the Burlington dynamiters was present yesterday. Further examination of Informer Alexander Smith was waived. Then John Wilson, one of the men arrested with Broderick and Bowles as an arch-conspirator and as a Brotherhood man, coolly left his seat in the group of which Broderick and Bauereisen were members, walked to the side of the room where the prosecuting attorneys sat and took a chair beside Mr. Dawes, with whom he began to chat in a friendly manner. Then it was developed that he was not an engineer, not a Brotherhood man and not even Wilson, but John Mulligan, a Pinkerton detective, who had gained the confidence of all the prisoners and

their attorneys.

of the prosecution. When the commotion had subsided Superintendent McGinn related the cir-Company lost forty miles of wire and of the car window at the time of his arrest most of the poles. and the subsequent recovery of the letter. Broderick's motive in ridding himself of

of the officials in guarding its contents is not apparent. It is as follows: Tom Broderick: Dear Sir and Brothev: I just received a letter from Bowles from Glenwood Junction, Mo., and I don't know weere to with a number reported to be missing.
Caldwell's run, which passes through
the Eighth ward of this city, was the
Three houses

wood Junction, Mo., and I don't know where to
write to him so he will get my letter. You
should have made arrangements with him when
he was at Creston. I will let you know if I can were swept away and all the inmates were drowned. They were: Mrs. Barbara will always write to the comb man and you can Stenzel, Herman Stenzel, Alice and Annie Wingert, of Miltonsburg, O., nieces of Miltonsburg, O., nieces of I will direct to you in care of them and tell them Mrs. Stenzel; John Homan, Mrs. Thomas to return the letter if you have left there. I

will try to find J. A. B. as soon as I can and get him to work. If you hear of him tell him to come to Aurora, unless you want him with you. Your hard striker, J. A. BAURELSEN.

P. S.—May be J. Bowles is gone to Brookfield; he said in his letter he would write soon again. Brotherhood letterheads, was dated at

Aurora, June 20, and was addressed to "Tom Broderick, Kansas City, Mo." Bowles, the engineer who accepted work Offord, a widow, aged sixty years, living at Clinton, this county, died from fright.

The greatest loss of life was along member of the Brotherhood, was the next witness of importance. He began by telling of a secret meeting of the Brother-hood in Aurora, saying: "Chief Bauereisen made a statement that we should do something; that the company was getting ahead of us. He said it would not do for to know if I could get any of it and I told him I thought I could. He told me to go and get it. He gave me \$7.50 to get it. That was two weeks after I was initiated. I was initiated April 22. Gooding, one of

the defendants, was among those at the meeting." The informer then told of his expeditions Two cemeteries were washed out and to Indiana country towns to purchase the coffins with bodies floated down the dynamite, and how Bauereisen had sent him with it to George Clark, of Galesburg, a leading engineer, who was arrested Tuesday. They went out together to place it on the track and it was some of this dynamite that Bowles buried and which

> was dug up.
> Telling of his talk with Bauereisen about the explosion on the "Q" track near Aurora, the witness said that Bauereisen said it would have a good effect. "He told me," continued he, "that in a certain part of the town there was a frame house and that under it was a sewer running across ; the street. The house was a 'scab' boarding house and was filled with scabs. Bauereisen wanted Alec Smith and me to get under the house by the sewer and place a bomb there and blow up that house. I told him that that would be murder and I

would not do it." NEW JERSEY'S DAY. Two Men Hanged For Killing Women in

New Jersey.
FREEHOLD, N. J., July 18.—Richard
Kearney was hanged in the county jail
yard at 11:06 this morning. He was the
murderer of Mrs. Margaret Purcell, housekeeper in the family of the late Daniel R.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 18.—Henry Conrad Ebert was hanged in the county jail at 10:13 this morning. When the trap was sprung the knot slipped around under the jaw and disarranged the cap so that Ebert's face was exposed to view as he slowly strangled to death. The body will be cremated. He murdered his wife because she refused to give him \$1,500 belonging to his stepdaughter, her child by a former husband.

Notorious Outlaw Killed.

CLARKSVILLE, Ark., July 19.—News has reached this city of the killing of Wash Middleton, the most noted outlaw of Northwest Arkansas. About six months ago he was captured in Missouri, tried and convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to the Baltimore & Ohio was stranded at Echo, and the train men and passengers barely escaped, the water filled with drift running to the headlight of the engine. It is feared that a number of lives have been lost. This place and vicinity are damaged no less than \$100,000.

Chase County Courant,

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS . KANSAR

TO BABY HELEN.

(Sent with a little shoe filled with violets.) O little feet, so lately strayed From Heavenly pathways, safe and bright, How shall ye tread, in sun and shade. Earth's weary ways, through doubt and

Ah, winsome, rosy, nestling things? Our tender kisses are like prayers— May you, as helped by Hermes' wings, Pass swift, triumphant through life's cares.

May all your ways be strewn with flowers. And fragrant all your paths with love, Blessings and joys fill all your hours, And make this home like that above!

And shall we pray in words like these For this late-comer from the skies?
Father! our hearts we dare not please—
We trust Thy love, so strong, so wise.

Take for Thine own these little feet, And gladly they shall follow The In paths of love and service sweet, Where all the way is fair to see. Or, toiling slow, through lonely days,

Thy blood-marked footprints may be trod. But dark or bright, through devious ways, Blessed all roads that lead to God! Edith E. Lyons, in Chicago Advance.

ABOUT BELLS.

Various Memorable Incidents in Which They Have Figured.

Almost the first thing that attracts the attention of the visitor to the State Mining Bureau is a beautiful and elaborately ornamented Japanese bell. On one side of it is an inscription in Chinese characters, which experts say tells the story of the danger and deliverance from shipwreck of certain Japanese sailors. The men were in sore peril, so they prostrated themselves and prayed to the gods, promising if the deities would hear their petition and save them, to have a bell cast in their honor.

The gods heard the petition, the land was reached in safety, and the bell was cast and dedicated as promised. How it reached San Francisco still remains a mystery. It was bought at auction on the water front by J. Z. Davis and presented to the State Mining Bureau. The tone is perfect and the workmanship excellent. Its weight is about 500 pounds.

Like the wanderer from Japan, all the great bells of the world have stories of their own; while one recalls the memory of war and rapine, the other speaks of filial piety and sacrifice, and still another is used as a house of prayer. Yet all are full of romantic interest. In civilized times bells have been intimately associated not only with all kinds of religious and social rights, but also with almost every important historical event. Their influence on architecture is not less remarkable, for to them indirectly is probably due the erection of all the most famous towers in the world. Grose, in his Antiquities, observes: "Towers at first scarcely rose above the roof, being intended as lanterns for the admission of light. An addition in height was in all likelihood suggested on the more common use of bells."

Bells early summoned soldiers to arms, as well as citizens to bath or Senate, or Christians to Church. They sounded the alarm in fire or tumult. and the rights of the burghers in their bells were jealously guarded. Thus the chief bell in the cathedral often belonged to the town, not to the cathedral chapter. The Curfew in England, the Carolus in Spain and the St. Mary's bell in Antwerp, all belonged to the town: the rest are the property of the chapter. He who commanded the bell, commanded the town, for by that sound, at a moment's notice, he could rally and concentrate his adherents. Hence a conqueror commonly acknowledged the political importance of bells by melting them down, and the cannon of the conquered was in turn melted to supply the garrison with bells to be used in the suppression of revolts.

In Cologne Cathedral is an immense bell weighing twenty-five tons, which will be known as Kaiserglocke, or Emperor's bell. It bears an inscription recording that "William, the most august Emperor of the Germans and King of Prussia, mindful of the heavenly help granted to him whereby he conducted the late French war to a prosperous issue and restored the German Empire, caused cannons taken from the French to be devoted to founding a bell to be hung in the wonderful cathedral then approaching completion." A likeness of St. Pewer, the patron saint of the Church, is on the side, beneath which is a quarrain in the style of the mediæval conceits, praying that as devout hearts rise Heavenwards at hearing the sound of the bell, so may the doorkeeper of Heaven open wide the gates of the celestial mansion. On the opposite side is inscribed a sextet in German, of which the translation is:

"I am called the Emperor's bell: I proclaim the Emperor's honor; On the holy watchtower I am placed; I pray for the German Empire That peace and protection God may ever grant it."

This bell was solemnly blessed in the cathedral by the Archbishop of Cologne, according to the elaborate ritual provided for such ceremonies by the Roman Catholic Church. The ceremony was very long, many psalms being chanted by the clergy and choristers. While the bell was being sprinkled with blessed water and anointed with chrism, the portion of Luke x, 38-42, was chanted by a deacon. Incense and myrrh were burnt within it, and many symbolical rites performed.

Many a bloody chapter in history has been rung in aad out by bells. On the third day of Easter, 1282, at the ring- could get beyond ten, and only one ing of the Sicilian vespers, 8,000 French | succeeded in reaching that number.

were massacred in cold blood by John of Procida, who had thus planned to free Sicily from Charles of Anjou. On the 24th of August, St. Bartholomew's day, 1571, bells ushered in the memorable massacre of the Hugenots in

Bells rung alike over slaughtered and ransomed cities; and far and wide throughout Europe, in the home of victory or irreparable loss. At the news of Nelson's triumph and death at Trafalgar, the bells of Chester rang a merry peal, alternated with one deep toll, and similar striking incidents could be

indefinitely multiplied. The great bell of Moscow, Tzar Kolokol, which, according to the inscription, was east in 1733, was in the earth 103 years, and was raised by the Emperor Nicholas in 1836. It seems never to have been actually hung or rung, having cracked in the casting. It is used as a chapel. It weighs about 440,000 pounds, its height 19 feet 3 inches, circumference 60 feet 9 inches, while the weight of the broken piece, which forms the door to the chapel. weighs eleven tons. The second Moscow bell, the largest in the world in actually use, weighs 128 tons. The bell at Nanking weighs twenty-two tons, at Olmutz seventeen tons, Notre Dame seventeen tons, and Big Ben, of the Westminster clock tower, thirteen or fourteen tons. Two young noblemen were leaving the Parliament building just a few minutes before twelve o'clock. The conversation turned on the length of time it took "Ben" to strike twelve. One of the gentlemen offered to bet ten guineas to one that he could run from Westminster to Blackfriar's bridge (about half a mile) while "Ben" was performing. The bet was taken. The performer stripped for his task, and, as the first stroke broke the stillness of the midnight air, he sped away on his errand. The scion of nobility won the race and the stakes by two strokes.

Dr. Reeves Lusk described, in 1850, St. Patrick's bell, preserved at Belfast, called Croc an Eadhachta Phatraic-"The Bell of St. Patrick's Will." It is six inches high, five broad, 4 deep, and proach. Long may he wave. adorned with gems and gold and silver filagree work. It is inscribed 1091 and 1105, but is probably alluded to in

Ulster annals in 552. In the little sanctum at Westminster Stephen's chapel, around the largest of which was cast:

weight and three; Take me down and wey mee, And more you shall fynd mee.**

The great beil at Peking, which weighs fifty-three tons, is suspended in a tower in the rear of the Great Bell Temple, at Ta-Cung-tz. It is made of the purest metal. It is oblong in form, eighteen feet high and fifteen in diameter, and weighs 129,000 pounds. The entire surface, within and without, contains 1,000 square feet, on which an inscription said to have been taken from the Chinese classics-chiefly prayers for rain-elaborately executed all over the bell, rendering it a choice work of art. Its pure tones would be greatly improved were it struck properly. A huge wooden clapper, the same as for those beautiful bells in Japan, is used, and struck from the outside. It can be heard for miles, but is never allowed to peal forth except on occasions of drouth or great private or public distress. It is an idol, and the Chinese believe that the rain god presides over it. The priests and attendants believe that when it is struck the attention of the god is called, and a fearful flood may be the result. When urged by a party of travelers to ring the bell all entreaties avail nothing, not even the almighty Mexican dollar. As an excuse the priests attempted to force on the travelers' credulity that not long before a lawless set of young Americans were there, and, defying their remonstrance, struck the bell themselves, and that the first peal shook the whole heavens and brought down such a torrent of rain that everybody fled in utter consternation at the result. A curious legend is related of this wondrous bell to the following effect: The Emperor sent a royal edict that a bell, perfect in tone, should be cast in honor of the gods. Several attempts were made but failed to reach the standard of perfection, when he became enraged and threatened the life of the designer, who implored that he might be granted one more effort. His only and beautiful daughter, knowing the imminent peril of her father's life. and witnessing from day to day his agcause of his defeat, and was told that her own heart, but encouraged her father in a final effort, and watched with him until the metal glowed in the furnace like a molten mirror. Suddenly, seeing her own fair face reflected therein, she plunged beneath the surface, and the father, who had been transfixed by

Alta Californian. -Even the twelve apostles are being bet upon in these degenerate days. Thursday a well-known young fellow of Athens, while in company with some friends, started a discussion on scriptural matters, and wound up by offering to bet his hearers twenty-five dollars that none of them could name the twelve apostles. When the offer was reduced to five dollars it was eagerly accepted, but, after repeated trials, it was found that not one of the numerous circle

the lovleiness of his daughter's face, saw

the ore, which, it is said, miraculously

flowed into the mold .- San Francisco

FRONTIER JOURNALISM.

Extracts from the Columns of the Lively 'Arizona Kicker.' A LIE NAILED.

Old Mose Taylor-that excresence on the face of humanity, who had been licked, rail-ridden, jailed and bounced from every town in the East-is reporting around town that we let up on George the Gouger because he subscribed for the Kicker. As there may be some one fool enough to believe in the old hyena's yarn, we will explain that George, who keeps the checkeredfront saloon, was falsely misrepresented to us by a rival in business, who hoped to drive him out of town. We did wade into him for a spell, and even tried to get him lynched, but we were in error. While he has shot three men, they were all trying to get the drop on him. George has subscribed for the Kicker because he likes it, and we have let up on him because he is an enterprising citizen who means to do what is O. K.

We return our thanks for a bottle of port, sent in yesterday. As for old Mose, we've bought the rope which will hang him within a week if he doesn't leave town.

A BAD, BAD MAN. If there is a meaner and more contemptible coyote on the face of this footstool than "Major" Jackson Doty, the old skinflint grocer on the corner of Sitting Bull avenue and Cheyenne street, we'll give fifty dollars for his address. We object to personalities in a newspaper, but we must say that of all the low-down, doggoned old gumbacks in this Territory, he takes the cake. He'd cheat a blind woman out of her dead baby's coffin, and he'd lie if offered \$100 to tell the truth.

LATER.

Major Doty has come in and subscribed for the Kicker since the above was in type, and has also contracted for \$60 worth of advertising. We take pleasure in informing our readers that he is a business man of the old school, honest, reliable and truthful, and that as a citizen his record is above re-

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER. That old, superanuated wind-bag who runs the Weckly Star and calls himself an editor and publisher, has again been criticising the political course of the Edward III. placed the bells for St. Kicker. We invite and can stand criticism from men of sense, but the idea of an old jail-bird breaking the bars in "King Edward made mee thirtye thousand Illinois, robbing a farmer of his hogs, and coming West to start a paper with the proceeds and criticise his superiors from week to week, is a little too catosh.

For the benefit of the officers of the law we would say that this old kuss, who goes by the name of Daniels, is long-nosed, several warts or his chin and has a game leg. He can no doubt, be tried for a dozen different crimes. the cost of the shot and powder figured more than his carcass is worth.

RETRACTIONS.

Last week we stated that Blue-Nosed Pete, the shoemaker on Apache avenue, to get value received when his will is by by the heeler, who affixes was about to wed Aunt Sal Jackson, the cook in the Red Cloud restaurant. We from the Ohio penitentiary, and also old saint who helps you to hold up your around almost simultaneously and cuts threw in a hint that Aunt Sal had done time at Joliet for shoplifting.

It affords us great pleasure this week to announce that Peter was for many years a banker in Boston, and was always noted for his general worth. He has not only subscribed for the Kicker, out presented us with a new pair of boots. As to Aunt Sally, we are pleased to know that she came West as a missionary, and is cooking simply for recreation. She graduated at a famous seminary, has been married twice and has always had the reputation of being a lady. She has also subscribed for the Kicker, and we take great pleasure in setting her right before the public. We shall probably retract some more next week-in case the subscriptions ome in. - Detroit Free Press.

An Item from Boston

"Marion, I rejected Mr. Darringer last evening.

"Why, Kate?"

"He was entirely too profuse." "Impossible! A lover couldn't be." "And he was as gushing as he was voluminous. He praised my eyes, hair and complexion. He-"Oh, Kate, that was just lovely."

"But his grammar, Marion. That was the hidden reef which wrecked ony, besought the gods to learn the him. "He said 'Your eyes is,' and all that. Goodness! I expected to hear the blood of a fair maiden must mingle him say 'Your nose are!' I love him, with the ore, and then it would be per- and it makes my heart ache to think fect. She treasured this as a secret in about it—but I can never marry him. No-never."- Detroit Free-Press.

The Youth Took His Hat.

The evening was well advanced, but still the young man lingered. He had found a patient listener. "I may not be well up in astronomy or double-entry now only her life-blood diffused amid book-keeping, Miss Fladgers," he said, as he crossed one leg over the other, "but on questions of horse-racing or the galleries. Mr. Belford rose as soon progressive euchre I'm a stayer."

The clock struck eleven. "You are, indeed, Mr. Kewlake," she murmured. And the young man took his hat. - Chicago Tribune.

His Lung Trouble. Brown-You don't look well lately,

Robinson.

Robinson-No; I can't sleep at night on account of lung trouble.

Brown-Nonsense! Your lungs are all right! Robinson—Yes, mine are; the trouble is with the baby's.—Life.

THE MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Praises in Voices Unstrung.

Not a day passes that we do not find in the columns of our exchanges many sarcastic flings at one of the most useful of human institutions-viz., the mother- tries, the old-time method, by which in-law. It has always been an occasion of surprise and of chagrin to us that men of seeming intelligence and heart of the upper leather, has been abancould so debase their manliness as to doned for the system that gives to every jeer at and sneer at one of the worthiest person employed some small part only classes of womankind. We expect of the task to be performed. Perchance low, coarse wit of the negro minstrel, it will not be uninteresting to review in and we are not amazed that within the detail the process by which a pair of narrow limitations imposed by his lack men's foot-coverings is evolved from of intelligence and of delicacy the the original leather. The material emnegro minstrel should utilize the mother- ployed may be calf-skin, buff leather, in-law as the favorite butt of his vulgar grain or split. Buff leather is ordinary ridicule. But when we see this ten- cow skin, with the rough outside ground dency exhibited by men who pretend off it by a buffing wheel. Frequently to more elevated purposes—by those the hide is sliced with a knife into two who claim to be in a peculiar sense layers, the outer one next to the hair educators of the people and molders of public opinion-what wonder that the the split. The latter makes an excelspectacles excites our disgust and exe- lent quality of leather, while the former cration.

A vast majority of men, speaking proof. from personal experience, would say with us, we think, that the mother-in- room places the thickest of cowhideslaw is one of the most welcome, most previously chopped into long strips, of convenient and most blessed feature in a width just equal to the length of the social and domestic economy. Surely shoe desired-on a table beneath a steel there is no good man that, thinking of die, which descends at brief intervals his own mother and of his own grand- and cuts out a series of perfect soles, as mother, would not invoke God's sweet- the material is shoved along by the est blessings on the dear old lady who practiced hand of the workman. Anis his wife's mother and his children's other man chops out in like manner the grandma.

Shame upon us if we were to defame this patient, kindly friend.

ness and fullness of her love?

tionable talents to a discussion of the its success than that allotted to any one father-in-law-the cranky, wheezy, else. In big factories the lasting is gummy old gentleman who sits around done by a "team" of men. Number on the front stoop in the sun all day, one takes the wooden last and tacks and snores like a planing-mill all night? the in-sole upon it, passing it over What does he do for the family? What thereupon to number two, who stretches does he know about sick children? the upper over the last and tacks it so Have you ever seen him teaching your as to hold. Number three lays the outer small boy how to sharpen a slate pencil sole over the in-sole, and secures it with the bread-knife? Has he ever with lasting tacks. The shoe, thus fixed inked new eyes on your little girl's rag temporarily in shape, is next sewn tobaby? Did he ever put patches on the gether by machine, and the sole is finally knees of the boys' trousers and keep attached with pegs or screws. It is a the family darning cleaned up to date? wonderful thing to see the mechanical about fifty years old, yellow-faced, Has he ever gone into the kitchen and contrivance devised for this purpose go cooked a meal of victuals whenever the over the bottom of a boot with an endhired girl flounced off in a rage? Has less wire screw in its jaws, putting in he ever done anything but sodjer around metallic pegs wherever needed, never We did think once of shooting him, but like a dog with a sore ear, and talk too long and never too short, until one about his liver and complain of the de- shoe is completed and thrown aside for generacy of the times?

old varmint; why? Because you hope automatically. Now the job is taken probated. Venal wretches that you are, the heel already prepared by a you tolerate and flatter this mumbling single stroke of nuisance while you execrate the dear hands against the world.

continually annoyed, yet always pal now nearly finished, goes to a person tient, her useful life should have our who blacks the edges of the sole and gratitude, our praise, our emulation. heel. The final touches are added by she is content with little, and so used an artist who burnishes the same parts has she become to work that if she is with an oscillating wheel, and the ever disposed to rebel it is against the shoes are ready for the market. Such promise of rest in eternity. - Chicago is the process by which nearly all the News.

SLIPS OF THE TONGUE. Some Queer Expressions Made in Debate The faux pas of speeches made in

Congress are sometimes very amusing, and afford striking instances of absentmindedness. The Representatives are much more liable to make breaks in the special shape for every small section of use of the English language than Senators, the House being a larger body quite the usual thing to send around and necessarily a more difficult place in which to collect one's thoughts. During the White-Lowry contest, Mr. O'Neil. of Indiana, in a spread-eagle speech, extolled the merits of the 'broad ægis of out and lasts designed accordingly.the law," and spoke of a certain law as having "come down to us through the crucible of time." Mr. Cox, of New York, inquired how a law came down through a crucible, but the learned Hoosier ignored the question. Senator Harris, of Tennessee, said in debate recently: "I make this statement in bona fide good faith."

This reminded Senator Palmer of the a Michigan State convention when he moved to "adjourn sine die till twelve o'clock to-morrow morning." It also recalls the motion made by Belford, of Colorado, in the House, "that Congress adjourn sine die." Of course the motion was followed by general laughter. Belford rubbed his eyes and said: "I move this House do now adjourn bona fide." At this there was a perfect uproar on the floor of the House and in as the laughter ceased and said: "Mr. and simply adjourn." On another occasion Belford pointed to a fellow-member and, with withering scorn, exclaimed: "There he sits, mute, silent and dumb." "Yes," remarked a neighbor of Belford's, amid the silence which followed the crushing arraignment, "and he ain't sayin' a word." That brought down the house. - Washington Letter.

-A French investigator has come to the conclusion that women have a larger proportion of brown eyes than men

MODERN SHOE-MAKING. Why We Should All Unite to Sing Her How Foot-Wear Is Constructed by Clev-

erly Arranged Machinery. Nearly all the shoes manufactured at the present time are constructed by machinery. As in other mechanical induseach workman put together a boot from the cutting of the sole to the stitching being called the grain and the inner one has the great advantage of being water

First, the operator in the cuttingvarious pieces for the "upper," using for this purpose dies that are manipulated by hand, with mallets to strike Has she not given us the woman who them with. But all really fine goods makes life worth living? Has she not are cut out by hand entirely, the expert always been ready to help us in every employing brass-edged patterns around struggle, to comfort us in every afflic- which he runs a keen knife-blade. The tion, and to lighten the burden of do- upper is almost invariably in three mestic cares? Has she not taught us pieces, instead of six, as formerly. In by her prudent counsels how to escape this scrappy condition the upper of the many dangers and to avoid many em- contemplated boot is sent to the stitchbarrassments? Has she not exempli- ing department, where it is put tofied in all her associations with us the gether by girls with sewing-machines purity, the simplicity, and the patience of massive construction, especially of her character, and the disinterested- adapted to this sort of work. The making of buttons and button-holes, lining, Now when it comes to the father-in- etc., all comes under the head of stitchlaw, we might sing in a different key. ing. This performed, the shoe that is How does it happen that these sarcastic to be goes to the laster, whose part of penny-a-liners do not devote their ques- the task is perhaps more important to

another, the whole operation being Yet you witlings humor this pesky gone through from beginning to end ammer, while a knife is whirled the new attachment cleanly to the Always busy, yet always cheerful, proper shape. This done, the product, shoes made in New England are turned out. It is a curious fact, by the way, that the shoes made for selling in this part of the country have much lower insteps than those sent to the South, people here possessing feet bu slightly arched-a symptom of physical degeneration, it is said. The manufacturer is obliged, in fact, to produce a boot of the country supplied by him, and it is agents to the retailers, to secure the measurements of the local pedal extremities in such and such a township. from which a general average is figured Boston Cor. Chicago Tribune.

Valuable Archælogical Finds.

Archæologists have been unusually fortunate in their late work. Herr Schick, at Jerusalem, has just lighted upon a supposed ditch of the longcontested second wall of the city, and has made other discoveries with speech once made by a colored man in reference to Constantine's church which will compel the rewriting of the guidebooks. The French School at Mantinet have discovered a large circular building of the Roman period with bronze coins and inscribed terra-cotta tablets representing theater tickets. The most interesting work, however, is that of Petrie in Fayum, Egypt. He has been tunneling through a dilapidated brick pyramid at Hawara, near the site of the great labrynth which Herodotus described and Strabo declared to have been equal in magnitude to the pyra-Speaker, I move that we just purely mids. The brick pyramid proves to be the unopened tomb of Amenembat III. After tunneling a long way through the hill, Petrie has come upon a stone gallery, with walls twelve feet thick. leading down into the native rock, which was evidently excavated to contain the cone of the structure. The tomb is yet unentered, work having been stopped, as usual, by the hot season. It is expected, however, in addition to the body of a new Pharaoh, to contain much valuable information concerning the period of which so little is known .- Frank Leslie's Weekly.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Mahogany furniture should be washed with warm water and soap; an application of beeswax and sweet oil upon a soft cloth, and polished with chamois, gives a rich finish.

-Lemon Cheese Cake. -One pound of sugar, one-half pound of butter, juice of three lemons, grated rinds of two, yelks of six eggs, whites of four; beat thoroughly, put in a jar and place in a pan of water and boil till thick; turn into a mold; serve cold.

-For washing fine blankets, take two gallons of water, add a half cup each of ammonia and alcohol, mixed to a suds with castile soap. They should be sopped up and down in it, rinsed in tepid water, well shaken, and improved by carding with a comb while on the line drying.

-A cheap chamois skin for washing windows will soon repay its cost in time and labor saved, and nothing makes glass look better. To cleanse the skin after use rub plenty of soft soap into it, let it lie an hour or two in a warm solution of soda water, rub clean and rinse in warm water in which soda and hard soap have been dissolved.

-Raspberry Pudding .- Boil a pint of milk and stir into it two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch which have been wet with a little cold milk. Then add two eggs beaten with one-half a cupful of sugar. Put a cupful of raspberry jam in the bottom of a dish and pour the custard over it. Serve while warm with sugar and cream .- Good Housekeeping.

-Amber cream is an excellent, easily prepared dessert-in favor when milk and eggs are plentiful. Soak half a box of gelatine in one quart of milk for ten minutes. Let it come to a boil and stir in the yelks of six eggs, beaten, with seven heaping teaspoonfuls of powdered sugar. Cook until it is like soft custard. When it has been off the stove just five minutes, put in the beat-

en whites, flavor and mold. -Milk heated to much above one hundred degrees Fahrenheit loses for a time a degree of its sweetness and density. The promptness with which its cordial influence is felt is indeed surprising. Some portion of it seems to be digested and appropriated almost immediately, and many who now fancy that they need alcoholic stimulants when exhausted by fatigue will find in this simple draught an equivalent that will be abundantly satisfying and far more enduring in its effects.

-One of the best and simplest remedies for torpid liver or biliousness is a glass of hot water with the juice of half a lemon squeezed in it, but no sugar, night and morning. A person to whom this was recommended tried it and found himself better almost immediately. His daily headaches, which medicine had failed to cure, left him; his appetite improved and he gained several pounds within a few weeks. This is so simple a remedy that any person thus afflicted will do well to give it a trial, as it can not possibly do any harm. -Scientific American.

-Of ordinary ways to kill the carpet beetle, ironing wet clothes over the affected part has me with much favor a machine among practical housewives. Place two or three thicknesses of common towling wrung out of water just so it will not drip, on the carpet and iron until dry. The iron must be very hot as the object is to make steam enough to thoroughly penetrate the carpet and kill the insects. Woolen garments not in use are best protected by tying up in paper bags or putting away in perfectly close boxes. Every crevice, even that where the cover meets the box, must be pasted over with paper, as these small insects

CATTLE DISEASES.

will enter the tiniest cracks.

Why Stock-Raisers Should be Able to Read Signs of Sickness. To every man who has the care of

live-stock, and especially to the breeder of fancy cattle, no accomplishment is more useful than a fair knowledge of the signs of sickness in animals. It is not necessary to be able to thoroughly diagnose a case, but it is of very great moment that the man in charge, whether he be the owner or the hired man, to know how to tell when an animal is out of order, and a very little study will accomplish this. In the first place such a person should have one or more good books on cattle diseases, and he should make a careful study of the chapte s on symptoms. A good judge can tral by simply glancing his eye over the herd which ones are not in prime condition, but the average man in care of stock should be familiar with the ordinary symptoms. The sometimes boasted symptom of hot or cold horns is apt to be a delusion, as young animals usually have warm horns, while old cows have cold ones, owing to the natural shrinkage of the inner horn with age. The nose is a far better guide. This is naturally cold and damp, and when it is hot and dry it indicates the presence of fever, which, by the way, can usually be relieved by opening the bowels of the animal. The same may be said of a hot and offensive breath, which is very perceptible if you stand in front of the cow. A staring coat, that is, the hair standing on end, shows that something is wrong. To the practiced hand there is no feature of the cow so indicative of her state of health as the eye. Whether it flashes with fever or brain trouble, or looks hollow and dejected from the depressing influence of indigestion, the owner should be able to tell. There is something about the eye that "speaks," not only in poetry, but in fact, and every one who has the responsibility of the herd on his hands, should be able to read the lesson that comes from the expression of the cow's eyes. - American

Dairyman.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS - KANSAS

GRET GRAN'F'THER.

What! take Gret Gran'f'ther's musket, Thet he kerried at Bunker Hill, An' go a-gunnin' for sparrers With Solomon Judd and Bill?

You've jest time enough to hold this yarn Afore ye go off to school.

Thar! don't ye wriggle and twist, Sonny! The yarn's for yer own new socks. It's safer to hold than muskets, With their triggers and riggers and locks.

A musket, to shoot at sparrers! Well, boys is up to sech tricks! And that old one, too, that ain't been touched Sence Seventeen Seventy-six!

But I set more store by its rusty stock Than the finest money can buy; And if you'll stand stiddy, Dan'l,

I'll tell ye the reason why. Ye never see Gret Gran'f'ther,

But you've seed his pictur, boy, With the smilin' mouth, an' the big brown eyes. Jes' brimmin' with life an' joy. Well, he warn't like that when I seed him,

But his sperrit were lively still, For all his white hair an' empty sleeve, As it war at Bunker Hill. An' many's the time he told me, Settin' here in this very cheer, Of the fust time he shouldered that musket,

In the Continental Year. How out in the field a mowin', He seed the bay nets glance, An' ran for his gun with a lighter heart

Than ever he went to a de Jest as he war-in his shirt sleeves, For the weather war warm an' bright— An' no hat—but should'rin' his musket, Gret Gran'f'ther went to the fight.

An' thar on Bunker hillside Whar the smoke hung thick an' gray, He went a-gunnin' fer redcoats, As you'd go for sparrers to-day.

Hey! but the balls were whistlin'
An' the flashes kem thick an' fast.
But whos'ever musicet had fust word,
Gret Gran'f'ther's had the last.

Then a gunner war shot beside him, That handled a six-pound gun; An' they called for a man to tend her, An' Gran'f'ther said he war one.

"I sint never fired a gun," says he,
"But I'll do my proudful best!
An' if all you want is a man, Colonel,
I'm mebbe as good as the rest." An' I reckon he war! for he stood thar,

An' fired that six-pound gun, Until every redcoat within his range Had either dropped or run, Then, all of a suddent, there came a flash,

A crack, an' a twinge, an' a thrill, An' Gran'f'ther's right 'arm dropped by hi side, An' hung thar limp an' still.

Jes' for a minute, I've heerd him say, The hull world seemed to reel.

An' a hummin' sound war in his ears,
Like Gran'm'ther's spinnin' wheel.

But he hadn't no time fer faintin', Nor he hadn't no time fer pain. "It's well I'm left-handed!" says Gran'I'ther; An' he fired the gun again.

Bimeby, when the Colonel found him. Arter the fight war done, He war lyin' all black like a nigger, An' senseless, along by the g

Then the boys made a kind o' stretcher; An' jest as they laid him atop, He whispered: "Thar warn't no balls, Colone So I was obleeged ter stop. Yes! that war the way Gret Gran'f'ther fit,

An' then he come back to the farm.

An' he laid his musket acrost them hooks.

An' thar it's laid to this day.
An' spite o' you an' the sparrers, Dan'l,
Thar's whar it's goin' to stay.

The school bell! run now, Sonny boy?

An' thank ye fer standin' still.

What's that? ay! "Hurrah for Gret Gran'.

An' "Hurrah fer Bunker Hill!"

Mrs. Laura E. Richards, in Youths' Con-

THE HAUNTED TOWER.

Mabel's Adventure with an Escaped Maniac.

"Here we are, safe and sound!" cheerily said the driver of a huge black ambulance as he pulled up before the front piazza of Crestdale-the beautiful villa whose tower had been tantalizing the travelers for two miles

A party of five descended from the wagon as the wide doors were flung open by the housekeeper, and a kindly welcome greeted them, as well as comfortable fires.
"My! how cold it is!" exclaimed

fresh young voice, as the speaker hurried close to the generous heater.

"Be careful, dear, you may burn your coat," warned an older lady, while a salwart young fellow, the picture of ruddy health, tenderly loosened the seal wrap in question.

Placing the fair wearer in a great arm-chair he said:
"There, Mademoiselle Jessie,

good girl-if you can. Now, sister ours, what can I do for you?" turning gallantly to the other lady.

"Thanks, you foolish boy," was the pleasant rejoinder, "look after those parcels and those live commodities shivering there."

"The live commodities were a Maltese cat, a canary bird, and two rather raw recruits from Erin, and the "foolish boy" at once set about assigning places for things and people.

"There's a kitchen somewhere back here-come ahead, Michael: All right. Katie, follow me, and fetch the menag-

erie along."
Properly installing them in their domain, the young gentleman made his way back through the wide, chilly rooms that intervened, and joined the ladies, who were fast making themselves

"A triffe bleak, this, isn't it?" he said, rubbing his hands before the fire. "But just take note of that fragrant beefsteak. Say, girls, I don't see any table set anywhere." And helooked ruefully shoulders, the figure slight and spare, days of study are to be rewarded at around, web \$2

"Give us time, young man," remonstrated the elderly lady. "Here is a move in the right direction already," she added, as the housekeeper appeared

with the tea-tray.
"Mabel, can't we have muffins?" pleaded the younger voice.

"Muffins! Not on such short notice, dear; but you may have toast and

"You'll disenchant me with your enormous appetite," whispered the young man, and he got a saucy slap for his pains.

"Riding hours and hours on that horrid train is enough to starve any one," was the ready defense; "you only came from New York."

Mabel and Jessie Winthrop were orphan sisters, one fifteen years the elder, and mother as well as sister to her idolized charge. Her own life romance was a buried chapter, and now she was chiefly concerned for the happiness of the two young persons seated there.

George Barret was a distant cousin, and was to be married to Jessie Winthrop in two weeks' time. They had come down to make ready the villa, the only clear idea that she had was which was their favorite home. It that she must, if possible, humor his stood upon a winding river, close to vagaries till help came. She was a petthe seashore, and commanded a view of ted, spoiled darling, but she had great the surrounding country for many strength of will and she now called it miles. It was an immense house containing some twenty-five rooms, and full of unexpected niches, nooks and crannies. It was kept, thoroughly furnished, but locked up through the

dreary affair. A few happy touches here and there transformed the gloom into cheer, and it was with renewed animation that they arose from their repast an hour

George was to return to the city next day, but would run down frequently before the wedding. Meanwhile, this, their first evening, passed agreeably and quickly for all.

The ensuing week was a busy one. A whole army of sweepers, dusters and bad, wasn't it? Hey? Speak. renovators, were turned loose in the villa and the good work went on with a will.

Michael took charge of a pony and say: phaeton, and the sisters often drove to the village shops, two miles away, where the nearest railroad station was It was very necessary, however, that Mabel should make a final trip to the city, to purchase some indispensible articles, and she arranged her time so that George could return with her on the last evening train.

"You won't be afraid, darling?" was Mabel's fond question, as she made out her long list of purchases.

no!-what is there to be afraid of? It is perfectly safe."

'Yes, I know. Otherwise I would not leave you.'

"The house is big," said Jessie, "but we have near neighbors. Besides, there is Mike and Katie and Mrs. Lawrence.Oh, I'm all right, Mabel, darling.' "See that the house is securely fastened, dear, and look for us to-morrow night," was Mabel's parting injunction, as she kissed her and said good-bye.

the loikes ov yees to be here all alone." "Why, Katie, what's the matter?" laughed Jessie; "you don't call this be-

ing left alone do you?" "Ah, but haven't you heard the quare noises in the tower, Miss Jessie? An' shure an' there is a ghost in this house.

piously crossed herself in real terror. "A ghost, Katie! I'm ashamed of blows here fearfully. You might turn a regiment loose in the house, and they you will help me, won't you?" could scarcely make more noise than

these big, rattling windows.." "Arrah, me jewel," protested Katie, "there's a terrible walkin' about in the tower ivery night these two nights. from your pretty white throat. And didn't yees hear about the awful murther, too, with the finger-rings all left on, and the money purse in the fingers about it." pocket. Ah, Miss Jessie, a murtherin'

ghost won't niver be laid!" "You silly Katie," said Jessie, merrily. "Don't be afraid. I'll take care of the ghosts. We are all right.'

The night passed without incident, and the next day Jessie devoted her en- sing any more then." ergies to an important task, which she had lazily deferred till now.

Mabel was to take supper in the city after an early tea, Jessie amused herself for an hour at the grand piano, then retired to her cozy room in the second story, which had been elegantly fitted

came oppressive. Mrs. Lawrence had retired with a nervous headache. Mike at the barn, and Katie had asked permission to come up and sit with Miss Jessie after her day's work was done.

bower of luxury, softly humming a favorite song, and very happy in thoughts of her approaching marriage. While deep in her smiling reverie a stealthy footstep distinctly sounded outside her door. Raising her head from the lace trifle she was finishing, she had not time to feel a sensation of real fear when the door-knob turned and a head intruded itself which struck her as dumb as though Medusa had appeared, and drove the life-blood in a frozen cur-

rent to her head. and curling upon the high, narrow All my weary nights of thought and

tered swiftly and cunningly around the

"Hist!" he said, to the horror-stricken girl, softly closing the door and turning the key; and if Jessie had a distinct thought, in that awful moment, it was of thankfulness that the winter dampness had so warped the door that the key would not fairly catch in the lock, a bit of repairing thus far overlooked in steady! the wedding preparations. "Don't be frightened," he said, still in a whisper;"

"you'll take care of me won't you?" But the girl's great eyes only riveted themselves in more hopeless, helpless terror upon the apparition. Every

muscle seemed paralyzed. He drew a chair to the open grate, as

if the fire were most welcome. "You see," he said, in his quiet, soft voice, "if they track me here they may hang me, and they would be wrongall wrong. I did not intend to kill her, but she would not hold still."

At this he laughed a blood-curdling laugh, and the horrid truth burst upon the girl's dazed senses. She was alone with a maniac. All the stories she had ever read rushed to her memory, and into requisition.

She hurriedly glanced at the clock, and calculated how long it would be before her dear ones should arrive. Alas! it was just eight. What, oh, what winter months. An unexpected cold could she do? Of whom did he speak? wave had made the coming of the Kill her? Kill whom? Then the mysprospective bridal party a somewhat tery of the murdered girl darted into her mind. Katie had been right, then. There was truth in a murdered girl.

Was this her slaver? Suddenly, with a confidential gesture,

he bade her sit down near him. "I'll tell you all about it," he said. "If she had only kept still! But she screamed and tried to run away. I can't stand noise. It sets me wild. I must have this blood-this pure, young, lifegiving stream. But she would not listen to me. Poor thing! It was too

Trembling at the sound of her own voice, the girl commanded herself to

"Yes. Who was she?" "I don't know," he replied, seriously. She was beautiful and fresh-almost as fair as you. I was getting away from that cursed place. Think of confining a man of my learning in a mad-house. But that was just it. I had mastered the new theory, the transfusion of blood They wanted to steal my glory, so they locked me in. But I outwitted them. captured these and ran away."

As he spoke he laughed wildly, and "Afraid?" echoed the other. "Why, took from his jacket a black case of bright, new surgical instruments.

"These were what I needed," he conattain the goal without these beauties.' Then, caressingly, he went over them. "Lancet, trocar, bistoury, probe, tourniquet," mentioning the whole collection, while he passed his fingers affectionately over the small, sharp blades.

"For many years," he went on, "I she kissed her and said good-bye. have studied this theory. The only His mangled remains were removed. "Indade, Miss Jessie." said Katie, a thing is to find a young, strong, healthy amid the horror and excitement of the little later, "indade it's not right for subject. I found her-I was hiding in the bushes, she was on the highwaybut she would not listen to me."

"You did not kill her?" the girl forced her dry lips to ask.

"Nay, nay; that is an ugly word. had to sacrifice her. I did not kill. when the sound of their arrival fright-Then the foolish mob came and I fled Howly Mother defind us!" and Katie hither. But I had a bit of bread and meat. She dropped her basket of lunch. I've been hiding in yonder tower, you. It is only the wind. It always pointing upward. "I thought I might find what I want. And now, my dear,

This he said coaxingly. "Help you? What can I do? "Such a simple thing. Hold very still while I draw the rich, red blood

"You would not spoil my throat?" murther in the town beyant us, and pleaded Jessie, in winning tones, with the murthered iscapin'? Sich a quare the courage born of despair. "Such a very little throat," clasping her soft

"But where else can I find the glorious stream so rich and red?" he argued. with a frown of perplexity. "It must be transfused into my own veins, that I,

too, may be young again." "But not the throat! I could not

"Ah, so-I heard you sing. 'Twould be a pity. Well, I'll tell you what I will do. I will open a vein in your and reach home about nine o'clock; so, arm and take a small bit. This will quicken the nervous centers. Then comes my greatest, most scientific discovery. Listen closely, for I do not mean to impart the secret to another. It is the transfusion of brain! Some The high winds from the sea had other man's head got on my shoulders, lulled, and for once the house was utter- and my brain is all wrong. Now, with ly quiet-so quiet that the stillness be- young blood charged in my veins, and your active brain absorbed into my own uncertain head, I shall find the elixir of was bent upon routing an army of rats life, and you will not have lived in vain.'

Great heaven! Did she hear aright? She had submitted to blood-letting once Meanwhile the young girl sat in her to gratify an old physician, who insisted upon the remedy, and she felt almost brave enough to endure this operation again, if it would only kill time and satisfy her tormentor. But to cut into her brain! Merciful God! What should she do? She could not escape for he watched her with a cat-like vigilance. She dared not scream, for so did the other frightened victim. What could she do but try to gain time?

With a rapt expression he continued: "Since the days of Esculapius there has been no such transcendant theory The face was ghastly, the hair black as this which is to make me famous. and a pair of restless black eyes glit- last. Come, child, are you ready? It is excellent in relieving croup.

will not hurt you. Only a little pinprick, and no pain. I would not pain you, dear."

What if he shou!d bleed her to death! O, sister, oh, lover, come, or she must die with horror, if not the knife!

"What do you wish? What do you require?" she asked, with pallid lips and a voice that strove in vain to be "Only a handkerchief and a basin,"

he said, coolly. "You are not afraid? Good girl! Now for my crowning victory! As a sleep-walker she produced the

articles and bared her round, white arm. Skillfully he bound it, and tenderly made the incision; but as she felt the warm, crimson tide trickle down to stock the pond with any of the fish she gave one feeble gasp and knew no more. "Get on as fast as you can, driver;"

said George Barrett, as he and Mabel took seats in the village stage. Then turning to his companion, he said in and also what it feeds on, and where reassuring tones: "Don't be frightened, dear, she is all right." "I know it is foolish, said Mabel, but those wretched placards make me

nervous, and all that talk about escaped murderers and lunatics! I am almost beside myself. Do hurry!" As the wide portals of Crestdale appeared, Mabel cried, in sudden terror: "Something is wrong, George. See

how dim the lights are! She would be here to welcome us, I know." With the fleetness born of anxiety Mabel ran into the hall and upstairs to her sister's apartment. George felt impelled to follow and reached the door just as a shrill scream sounded from the

room. With one stride he entered. "My God!" he exclaimed, and fell on his knees beside the bed, for there, bound hand and foot, lay the pale, still form of Jessie Winthrop and on the

floor was a basin of blood. Mabel clung to her sister, wildly imploring her to speak to her. Recovering his presence of mind, the young man hastily unbound the silken cords from the delicate wrists and ankles and bent over the white face. Eagerly he noted a faint quiver of the eyelids, when a figure bounded from behind the heavy portiere, which loosed from its cords had fallen to the floor, and sprang from the room, intercepting Michael, who was entering the room with a par-

The man gave a yell of terror and instantly the house was in an uproar. "See to her, Mabel!" shouted George,

as he darted in frantic pursuit. But the man had utterly disappeared in the din. Katie, who had been napping in the kitchen, now added her screams to the uproar, and a furious ringing at the bell sounded long and loud. The latter proceeded from a party of men who were in pursuit of a man whose face had been seen at the tinued, with a low chuckle. "I could not tower window at Crestdale. Whether the escaped lunatic from the State asylum, or the escaped murderer for whom there was a large reward offered,

remained to be proved. The search that was instituted soon unearthed the victim, who dashed out upon the roof, and rather than be captured, threw himself from the tower. amid the horror and excitement of the assembled crowd below.

All night the anxious watchers hung over the prostrate girl, gathering her story, bit by bit. It was supposed that the maniac had bound her for the final and fatal operation he had gloried in, ened him away.

For days Jessie Winthrop was ill from the terrible shock. The wedding was utterly quiet, but George refused

to have it deferred. It was months before the stricker bride would consent to live at Crestdale, and years must elapse before she can refer with composure to Katie's murtherin' ghost .- Chicago News.

-A Bangor young woman one Saturday evening went into a book store and asked the clerk, whom she knew well, to pick her out a good novel to read next day. The novel was selected, and the clerk deftly substituted for it a New Testament, made a neat package, and thought he had played a good joke on the girl. On Monday morning he heard from the joke. The young woman entered the store very white in the face and banged the Testament down on the counter. "I'd have thrown that in the fire," she said, "if there had been any way in which I could have made you pay for it. I'll never buy a cent's worth of you again, so there. Give me the book I bought on Saturday," and then she flounced out.

-One hundred large moccasin snakes, more than fifty alligators, besides one bear and a panther, were killed by engineers who were running a line recently through southeast Georgia into Florida with a view of connecting some point on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad with Jacksonville.

-A young man in Tallahassee, Fla. who, in calling upon his sweetheart, stayed until past midnight, found the front door fastened when he was ready to go. He made his exit through a window, and fell into the hands of the town marshal, who mistook him for a burglar and marched him off to the lockup.

-A man in Bathgate was present at the funeral of a neighbor, of whom no good could be said, but as everybody was saying something, and as he did not like to appear singular, and was incapable of lying eulogy, he remarked that it was "a nice, quiet corpse.

-A bag of dry, hot hops on the chest

FISH FOR PONDS. Hints for Farmers Desirous of Engaging

Many inquiries are received from parties all over the United States, having ponds varying in extent from onefourth of an acre to an acre, and who desire to know what kind of fish should be used for stocking them. This, from the meager description generally given, is a difficult matter to decide; but a few simple hints such as I will here give will undoubtedly aid many in deciding this question for themselves. In all parts of the United States the waters are stocked by nature with the kinds of fish best suited to their peculiarities, and if it is desired which abound in the local waters you must observe what kind of bottom the particular fish you prefer lives on; ascertain the depth and temperature of water in which it is usually found, and when it casts its spawn. After you have ascertained this it will be a very simple matter to determine whether your waters are provided with the natural characteristics suitable for the welfare of the fish. There is much of the above that those who are at all to consider, without actually going to

All anglers and lovers of the finny tribe, as a rule, have their favorite fish, and it is not strange that they should be particularly desirous of cultivating and caring for that variety of which they are the most fond; but this is impossibleunless the waters of their ponds are similar to those of the natural homes of the fish, and if they are not they must content themselves with the next best. As an illustration, we will take a small inland lake similar to thousands which are scattered about the country. Perhaps it is one having a width of from one to three miles and a length of from five to seven, and perhaps in parts from seventy-five to one hundred feet deep.

In this body of water we will find

many different kinds of bottom, the character of which is usually indicated by the appearance of the shore. Extending along for a certain distance we will find hard, rocky bottom where the the ventilator, renewing the atmoswater is almost always clear. Here we will find the small-mouthed black bass, the rock bass, and perhaps the ing glory and canopy, nothing will pike-perch. We go on a little further and we see weeds showing their heads above the water and the bottom covered with them. Here we find the yellow perch and pickerel. We row along for say half or three-quarters of a mile further, and we come to a cove in which the waters look dark and muddy. In here we are almost sure to find the bullhead, and in toward the shore cat-tails and bullrushes will be seen growing, close to the edges of which will many times be found the large-mouthed black bass, also known as the Oswego bass. The pickerels are also at home in such spots. Out in the deep water, where it of information, no years of culture, no is always pure and cold, the lake or salmon trout holds forth. I have used this illustration for the purpose of showing my readers what the natural habitat of a few varieties of fish is, and what they must have in order to thrive. In addition to this they must be supplied with an abundance of suitable food. Many will wish to stock their ponds with speckled trout. This can not be done unless the pond is fed by a large quantity of pure spring water. The bottom is not such an important matter if the waters be pure and cold the entire year, and for the best results it should be fed by a small spring brook, There are very many ponds in which only carp will thrive, and the character of these is muddy bottom, an abundance of aquatic plants, and a supply of water only sufficient to keep up with the natural evaporation. The warmer the water the better the fish like it and the faster they grow. As a rule it will not pay to attempt to stock fresh-water ponds with salt-water fish. The water is not natural to them, and they will not thrive .- Seth Green, in

American Agriculturist. POSTS AND BOARDS.

How to Get the Best Service from an Ordinary Wooden Fence.

Useful observations have been taken in tearing down and repairing post and board fence. Where posts are faced so as to have a flat surface both posts and boards soon rot at the point of contact. If posts are sawed off at the top board, and the fence capped with another board, the tops of the posts and the boards resting on them decay rapidly. If the posts are sawed off even with the top boards, to make the fence look uniform, the tops of the posts decay first and the upper nails draw out and the boards soon get down. If the posts are sawed off at all, it should be six inches above the upper board. For durability of both posts and boards at point of contact, posts should be either round or with a nearly sharp edge.

But with such posts, boards can not be matched at the ends. There is a better way to make post and board fence, which combines superior strength and durability. In this the ends of the boards of each alternate panel are nailed on the front of the end posts and the middle posts are set on front side and nailed to on the back side, and the other alternate panels are the reverse of this. This obviates the necessity of a helper in nailing on the boards. The center posts act as braces on either side. Such a fence is not so liable to get to leaning in consequence of heavy winds. Made in this way, with round or sharp-edged posts, one will have the benefit of all the wear there is in the material .- Galen Wilson, in N. Y. Tri-

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

-A society has been organized under the name of "The Association for Educational Reform of the City of New York," the object of which is to promote needed reforms in the public school system.

-In London, lately, a school examiner asked the class before him the meaning of "eternity." Straightway the smallest of the pupils held up a little white hand and exclaimed: "Please, s.r. God's life."

-By the way, when you take your vacation, don't forget to take your Christianity along with you. If you leave it at home you may not recognize it, or it may not recognize you. when you return .- Interior.

-The essential difference between a good and bad education is this, that the former draws on the child to make it learn by making it sweet to him; the latter drives the child to learn by making it sour to him if he does not-Charles Buxton.

-It is in vain to preach to people unless you also love them-Christianily love them. It is not the smallest use to try to make people good, unless you try at the same time, and they feel that familiar with the waters of their region you are trying, to make them happy. would know, if they would only stop And you rarely can make another happy unless you are happy yourself .- Mrs. Craik.

-A Christian said to a minister of his acquaintance: "I am told you are against the perseverance of the saints." "Not I, indeed," he replied, "it is the perseverance of sinners that I oppose." "But do you not think that a child of God can fall very low, and yet be restored?" "I think it would be very dangerous to make the experiment."

-Beware of making your moral staple consist of the negative virtues. It is good to abstain, and teach others to abstain, from all that is sinful or hurtful. By making a business of it leads to emancipation of character, unless one feeds largely also on the more nutritious diet of active, sympathetic benevolence .- Oliver Wendell Holmes.

-Six things are requisite to make a home. Integrity must be the architect, and tidiness the upholsterer. It must be warmed by affection, and lighted with cheerfulness, and industry must be phere, and bringing in fresh salubrity day by day; while over all, as protectsuffice except the blessing of God .--

Hamilton. -Very few persons recognize the large possibilities of good which conversation is freighted. It can infuse intelligence, spread knowledge, inspire new ideas, animate the drooping spirit, move the feelings, kindle the affections, stimulate the activities. These possibilities may be gradually made realities by every one who will constantly and patiently put in practice the two essential parts of good conversation-to seek for the best in others and to give the best that is in oneself. No large fund powers of eloquence are necessary in order to do this .- Church Union:

WIT AND WISDOM.

-Small faults indulged in are little

thieves that let in greater, -I've never any pity for conceited people, because I think they carry their comfort about with them .- George El-

-A man in the hands of his friends may be safe from his enemies; but there are none to save him from his friends .- N. O. Picayune.

-If all men knew as much as most men think they know, the encyclopædia people would be driven out of the business. - Somerville Journal. -Inquiries after happiness, and rules

for attaining it, are not so necessary and useful to mankind as the arts of consolation, and supporting of one's self under affliction - Addison. -Upon the shoulders of each man in the community, there rests a great re-

sponsibility. He has not only his own

reputation to take care of, but he has

the reputation of his race. - J. G. Hol--Servility and civility are as opposite as the poles. One is despicable, while the other is in the highest degree desirable. That style of manners which combines self-respect with respect for the rights and feelings of others, is a quality to be cultivated with

extreme diligence. -I am always for the builders who bring some addition to our knowledge, or at least some new thing to our thoughts. The finders of faults, the confuters and the pullers-down, do not only erect a barren and useless tri-umph upon human ignorance, but advance us nothing in the acquisition of

truth .- Locke. -A man full of warm, speculative benevolence, may wish society otherwise constituted than as he finds it; but a good patriot and a true politician always considers how he shall make the most of the existing materials of his country. A disposition to preserve, and an ability to improve, taken together, would be my standard of a statesman. Every thing else is vulgar in the conception, perilous in the execution. -Edmund Burke.

-Be careful you do not commend yourself. It is a sign that your reputation is small and sinking, if your own tongue must praise you. Let your words be few, especially when your superiors or strangers are present, lest you betray your own weakness and rob yourself of the opportunity which you might otherwise have had to gain knowledge, wisdom and experience, by hearing those whom you silenced by your impertinent talking .- Sir Matthew

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official Paper of Chase County. DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

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

Presidential Electors.

At Large- J. L. Grider and Joon C. Sher First District-B. A Sevier, of Doniphan Second District—C. E. Benton, of Allen Third District-E. A. Scammon, of Cher okee county.
Fourth District-John E. Watrous, of Coffey sounty. Fifth District-W. C. Buchanan, of Frankhin county. Sixth District-W. D. Covington, of lips county.
venth District-B. F. Milton, of Ford

State Democratic Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR, JOHN MARTIN, Of Shawnee County. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, F. W. FRASIUS. Of Cloud County. FOR SECRETARY OF STATE ALLEN G. THURMAN, Of Labette County. W. H. WILHOITE, Of Miama County. W. H. WHITE, Of Morris County. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, I. F. DIFFENBACHER, Ot Barton County. FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUB-LIC INSTRUCTION. A. N. COLE, Of Phillips County. FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE. W. P. CAMPBELL,

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

Of Sedgwick County.

The Fourth District Democratic Congressional convention which met Congressional convention which met at Emporia, Tuesday, nominated the Hon. David Overmeyer, of Topeka, as the Democratic candidate for Congressman.

YI.—In at the legal rate of interest upon money in Kansas, should be reduced to six per cent., with a reduction of the contract rate to ten per cent., and a penalty for taking usury.

VII.—That we advocate the equal political rights, and declare our faith as the destripe that no eitigen of Kansas.

Every month shows a decided improvement in the American Magazine. The July issue is particularly interesting. While maintaining its high literary standing, preference is given to the class of matter which is appropriate to summer reading. Wilfred Patterson has a well-written and finely-illustrated article on the famous Walters Art Collections; Dr. Allen McLane Hamilton, the eminent brain McLane Hamilton, the eminent brain specialist, contributes an entertaining paper on "Spiritualism and Like Delusions," in which are many statements that Spiritualists will not like to read, imasmuch as the doctor evidently considers them of unsound mind. Among other things, this paper shows how chemicals may be used in producing spirit pietures,

Some designing person or persons have, no doubt, to injure our business, started a report that the COURANT would go under if it was not for the financial aid its editor receives from the east. Now, as a matter of fact, all the financial aid the editor of this paper gets from the east is in the way of pay for subscription to his paper.

A ballot for District Court Clerk returned as follows: G. W. Hayden. 77;
J. W. Byram. 36; R. D. Rees, 16; T. G. Allen, 18; J. J. Massey, 11; total, 158; necessar, to a choice, 79. There being no choice another ballot resulted as follows: and for advertisements therein. The reason why the Courant does not go under is because it and its editor are hard to kill, and its subscription | mous. list, instead of decreasing, has steadily increased from its very beginning, a fact that advertisers should heed, and not be carried away by the idea that because this is a Republican county, Republican papers have a larger circulation than the Courant. Now, there are two Republican papers in the county, while the COURANT is the meus. the county, while the Courant is the only Democratic paper in the county, and the vote in the county is so close that, at every election, for about ten years past, the Democrats have electicated one or more county officers, and taking these facts into consideration, the Republicans are more liberal than the new instance of the county is so close that the new instance of the county of the cou they are given credit for being, if they will subscribe for two Republican papers, when either one of said papers will supply their demand for local news; and from this reasoning, we deduct the conclusion that the subscription list of the Courant is quite as large as, if not larger than that of either one of the Republican papers. Yes, advertisers make a mistake when they give the Courant the go-by, and, in many cases they mous.

A ballot for delegates to the State convention, to be held at Topeka, July 25, yesterday, was then taken and relations to be read as follows: W. H. Holsinger, 78; W. F. Dunlap, 74; W. G. Patton, 57; J. W. McWilliams, 55; Matt McDonald, 45; A. S. Bailey, 35; Wm. Norton, 33; W. A. Morgan, 21; Jabin Johnston, 8; David Bizgam, 7. On Ford, of the State convention, with Messrs. MeWilliams, McDonald and Bailey as alternates. they are given credit for being, if take when they give the Courant the State convention, with Messrs, McDonald and Bailey as the go-by, and. in many cases they find it out when it is too late.

the State convention, with Messrs, McDonald and Bailey as aliteat.

Go to Ford's jewelry store for the nw% of the southwest corner of the nw% of the

VENTION Pursuant to call, the Republicans of Chase county met in delegate convention. at the Court house in this city, at 11 o'clock, a. m., last Saturday, and were called to o'der by Hon. J. S. Doolittle. Chairman of the County Central Committee.

On motion, J. W. McWilliams was elected temporary chairman and J.

elected temporary chairman, and J. W. Wilson, temporary Secretary. The following committees were then appointed, and the committee took a

recess until 2 p. m. On Permanent Organization—Wm. Norton, J. K. Crawford, E. D. Jones, F. Laloge, J. C. Talbott and A. M.

On Resolutions-E. W.Pinkston, C. Garthe, James Thompson, L. A. Low-ther, Howard Grimes and D. J. White. On Credentials—W. B. Gibson, Matt. McDonald, J. W. Wilson, Geo. Cosper, Sam Thompson and J. San-

AFTERNOON SESSION. On re-assembling in the afternoon, the Committee on Permanent Organization reported J. M. Tuttle for permanent Chairman, and L. A. Lowther

for permanent Secretary

The Committee on Credentials then made their report, which, on motion,

was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions, which is as follows, was then read, and adopted, by three

Your Committe on Resolutions submits the following report:
I.—Resolved, That we re-affirm and endorse the platform and principles set forth by the National Republican party at their national convention held at Chicago, June 19 to 25, 1888. II.—We congratulate ourselves on the nomination of Benj. Harrison and Levi P. Morton, their patriotism, their statesmanship, commend them to the suffrage of their fellow-citizens,

as men beyond reproach, and men worthy of their utmost confidence. III.—We are especially gratified to know that pledges made by our party to a faithful execution of the law against the dram shop have been fully redeemed; and that to-day there is not a saloon in Chase county, and that we renew our devotions to a full and thorough execution of the law on this

subject.
IV.—That we extend our heartfelt. sympathy to the people of Ireland in their struggle for self-government. V .- That, while we sympathize with

the under-paid workingmen of Eu-rope, we feel that charity begins at home, and that it is our duty, as a Nation, to prefer the interests and welfare of the workingmen of our own country to those of any other

VI.—That the legal rate of interest ical

construction.
IX.—Resolved, That our delegates

Nominations being the next thing in order, J. S. Stanley and C. H. Sayre were appointed tellers.

A ballot for Representative resulted as follows: C. I. Maule, 80 votes; A. S. Bailey, 51; R. H. Chandler, 18; J. C. Thompson, 8; scattering, 2; and on motion, Mr. Maule's nomination was

made unanimous.

A ballot for Probate Judge resuled as follows: J. M. Rose. 90; F. B. Hunt, 45; C. C. Whitson. 20; J. K. Crawford, 3; and, on motion, Mr. Rose's nomination was made unani-

A ballot for District Court Clerk re-

The several townships then reported STATE OF KANSAS, 188 The several townships then reported their Central Committeemen for the ensuing year, whose names are as follows: Bazaar township—E. T. Baker, G. M. Harlan, W. G. Patton; Cedar—C. A. Sayer, J. C. Talbott, G. N. Sanford; Cottonwood—D. Y. Hamill, P. D. Montgomery, C. H. Varnum: Diamond Creek—S. D. Thomas, W. H. Knox, Harry Collett; Falls—J. M. Tuttle, C. W. Jones, John J. Smith; Toledo—Aaron Jones, T. L. McClellan, Charles Turner.

The convention then adjourned,

many were not tax payers, and many were not residents of the county. Also it became known that the offi-

ical juncture, when two more days would have been too late, three citizens resolved to undertake the job and banded together, to stand by each other, believing the people of the cent., and a penalty for taking usury vill.—That we advocate the equation of the people of the county would sustain them. The proceedings were commenced by in the doctrine that no citizen of Kansawa neat point scored by Congressman Townsend, yesterday, when he blandly inquired of Taylor, when he blandly inquired of Taylor, when he blandly inquired of Taylor, of Ohio, when he was making an energetic protest against putting hooping on the free list, whether he was net interested in a hoop iron a factory. As Mr. Taylor had been making his protest in "behalf of the farmers of Ohio," it was with some sheepishness and amid much derisive laughter that the honorable gentleman from Ohio, responded in the affirmative. There is to so much sectional strife, and the honorable gentleman from Ohio, responded in the affirmative. There is a point scored of the parties were is a point scored of the protect of the section of the southeast quarter of the south said companies to responded in the affirmative. There is to so much sectional strife, and the honorable gentleman from Ohio, responded in the affirmative. There is the control and reap's protect in the high tariff wood pile.—Frening News.

That was a neat point scored by UII.—That we devocate the equal factor in the deciring the people of the count faith. The proceedings were commenced by in the doctrine that no citizen of Kansawa points of the section of t

ing ruled them to bail in the sum of \$2.500.

In looking at the case of the man turning traitor to his partners, I am reminded of Simon Girty, who was a white man, whom we read of in the history of the border warfare when the Indians occupied the wilderness of Ohio and would make raids on the white settlements in the Monongehala valley, Penn. This Simon Girty went over to the Indians, and was of great service to them, as he knew the country and led them to massacre many families of his acquaintance. In this other case the act is no less cruel, for the burden of the \$80,000 lay on the shoulders of the tax-payers of Chase county, and three men had undertaken to roll it off; and the Simon Girty joined the gigantic railroad corporation to assist in rolling the \$80,000 back on the county where the cost that would follow would crush his old partners. Call him Simon Girty.

More anon, IMPECUNIUS.

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 graduate, of twelve years' experience. The Doctor does an office and consulting practice.

Jy26-cow3t Borrow money, on lands, of J. W.

Commencing at the northeast corner of a the self of section, thence south 30 rods, thence east 30 rods, thence east 50 rods, thence south 30 rods, thence east 30 rods, thence south 30 rods, thence east 30 rods, thence south 30 rods, thence east 30 rods, thence ast 50 rods, thence south 40 rods northwest of neath section line to place of beginning, 24-20-6.

Commencing at the northeast corner of the shout 12 fers and a south wester of a stone south of French east 30 rods, thence east 30 rods, thence east 30 rods, thence south 30 rods, thence south 30 rods, thence south 30 rods, thence south 40 rods northwest of the northeast corner of the shout 12 fers and a stone south of the northeast corner of the shout 12 fers and the south section line to place of beginning, 24-20-6.

Commenci having, would be built anyway;

Resolved, That we recommend the passage of laws by our State Legislature, prohibiting the voting of aid to any railroad as an inducement for its history of the border warfare when construction. IX.—Resolved, That our delegates to the State convention are instructed to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Henry Bradley, of this county, to the position of Secretary of State, on the State ticket to be nominated by the State Convention, of July 25, 1888.

Nominations being the rest this other case the act is no less cruel for

ing practice. jy26-eow3t 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 mon-low as any agency, sure of our mon-low as any agency, sure of our mon-low as any agency and a sure of our mon-low as any agency and a sure of our mon-low as any agency and a sure of our mon-low as any agency and a sure of our mon-low as any agency and a sure of our mon-low as any agency and a sure of our mon-low as any agency and a sure of our mon-low as any agency and a sure of our mon-low as a sure of our mo low as any agency, sure of our money coming when he says, you can have
it on your security. He wants to
loan \$80,000 in two months, \$200 and

money up. Mrs. Hinckley is still keeping the swill

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.

igte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besandere Spezi-

Cottonwood.

Montgomery. C. In.

Ad Creek—S. D. Thomas, W.

Harry Collett; Falls—J. M.

e. C. W. Jones, John J. Smtth:

do—Aaron Jones, T. L. McClelCharles Turner.

The convention then adjournment of the convention the Central Committee met.

and After the adjournment of the convention the Central Committee met.

and Gorton.

After the adjournment of the convention the Central Committee met.

and Gorton.

After the adjournment of the convention the Central Committee met.

and adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock, a. m., on Saturday, August II.

below.

Bazzar Township.

Bazzar Townshi RAILROAD BOND SUIT

EDITOR COURANT: With your permission I pen a few lines in connection with the above caption. This subject is to haye a widely extended notoriety, and in order that a correct view of the case may reach the public mind is why I write this.

The Santa Fe company demanded bonds for \$80,000 to assist in making the road. The law allowed the Commissioners to call an election to vote on the proposition whenever a petition signed by two-fifths of the resident tax-payers of the county was presented. The friends of the resident tax-payers of the county was presented their petition with names sufficient, and the election was ordered, resulting in a majority in favor of issuing the bonds. Meantime the fact had become apparent that the prerequisites to the ordering of the election had not been done either legally or honestly.

That of the signatures to the petition many of them were forgeries, and many were not residents of the county ware not residents of the county ware not residents of the county were not residents of the county way for the county way of the way of the way of the county was presented their petition with names and the election was ordered, resulting in a majority in favor of issuing the bonds. Meantime the fact had become apparent that the prerequisites to the ordering of the election had not been done either legally or honestly.

That of the signatures to the petition many of them were forgeries, and many were not tax payers, and many were not tax payers,

N end of swi4 of nwi4 beginning at nw eor-ner, running south 24 rods, thence east 80 rods, thence north 24 rods, thence west 80 rods to place of beginning, sec 34, tp 20 r 8.

Also it became know.

cials of the road, at Topeka, had been down \$800 on election day to be used on that occasion. Also it was manifest that the emissaries of the road were disbursing money among the voters on election day; also a train load of railroad hands from other places unloaded there on that day, and were marched directly to the polls.

Now, these are some of the circumstances that led to the bond suit.

The bonds would have to be paid by the county, with interest from date, unless the great fraud was annulled.

And whose business was it to do that?

And whose business was it to do that?

And whose business was it to do that?

And whose business is no-kody's busine

FALLS TOWNSHIP,

20 7 Lots 25, 26 ... 38 3 20 7 Lots 14, 15 ... 31 1 2 18 8 \$w\x/4 \text{ nw\x/4 ss } ... 6 17 18 8 Lot 18 ... 6 17 18 8 Lot 16, 17 ... 6 17 18 8 Lot 19 ... 6 17 18 8 Lot 19 ... 6 18 18 8 Lot 21 ... 6 18 18 8 Lot 25 ... 6 24 18 8 \$w\x/4 \text{ se\x/4 ss } ... 6 15 ... 29 18 8 Lot 15 ... 29 18 8 Lot 28 ... 29 18 8 \$w\x/4 \text{ se\x/4 ss } ... 32 18 8 \text{ se\x/4 ss } ... 32 19 8 \text{ lots 15,27,28 ... 29 19 \$ \$\text{ lots 15,27,28 ... 29 19 \$ \$ \$\text{ lots 15,27,28 ... 29 19 \$ \$ \$\text{ lots 15,27,28 ... 29 19 \$ \$\text{ lots 15,27,28 ... 29 19 \$ \$ \$\text{ lots 15,27,28 ...

They also keep a full line of cheap clothing. Give them a call.

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

Brown & Roberts have all the furniture and undertaking goods in Cottonwood 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 angeferigte Arbeit. Fremde und schwiarige Uhrwerke sind seine hesandere Spezialiteat.

Brown keep a full line of cheap. Commencing at the northwest corner of the nw½ of the nw½ thence east 30 feet, thence east 30 feet for a place of beginning 16-13-8.

Commencing at the northwest corner of the nw½ of the nw½

feet thence west 220 feet to piace of beginning, 16-18-8

Commencing 194 feet east of the southwest corner of the nw½ of the nw½ of 16, thence north 120 feet, thence east at a right angle 150 feet, thence south at a right angle 150 feet, thence west at a right angle 150 feet, thence west at a right angle 150 feet to place of beginning, 16-19-8.

Commencing at the southwest corner of Lot 23, thence north 18 chains, east to center of said river to east line of lot 24, thence west to place of beginning, 18-19-8.

Commencing at the northeast corner of lot 5, thence west 80 rods thence sto center of Cottonwood river, thence up center of said river to east line of said lot 5, thence north 10 to place of beginning, 19-19-8.

Lots 15, 16, 27 and 28, 19-19-8.

Lots 15, 16, 27 and 28, 19-19-8.

Commencing 14-92 chains north of the northeast corner of the se¼, thence north 2.49 chains, thence west to low water mark of Cottonwood river, thence down said river at low water mark to a point due west of the place of beginning, thence east to place of beginning, 20-19-8.

The n¼ of the ne¼ less 5 acres in cemetery 30-19-8.

REED'S ADDITION

Commencing at the northeast corner of the neight of the nwight, thence west 50 rods, thence south 80 rods, thence east 50 rods, thence south 80 rods, thence east 50 rods, thence north 80 rods to place of beginning, 15-19-6.

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

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

The neight of the swight of the swight, and the swight of the swight, 18-18-7.

The night of the swight, 18-18-7.

The night of the swight, and the swight of the swight, 18-18-7.

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TOLEDO TOWNSHIP.

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thence east 24 rods, thence south 1% rods, thence east 16 rods to place of beginning, 33-18-9

East % of the east % of e% of the southwest East ½ of the least ½ of e½ of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of 18-19-9.
Commencing 10 rods west of the northwest corner of the sonthwest quarter of the northwest quarter, thence south 48 rods, thence west 10 rods, thence morth 48 rods, thence east 10 rods to place of beginning, 18-19-9.
The ne¾ of the ne¾ less 5 22 acros known as Nettleton park in the town of Safford, and right of way of C K & W R, R, 15-19-9.
N¾ less 26 acres, 29-19-9.

NORTH COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Lots Bl'k Lots Bl's 7
0 1 2 0 0
3, 4, 5, 6, 9
17, 18
south side blk9 3, 4
13
8% of 8% of 1, 2, 315 3, 4 and 5 less right 4, 18
10 feet off s end east & W
side 19

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

HUNT & MCWILLIAM'S ADDITION.

All of block 1. COTTONWOOD

EMSLIE'S ADDITION TO STREING CITY

CARTTER'S ADDITION TO STRONG CITY.

BLMDALE. CRAWFORDSVILLE.

CRAWFORD'S ADDITION TO CRAW-FORDSVILLE Bl'k. | Lots. CEDAR POINT.

SAFFORD.

TOLEDO.

MATFIELD GREEN.

REED'S ADDITION TO MATFIELDGREEN Lots 9, 13, and 8 in block 3.

B1'k. | Lots.1 | 5, 7, 8, 13, 14, 16, 17...17

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH G. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Topeka, Kansas. (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. 1e23-t1

THOS. H. CRISHAM

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW. Office upstairs in National Bank building

COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS-C. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage connties, in the State of Kansas; in the su-pseme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein.

MISCELLANEOUS. Wm. H. HOLSINGER.

-DEALER IN-

HARDWAPE, STOVES ARD TIPWARE,

FARM MACHINERY & WIND MILLS,

R. L. FORD. Watchmaker and Jeweler COTTONWOOD FALLS,



ELGIN, WALTY, AM. SPRINGFIELD AND HAMOEN WATCHE'S, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Aikin I ambert & Co.'s Gold Pens Reparcing 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 ap23-ff

THIS preparation, without injury, removes Freek-les, Liver-Moles, Pimples, Black-Heads, Sunburn and Tan. A few applications will render themost stubbornly red skin soft, smooth and white. Viola Cream 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 draggists or mailed for 50 cents. Prepared by G. C. BITTINER & CO., Sold by C. E. HAIT. apr5-lyx

Sold by C. E. HAIT.

Blik

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

	lin.	Zin.	2 1h.	61n.	% COL.	1 00
l week	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$ 5.50	\$10.0
2 weeks	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	7.00	18.0
3 weeks	1.75	3.50		4.50		
4 weeks	2.00			5.00		
months .	8.00			8.50		
3 months	4.00	6.00	7.50	11.00	20.00	32.5
s months	6.50	9.00	12.00	20.00	32.50	55.0
g year	10.00	18.00	24.001	85.00	\$5.00	85.0

Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first in-sertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion; double price for black letter, or for tems 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 advertis-ing, as much cash, if not more than the arti-cles advertised are worth, for the privilege of advertiseming their goods.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Warm and cloudy, Monday. 100° in the shade, yesrerday. Lawn tennis at Mrs. Pugh's. Mr. John Sanders has a bi-cycle. Mr. T. B. Johnston has gone west

Mr. J. F. Ollinger is now in business at Salina. Mr. T. M. Gruwell has gone to Osage

Mrs. Geo. Gamer left, Monday, for a visit at Erie, Pa. Mr. Henry Bonewell went to Kansas City, Tuesday.

The creamery is now turning out 100 sounds of butter a day.

Mr. D. M. Swope has returned from his trip to New Mexico. A.r. L. Holz is building a new house, east of Mr. E. A. Kinne's.

Mrs. H. & Fritz and Miss May Jenson are visiting in Emporia. Mr. Robert Cuthbert has gone on summer's visit in Michigan. Mr. J. F. Kirk, of Strong City, was in Morri's county, last week.

Mr. Henry Foreman ran a nail into his right foot, a few days ago. Mrs. Martin Heintz will leave, next Tuesday, i'or a visit at Erie, Pa. Mr. H. P. Brockett is at home, from

Topeka, where he is in business. Mrs, J. M. Tuttle has gone to Tope-ka, on a visit to Mrs. A. G. Miner. Miss Lutheria C. Giggs has been appointed postmaster at Clements. Hon. M. A. Cambell and wife, of

Plymouth. were in town, last week. Miss Stella Breese is visiting her aunt, Mrs. F. R. Dodge, at El Dorado. School District No. 59 has voted \$1,000 bonds to build a school house. Mr. J. S. Doolittle returned home. Friday, from his New Mexico ranch.

Mr. B. A. Harden has gone on a visit to Missouri and to Quincy, Illi-

Born, on Saturday, July 14, 1888, to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Handy, of Strong Born, on Monday, July 16, 1888, to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dugan, of Strong

City, a son. Mr. Wm. Bryce, of Indianapolis Ind., is visiting Mr. J. F. Kirker, of

Strong City. Mr. A. R. Palmer, of South Fork, took a car-load of cattle to Kansas City, last week.

Miss Rosa Mann arrived home, Monday night, from a two month's visit at Topeka.

Mr. John Roberts will leave, to-day, for a visit to his parents, in Putnam county, Indiana

Mr. Mai tin Heintz has added a new porch to his residence and had the house repaint Died, on Sunday, July 15, 1888, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Lehn-

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Stevens, of Emporia, arrived here, yesterday, on a visit at Mrs. Dr. Pugh's.

Mr. John Emslie, of Strong City, r turned, Monday, from a month's visit at his old home, in Canada.

Miss Jeanette Burton, of Strong City, enjoyed a visit from Miss Nellie Scott, of Emporia, last week. Mr. M. Stach, traveling correspon-

dent and agent of the Topeka Demo crat, was in town, last week. The regular meeting of John W. Geary Post, G. A. R., is postponed to the first Saturday in August.

Mrs. Hattie Dart was down to Emporia, the fore part of the week, visiting her sister, Mrs. W. C. Stevens.

On Sunday night of last week Capt, W. G. Patton lost a steer, by light-ning, and Mr. Wm. Stewart, a horse.

Misses Fannie and Ola Evans, who were visiting friends here, returned, Tuesday, to their home in Emporia. Mr. Leo Ferlet has been elected Secretary of the Creamery Association, vice Mr. Lee M. Swope, resigned.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Puterbaugh, of Chicago, were visiting at Mr. E. A. Hildebrand's, Strong City, last week.

There was an ice cream social at the U. P. church, last Friday night, which was well attended, and a finan-

The Color Bearer of the Twin City Cleveland and Thurman Club is City Marshal Harden, of Strong.

Mrs. J. M. Childres, of Bazine, Ness county, Kansas, is in the city making a visit to her daughter, Mrs. F. R. Niles.

Capt. White, of Sedgwick county, arrived here, last week, on a visit to his daughters, Mrs. Geo. Casper and Mrs. Lafe Hays.

Mr. H. F. Gillett has our thanks for a Cleveland and Thurman knife. He has more of the same kind which he

is selling very rapidly. Mr. James Clark returned, Friday, from Las Animas, Col., where he had been seeing about getting Mr. Steve Bailiff in to the Insane Asylum.

Dr. W. H. Cartter has given fifty dollars to buy forty flambeaux, and Mr. A. B. Watson is organizing a Cart-ter Republican Flambeau Club.

county, Illinois, and rumor says some-thing will happen while he is gone.

cause of setting in type the continued John Stone, T. Osborn, J. H. Cunstory, entitled "Delinquent Tax List ningham, T. Carpenter, J. L. Of 1887," which will be seen elsewhere. Crawford, W. P. Albertson, W. E.

Mrs. Frank Niles returned to her home in Cottonwood Falls. Sunday, after a few weeks visit with her parents at this place.—Bazine Banner, July 20th.

Crawford, W. P. Albertson, W. E. Chesney, J. D. Peyton, W. Peck and C. F. Hay.

The following Committee on Resolutions was then appointed:

Miss Julia White, of Sedgwick, is visiting friends and relatives in this county, having stopped here on her way home from Holton where she has been attending college.

G. Rightmier, H. Drinkwater, and J. P. Park.

The followin Permanent Organization. Mr. Denton Hogeboom, Miss Kate Hogeboom and Miss Madge Johnson and sister, Mabel, of Topeka, visited friends in this city, last week, and at-tended the party at Mrs. E. Porter's.

Mrs. Chas. M. Frye and her son, Neale. accompanied by her sister, Miss Eulalia Neale, arrived home, last Saturday, from Chetopia. Miss Neale will visit with her sister for a while.

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 upon him.

One of the County Commissioners and the County Clerk of Sedgwick county were at Strong City, last week, looking at the stone to be had there, preparatory to the building of a \$200,000 Court house in Sedgwick county.

ion Labor paper at Emporia, addressed quite a large audience at the Courtfinancial legislation.

A Democratic Club will be organized at Cedar Point, on Friday night, August 3. Hon. J. B. Crouch, of Florence, will be present and address the people, on the issues of the day; and every one is cordially invited to be present and hear him.

borers of America; and, therefore, the following gentlemen were then elected delegates to the congressional convention, to be held at Emporia, July 31, instant, with power to select their own alternative out any regard to the residence of nates: I. F. Stepley W. I. W. I.

Mr. JohnT. Prather returned home Mr. John T. Prather returned home, from Harper county, last Thursday, where he had been some two weeks. He says we are ahead of all the connties in the southwest part of the State, on corn and hay, though the corn prospects are good there, and wheat runs from 20 to 30 bushels, and oats from 30 to 60.

30 to 60. here, of Clements.

Born. on Saturday, July 14, 1888. to Mr. and Mrs. Zac.

Campbell, of Strong City, a son.

A. J. Streeter, the Union Labor candidate for President, will speak at Strong City, July 31.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Stevens, of Emporia, arrived here, yesterday, on a visit at Mrs. D. Popular in the control of the Strong City Division of A. O. H., the following officers were elected for the ensuring year: W. E. Timmons, President; B. E. Maloney, Vice-President; Gco. McDonald. Recording Secretary; Jas. O'Byrne, Financial Secretary; Wm. Martin, Treasurer; P. J. Maloney, Comparison of A. O. H., the following officers were elected for the ensuring year: W. E. Timmons, President; B. E. Maloney, Vice-President; Gco. McDonald. Recording Secretary; Jas. O'Byrne, Financial Secretary; Wm. Martin, Treasurer; P. J. Maloney, Comparison of A. O. H., the following officers were elected for the ensuring year: W. E. Timmons, President; B. E. Maloney, Vice-President; Gco. McDonald. Recording Secretary; Jas. O'Byrne, Financial Secretary; Jas. O'Byrne, Financial Secretary; Wm. Martin, Treasurer; P. J. Maloney, Comparison of A. O. H., the following officers were elected for the ensuring year: W. E. Timmons, President; B. E. Maloney, Vice-President; Gco. McDonald. Recording Secretary; Jas. O'Byrne, Financial Secretary; Wm. Martin, Treasurer; P. J. Maloney, Comparison of A. O. H., the following officers were elected for the ensuring year: W. E. Timmons, President; B. E. Maloney, Vice-President; Gco. McDonald. Recording Secretary; Jas. O'Byrne, Financial Secretary; Jas. O'Byrne, Financial Secretary; Wm. Martin, Treasurer; P. J. Maloney, Comparison of A. O. H., the following of the Strong City, and the following of A. O. H., the following

If every reader of the COUBANT hands his paper to a neighbor when the date of the confirmation he is through with it, we will get of the Shiriff's sale in which to reDemocratic argument before a thoudeem from Sheriff's sale, before and more people-and we are not

land.

Messrs, l'Tenry Hawkins, C. S. l'ord, Rob't Matti, W. E. Timmons, Jas. R. Jeffrey, W. H. Holsiager, E. W. Ellis, J. W. Byram, h'enry Plumberg, A. C. Cox, Wm. Hillert, J. G. Winne, R. E. Maloney, Clay Sha, t and wife and B. McCabe and wife, of this county, were down to Emporia, Tu, sday, the first four as delegates to the Democratic Congressional convention.

song and will become as popular as his last song. "There's ne one like Mother to me," which we noticed footunes of our capitalistic manu-

batch of butter was made, Saturday, and we were presented, by Mr. D. F. Gibbons., the gentlemanly

F. Gibbons., the gentlemanly Superintendent of the Creamery, with the first pound of butter packed therein, for which he has our thanks.

At the meeting of the Democratic County Central Committee, held in the Courant office, last Monday afternoon, H. W. Park was added to the Committee, from Cottonwood town. Committee, from Cottonwood town-ship, the township having been divi-Dr. William McDowell returned home, last Thursday, from Chicago, Illinois, where he had been practizing medicine.

Ship, the township having been divided into two townships since the election of the Central Committee, and Levi Griffith was added to the Committee, from Cedar township, which mittee, from Cedar township, which was formerly a part of Cottonwood township. After making the call for a County Convention the Committee adjourned to meet again at 1 o'clock, sharp, on Saturday. August 18, 1888. The county convention will be held on Saturday, September 1, and the primaries the previous Saturday, August 25. The call is crowded out this week.

UNION LABOR CONVENTION. Pursuant te call, the Union Labor Convention met at the Court-house, in this city, at 11 o'clock, last Friday morning, and were called to order by the Secretary of the County Central Com-Mr. Bud Richards left, yesterday for mittee, C. J. Schneidr, the Chairman, A. O. Shaff, being absent at the time of meeting.

Messrs. James Byram and Gilbert,
Warren and Theodore Guthrie, sons
of Gen. Guthrie, of Atchison, are visitat the Guthrie Ranch on Peyton creek.

On motion, one member of each
Union Labor Club was appointed
as a Committee on Credentials, as
follows: J. H. Wheeler, A. O. We are a little late, this week, be- Shaff, C. S. Bowles, J. G. Brown,

Resolutions was then appointed: G. Rightmier, G. W. Kilgore, O. H. Drinkwater, J. H. Murdock

The following Committee on Permanent Organization was next appointed: J. V. Evans, P. B. McCabe and G. W. Walker.

A recess was then taken until 1 o'clock, p. m.; and on re-assembling in the afternoon, the Committee on Permanent Organization reported C.J. Schneider for Permanent Chairman, and C. H. Perrigo, for permanent Secretary; and, on motion, the report was adopted.

The Committee on Credentials reported the names of seventy-two delegates entitled to seats in the convention. Report adopted. The Committee on Resolutions

which was, on motion, adopted. We the members of the Union Labor Party of Chase county, Mr. David Wood, formerly of this city, but now of Denver. Col., was married in that city, on Wednesday, July 18, 1888, to Mrs. Fannie Parker, of Honey Grove, Texas, The happy couple have the best wishes of the Courant.

Kansas, in delegation of the platform and adopt the principles of the platform adopted at the Cincinnati convention of May 15th, 1885, believing that it presents the true principles of Jacksonian Demogracy and true of Jacksonian Demogracy and true the following gentlemen were the following gentlemen were therefore invite all who believe in then elected delegates to the State those principles, to come out from convention, to be held at Wichita. house, last Friday night, from the Union Labor standpoint; and he arraigned the Republican party for its vicious

borers of America; and, therefore,

Dr. Cartter and family, Miss Marion
Hemphill and Mr. J. D. Minick, of
this city, and Capt. C. N. Sterry and
family, Mr. N. E. Weaver and family
and Mrs. Calvin Hood and family, of
Emporia, left for Wagon Wheel Gap,
Col., Monday afternoon, to remain
there during the heated term.

Mr. John T. Prather returned home

out any regard to the residence of
the mortgagee.

That, whereas, the total income
and increase of national wealth and
the savings of labor do not exceed
the sum of three and one-half per
cent., we believe that all interest in
excess of that sum should be classed
as usury, and that whereaer That, whereas, the total income crawford. cent., we believe that all interest in Bazaar township-John c Nichols, excess of that sum should be classed | chas. H. Perrigo, M. H. carpenter;

> ted States Senate and House of H. Murdock. This committee then Representatives for the measures organized by electing J. H. Murthey have been considering for the dock as chairman, and charles H. perpetuation of the money power, by seeking to refund the present national debt in bonds to mature fifty years from date of issue.

Resolved, That, in all foreclosure of mortgages and sales of real-estate on execution the law should give the owner of the realty one year deem from Sheriff's sale, before Sheriff's deed absolute shall issue; at, sid, for every man, woman and child to know what that argument is, becaute it is for the party and principles which favor the people of our land.

Sheriff's deed absolute shall issue; and settle their accounts.

J. W. Stone, M. D. July 19-5t T. M. Zane, M. D. Headqaurtert for Livery Rigs. adopted in our State platform.

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to Parnell and his associates, in their effort to redeem the soil of Ireland from the tyrannous

rule of the English money power. Maloney, Clay Sha. 't and wife and B. McCabe and wife, of this county, were down to Emporia, Tuesday, the first four as delegates to the Democratic Congressional convention.

We have just received from J. C. Groene & Co., their latest song called "Hungry at Somebody's Door," by Charles A. Davies. It is a beautiful song and will become as popular as our labor that our laws give to the money power.

Resolved. That we ask that laws be enacted to restrain the immigration of pauper Italian, Pole, Bohemian and Hungarian laborers, who, under contract, lessen wages and carriages and narrow buggles 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 Rankaboo; and the blacks and bays and sorrels and grays, are speedily hitched for the party that pays.

facturers. Respectfully submitted, W. F. RIGHTMIRE,



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.

sulted as follows: P. B. McCabe 54 votes; O. H. Drinkwater, 9; J L. Crawford, 3; G.W. Hays, 1; and, on motion, Mr. McCabe was unani

mously nominated for this office. A ballot for Probate Judge re. sulted as follows: Wm. Jeffrey, 43; L. E. Stanley, 14; John Kelly, 8; G. W. Kilgore, 1; and, on motion, Mr. Jeffrey was unanimously nominated for this office.

On motion of O. H. Drinkwater, the office of Jounty Attorney was left blank, for the County Central committee to fill in, if they deem it best to do so.

A ballot for County Superintendent resulted as follows: I. C. War-The Committee on Resolutions ren, 43; Miss Minnie Wagner, 20; then made the following report, Miss Jessie Shaft, 3; and, on motion, Mr. Warren was unanimously nominated for this office.

A ballot for District court clerk

elect their own alternates: A. O. Celebrated "Cone's" Overalls, party for its vicious carrying out those principles in the Shaff, D. c. Evans, J. H. Murdock interest of the producers and la- and O. H. Drinkwater.

out any regard to the residence of nates: L. E. Stanley, W. L. Wood, M. E. Self, G. W. Hays and J. L.

The following gentlemen were then elected the county central committee for the ensuing year: as usury, and that wherever usury cottonwood—c. N. Moody, Wm. sold in the county. Kelbaugh, W. Peck; Diamond be made to void the instrument on creek—c. J. Schneider, J. P. Park, which it is sought to be exacted.

Resolved, That we censure the action of the members of the Uni
Toledo—H. Vail, John Stone, J. Perrigo as Secretary.

The convention then asjourned.

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

Livery, Feed & Sale Stable, JAS. C. ATKINSON, MANACER.

You must get your rig from the Red Front Stable.

grays,
Are speedily hitched for the party that pays,
jy26-tt

Notice for Publication.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Puterbaugh, of Chicago, were visiting at Mr. E. A. Hildebrand's, Strong City, last week. Mr. John Greenleaf was taken before Judge C. C. Whitson, yesterday, and a verdict of insanity was rendered. Mr. F. T. Martin, of Fairmont, W. Va., who was visiting his uncle, Mr. J. R. Blacashere, left, last week, for his home.

Messrs. Geo. O. Hildebrand, L. M. Swope and Frank Arnold, each, took a car-load of cattle to Kansas City, last week.

Mr. F. T. Martin, of Fairmont, W. Va., who was visiting his uncle, Mr. J. R. Blacashere, left, last week, for his home.

Messrs. Geo. O. Hildebrand, L. M. Swope and Frank Arnold, each, took a car-load of cattle to Kansas City, last week.

Mr. F. T. Martin, of Fairmont, W. Va., who was visiting his uncle, Mr. J. R. Blacashere, left, last week, with 740 pounds of milk which motion provailed; and I. C. Warren, J. M. Clay and G. W. Killsone and the third by Mr. Wm. Rockwood. Fourteen hundred pounds of milk were received the second day, and 1900 the third day. The first of the first milk being delivered by Mr. A. D. Finley; the second day, and 1900 the third day. The first of the first milk being delivered by Mr. A. D. Finley; the second day, and 1900 the third day. The first of the first milk being delivered by Mr. William Sherffus, J. M. Clay and G. W. Killsone, and cultivaliant of the second day, and 1900 the third day. The first of the first milk being delivered by Mr. A. D. Finley; the second day, and 1900 the third day. The first of the first milk being delivered by Mr. A. D. Finley; the second day, and the third by Mr. Wm. Rockwood. Fourteen hundred pounds of milk which motion prevailed, and I. C. Warren, J. M. Clay and G. W. Killsone.

Mother to me, W. F. Rightmane, W. F. Rightmane, C. Geo. W. K. ILGORE, J. H. Murdock, J. H. Murd

J. J. HOLMES Having opened a

CROCERY STORE

CLEMENTS

Wishes to call your attention to the fact that you will always find with him

Staple & Fancy Groceries,

CANNED GOODS.

-SALT, etc.-

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

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, Hats, Boots and Shoes, WORKING CLOTHES, etc.

Always on hand, a full line of the

JEAN PANTS :AND WORKING SHIRTS,

Every Garment warranted never to Rip.

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

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 merit a liberal share of your patronage. Respectfelly,

J. J. HOLMES, CLEMENTS, KAS,

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the Probate Court in and for said county.

In the matter of the estate of Stephen Place, deceased.

Credilors and all other persons interested in the aforesaid 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, tate of Kansas, on the 9th day of August. A. D. 1888, for a full and final settlement of said estate.

CARRIE OSTRANDER, formerly PLACE, Administratrix of the estate of Stephen Place, deceased.

J. L. Kellogg

MEAT MARKET

JESSE L. KELLOCC.

PHYSICIANS.

J. W. STONE.

RE

I. M. ZANE

STONE & ZANE, Physicians and Surgeons. Office in Central Drug Store.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN, A. M. CONAWAY,

PHYSICIAN and SULGEON,

Residence and office, a half mile north
Toledo.

NEW DRUGS,



THE OLD STONE STORE DR. F. JOHNSON,

ELMDALE, KANSAS EHAS ACAIN PUT IN ANKENTIRELY New and Complete Stock

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

HIS OLD STAND. WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO MAYE HIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL

ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTIONS GIVEN TO THE

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Notice for Publicaion. Land Office at Salina, Kansas. 2 6324

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court of Chase Co., Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, on August 24th, 1888, viz: D. S. No. 8657 of Francis M Cutler, of Chase county. Kansas, for the lots 20-21-22 of sec 30 tp 20 south, of range 8 east.

the lots 20-21-22 of sec 30 per s

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KAS...)

Notice is here by 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 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. 7552, of John D. Judil,
of Morgan, Kansas, for the sek of sec 14, tp.
21 south, of range 7 cast,
He names the following wisnesses to provehis continuous residence upon, and cultivahis continuous residence upon, and cultiva-tion of, said land, viz: Thomas Dake, Joseph M. Bielman, Louis Bielman, of Morgan, Wis-lis Coryell, of Cottonwood Falls, all of Chase county, Kansas.

FRANK DALE,
Registon

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KANS, June 13th, 1888.

Notice is herebygiven 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, or in his absence, E. W. Ellis, Clerk of the District Court, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on July 27th. 1888, viz: HE No. 7578 of Dwight Chapel, Birley, Kansas for the n % ne fractional quarter of sec 2, in tp 21 south of range 7 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and oultivastion of, said land, viz: Silas Finnefrock and Jacob Schimpff of Birley, Chase county, Kansas, and George Crum and W. H. Spencer of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Frank Dale, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KANSAS, July 2nd, 1888,

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 11th,
1888, viz: H E No. 7496, of Thomas Duke, of
Birley, Chase County, Kansas, for the n way
of sec 24 in tp. 21, so, of range 7, east of sin
p. m.

of sec 24 in tp. 21, 80, 01 thing.

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 Birley, Chase County, Kansas, John D. Judd, Birley, Chase County, Kansas, George W. Estes, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas,

FRANK DALE, Register.

IAND OFFICE AT SALINA. KAN., 6087

July 20th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settle: has alled 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 county, Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on August 31st, 1888 viz: H. E. No. 24304 of Benjamin W Spencer, Cottonwood Falls, Ks., for the nly of the nwij of sec 24, tp 20 south, of range 7 east
He names the following winesses 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.

S. M, PALMER, Register. THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET

IN CLEMEMTS,

E. A. BIELMAN, Prop'r.

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

MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder,

THE SOUTH IN THE SADDLE. fairness and good will on the part of

How the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments Are Nullified. And now so it is that the South which, during more than half a century, dominated the Nation by means of slavery and the power which slavery gave, has, after a period of rebellion caused by slavery and a period of reconstruction prolonged by crimes against the freedmen, again seized the reins of government, and has rewarded itself for its rebellion by increased representation in Congress and in the body of Electors which chooses a President. The North is supposed to have conquered. The Union is saved in form. The terms of peace, reunion and reconciliation were the Thirteenth amendment, abolishing slavery; the Fourteenth, omitting the colored people from the basis of representation in States where they are not allowed to vote; and the Fifteenth, giving the colored citizen the ballot in all elections, State or National. The Thirteenth amendment alone is in force: the Fourteenth and Fifteenth are a dead letter, openly and flagrantly disobeyed. Suffrage at the South for the black man does not exist; for the white man even it is almost a farce. A few leaders in each State, combining with similar coteries in other States, form an oligarchy which wields the whole political power of the solid United with the Democratic South. party of the North, who expect to control by corruption or fraud a few Northern States, their "plan of campaign" is exactly what it was before 1860. Our later Southern masters are not different from those of former years. They are able, always alert, and whenever not opposed are plausible, courteous and full of kind and patriotic professions; resisted, their gentleness proves like that of tigers: they become fierce and defiant, sometimes brutal.

The North needs to undeceive itself. The South is in the saddle, and it neans to stay there. It has the Executive branch of the Government, it almost controls the legislative, it is reaching forward to the judicial branch. It threatens the manufacturing and all other industries of the North. It means to hold in its hands the decision of all our National questions, those of foreign policy, tariff, finance, internal improvements and all expenditures, and to "get even" with the North on account of the temporary ascendency of the latter during the era of rebellion and reconstruction. The South will not again make the mistake of secession. It is easier and safer to rule the Nation from the inside. The power which the election of 1884 gave will not be relinquished if murder and fraud at the South, and unlimited corruption and fraud in New York City. can retain it. If another Democratic Administration is elected the Northern people will soon realize what the new Southern control involves, and will be loaded to the full with the burdens of which our Southern masters during the last three years have imposed only a small part.

to a perpetual political control and deflance of one of the principal fundamental conditions upon which the war lican candidates. was terminated, and which is now s part of the Federal constitution? Let it be borne in mind-it can not be too often repeated-that if the constitution were in force Blaine, instead of Cleveland, would now be President, and the National House would be Republican and in favor of protection, instead of Democratic and in favor of the Mills bill. If the colored citizens could vote, and have their votes counted as cast, the election next fall would, with hardly the form of a contest, be Republican; and on the 4th of March, 1889, Cleveland would surrender the Executive power to a Republican President, who would be sustained by a Congress Republican in both branches.

Will the North consent submissively

Although in the coming contest the votes of the negro will be unconstitutionally suppressed and the South perhaps solidly Democratic, our Southern masters can be defeated if the commercial interests of the country are sufficiently aroused. They will do well to take the alarm. The indifference of the business men of the North to the encroachments of slavery made the war possible, and compelled the expenditure of six thousand millions to preserve the Union. It is better to protect our industries by a contest now, when they are yet undestroyed, than to fight to restore them after they have been stricken down and chains are riveted upon our limbs.

If victory is achieved, the conditions of reconstruction enforced, obedience to the constitution in all its parts compelled, and the vote of the Northern man, white or black, made equal to that of the Southern man, white or black, neither the North nor the South need fear negro supremacy.

Manhood suffrage was first tried immediately after a war-made by the masters to strengthen their hold on their slaves-had resulted in the discomfiture of the former and the freedom of the latter, but had disorganized society. In its reorganization the late masters refused to participate; the freedmen went ahead, and did as well as they could. The failure, if it be such, of the first experiment, will not be repeated under new conditions and better auspices. The charge that the two races can not live side by side in the Southern States in political equality, the voters of each race freely participating in all elections, has not been proved. It is a mere clamor raised to excuse the suppression of the negro vote in order to obtain partisan power in State and Nation. Wherever the experiment of impartial suffrage has been tried with any approach to apolis Tribune.

the whites, it has been remarkably successful. The colored men are not aggressive; they are docile, well-disposed and anxious, if allowed to enjoy what they know to be their constitutional rights, to live peaceably with their white neighbors. They submit readily to what is sometimes to them so offensively called the superior intelligence of the whites. . They do ballot, and whenever they reach the sires make them an ever eager army of seven millions of people seeking their rights under the Fifteenth Amendment. In addition to this pressure, the manhood, the dignity, the self-respect and the honor of all citizens of the North require that they should compel our Southern masters to desist from their attempt perpetually to rule, through crimes against the black man and against the constitution, that country which they wickedly but vainly tried to destroy in order to fasten more firmly the chains of slavery, and to extend its accursed power and influence into the Territories of the Union. -Senator William E. Chandler in Forum.

STEADILY GROWING.

Why the Republican Ticket and Platform Take with the People.

The general satisfaction and enthusiasm with which the Republican Presidential ticket has been received in all parts of the country present a marked evidence of the determination and purpose of the Republican party in this campaign. In every section ratification meetings have been held exceeding in numbers and spirit any similar events in this country for many years. It is an early beginning of a winning campaign and the enthusiasm and earnestness of the party will grow from day to day as it is reinforced by the more substantial work of the party committees and the thoughtful and forceful presentation of facts to the masses of voters.

The issue of the contest has already been made so plain that it can not be mistaken by any who do not want to be deceived. President Cleveland, who has made the platform for himself and his party, has left no chance for misunderstanding. He has recognized free traders like Carlisle, and Mills, and Morrison and the Breckinridges as the spokesmen of his policy. He has crowded out of all favor and Democratic recognition such men as Randall. who have not been willing to sacrifice a public record of a life-time to follow a free trade leader and to support a policy which means the ruin of American industry whether in the mill, the mine or on the farm. In the place of these a few have been won, like ex-Mayor Low, who supports Cleveland "because he tends to free trade." Those who believe in free trade will naturally go that way, while those who favor the American system of protection will be found upon the Republican platform supporting the Repub-

The changes from the Democratic side to the Republican have been rapid and are already numerous. Every day since the Republican nominations were made the newspapers have printed the names of many Democrats, of more or less prominence, who are no longer willing to aid a party whose declared purpose it is to fasten upon this country a policy which would close up our industrial establishments and flood our markets with foreign-made goods. These Democrats have announced their purpose to sustain the Republican party this year for what it represents, and because it has a steady purpose to uphold America, its industries and its working people. It is the plain issue of Protection on one side and Free Trade on the other, and no man whose partisanship is not of deeper root than his patriotism can have any patience with the un-American and destructive policy demanded by Mr. Cleveland.

Under such circumstances, with so much at stake, it is little wonder that the Republican platform and candidates have been received with enthusiasm everywhere, and that they are receiving the support of patriotic Democrats who regard the prosperity and business safety of the country as more important than mere party. These Democrats have been cheated in former campaigns by being told that Democratic success did not mean Free Trade, but they can be played upon no longer. The hand of the free trader has been exposed. This contest is one for America, for American mills and mines and farms and for American working-men against foreign goods and foreign labor. It is this which has given the Republican ticket such an enthusiastic reception everywhere, and it means success .- Philadelphia Press.

Levi P. Morton, Republican candidate for Vice-President, was never a tailor, as has been frequently published. He was the son of a poor Congregationalist clergyman, and by his own energy and business talents was able, before he became of age, to buy a country store in Hanover, N. H. The store had had a tailoring department previously connected with it, and this fact doubtless gave rise to the story .- Chicago Tribune.

The gentle Mugwump pretends to have discovered spots of bad blood on the Chicago convention. This is a mistake; there were netther Democrats nor Mugwumps in that body .- MinneAN EXCELLENT RECORD.

the Working Classes General Harrison's record is a good one to run on. As to the Chinese, he opposed the sand lot fury that would have disregarded our treaty obligations. The fact that California led the way to nominate Harrison shows that there is no trouble in that direction.

The Republican Nominee's Relations to

The labor organizations had, while not seek social equality. They are Harrison was in the Senate, repeated patient and long-suffering. But they occasions to thank him for the attenwill never permanently abandon the tion he gave subjects in which they were interested, and while he did not polls they will insist upon their right play the aemagogue by frothy profesto vote the Republican ticket if they so sions, he was one of the first of our wish. Their interests and their de- public men to aid measures for the benefit of the working-men, and he never crawled on his belly to propitiate any class of cranks. His record will bear examination.

The Indianapolis Journal says of General Harrison in the Senate on labor matters:

"The Knights of Labor made him their chosen med um of petition and communication. In presenting a petit on from one of the Indiana assemblies, urging arbitration for the settlement of labor disputes, General Harrison

settlement of labor disputes, General Harrison said:

"As the petition relates especially to the House bill I have referred to, I suggest that it lie upon the table. I do not des re to anticipate the discussion of that measure, which will soon come before the Senate, but the startling consequences of which we have accounts from day to day in the newspapers are turning the attention of all lovers of good order and of the prosperity of the country to the necessity of providing some method of harmonizing the interests of the working-classes, and of the employers of labor. Arbitration is the only method that seems to be open for the peaceful, and speedy, and just settlement of such disputes. Arbitration, of course, must precede strikes. It implies calmness, and that is not to be found when the contest is once inaugurated and passions are aroused. I think so far as we can contribute by any Congressional legislation to securing the just settlement by arbitration of all labor troubles we shall contribute greatly to the peace and happiness of the country.

"Senator Harrison also received the thanks, by name, of the printers of the District of Columbia, as appears by the proceedings of the union, held here, and printed in the Craftsman of date of October 25, 1884. The union named a number of Senators and Congressmen who had

number of Senators and Congressmen who had rendered special service to the printers, and it so happens that the name of Benjamin Harri son was the first one mentioned. The printer say these men are 'deserving of all the gratitude we possess,' and the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

we possess, and the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

"RESOLVED. Although there are many Representatives elected to Congress who talk about the rights of labor, and make loud professions of friendship for the working-man, it is seldom any can be found who will aid with proper advice and endeavor, to enlist the interest and sympathy of other members in the cause as you have done for us; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we believe the above named gentlemen deserving of the undivided support of the trades and working class of their respective districts, and sincerely hope that they may be returned as members of the Forty-ninth Congress.

"EMILE HUCK, President,

"EMILE HUCK, President,

"EUGENE BETTES, Secretary,

"ARTHUR SMALL, Treasurer,

"WILLIAM SLOCUM,

"PETER MCGIRR,

"FRANK GRIMES,

"WILLIAM WESSELS,

"Bus ness Committee.

"General Harrison also received formal votes

"General Harrison also received formal votes of thanks from a number of assemblies of Knights of Labor. Always a man of the hardest work, having himself known what a strug-gle with poverty is, it is but natural that Gen-eral Harrison should be a sincere and sympathetic friend of every man who earns his bread in the sweat of his face. Every plea he has made for the tariff, for the maintenance of the American protective system has been in the in-terest of the wage-workers, that their wages be not imperiled or reduced. In a speech made

be not imperiled or reduced. In a speech made in this city last December he said:

"I think that our working-men will wake up to the fact that reduction in their wages, which every cand d advocate of free trade or revenue reform adm ts must come with the adoption of his theories—a reduction variously estimated at from 10 to 23 per cent.—is poorly compensated by the cheaper coat he is promised.

"In an address made at Chicago, in March, of this year, he said:

this year, he said:
"I am one of those uninstructed political myself in full sympathy with this demand for cheaper coats, which seems to be necessarily to involve a cheaper man and woman under the coat. I believe it is true to-day that we have many things in this country that are too cheap, because whenever it is proved that the man or woman who produces any article can not get : decent living out of it, then it is too cheap."

A MIGHTY CONTRAST.

Harrison and Cleveland During the Dark

Days of the War. At the suggestion of Governor Oliver P. Morton, Benjamin Harrison raised a regiment of volunteers for service in the Union army in 1862, when the Southern successes cast gloom over the loyal North. Taking into consideration the fact that Harrison had a young wife and two young children, and was in rather embarrassed circumstances financially, Governor Morton intimated that the young lawyer's duty had been done when the regiment was raised. "I know your situation," said Morton, "and would not think of asking you to go yourself." Harrison's reply is what might be expected from the grandson of Tippecanoe. "Of course, I shall go," he said, "I would not put myself in the absurd position of going out to make war speeches and of urging my neighbors to go where I would not go myself."

In a brief time Colonel Harrison was at the head of his regiment-the Seventieth Indiana Volunteers-at Bowling Green, helping to drive back the rebels under General Kirby Smith, who threatened Southern Indiana. He was attached afterwards to the command of General Hooker-"Fighting Joe Hooker"-who soon came to appreciate the splendid military qualities of the young Indiana officer. His gallantry at Peachtree Creek, when he charged up the hill against the rebels under Hood without waiting for orders, led Hooker to recommend him for promotion to a Brigadier-Generalship. The following is General Hooker's official dispatch on

the subject: HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT. CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 81, 1864.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: I desire to call the attention of the department to the claims of Colonel Benjamin Harrison, of the Seventieth Indiana Volunteers for promotion to the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers. Colonel Harrison first joined me in command

Colonel Harrison first joined me in command of a brigade of Ward's division in Lookout Valley preparatory to entering upon what is called the campaign of Atlanta. My attention was first attracted to this young officer by the superior excellence of his brigade in discipline and instruction, the result of his labor, skill and devotion. devotion. With more foresight than I have witnessed in any officer of his experience, he seemed to act upon the principle that success depended upon the thorough preparation in discipline and esprit of his command for conflict more than on any influence that could be exerted in the field itself and when the collision exerted in the field itself, and when the collision came his manner vindicated his wisdom as much as his valor. In all the schievements of the Twentieth Corps in that campaign Colonel by the people.

Harrison bore a conspicuous part. At Resact and Peachtree Creek the conduct of himself and command was especially distinguished. Colonel Harrison is an officer of superior ability and of great profession al and personal worth. It gives me great pleasure to commend him favorably to the honorable Secretary, with the assurance that his preferment will le a just recognition of his services and martial accompl shments. Re-spectfully your obedient servant.

JOSEPH HOOKER. Major-General Commanding. This eulogistic dispatch needs no

omment. Now, contrast the course of Grover Cleveland with the patriotic services of Harrison. In 1862 Cleveland was a young lawyer at Buffalo in the bloom of life and health. He was not encumbered by any family ties. Neither wife nor children were dependent on him for support. He failed to respond to his country's call by the offer of his own services. Neither by voice, nor pen, nor sword, nor musket did he do any thing becoming a patriotic American during the period of his country's awful peril. He continued characteristically stolid, torpid and indifferent through the whole period of the war for the preservation of the Nation .--Chicago Tribune.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Motto of the Mugwump: I would rather be wrong than be consistent .-Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Cleveland's free trade principles are just in accord with his rebel flag proclivities .- Providence Journal.

It isn't worth while to take too much trouble inquiring about Candidate Harrison's ancestors. The present representative of the family is himself the brightest one it has produced since it has been known in this country, and it is not likely that his name will derive any added luster from the reflection of what has been done in the family before him. -Boston Herald (Ind.).

We hope that Irish-Americans will discard all past alliances, put aside all present fears and dread no future conditions, in the single hope of carrying to speedy victory a banner inscribed with these devices: "Harrison and Morton." "Protection to American Labor and Industry, " Protection of the American Citizen at Home and Abroad." -- St. Louis American Celt.

The man who says that General Harrison is in favor of admitting Chinese labor into the United States, or who says he voted to do so, is an unmitigated liar. And the lie is none the less a lie because the cowardly liar hides his identity behind the mystic editorial we. The one cheering thing about this disreputable business is that it has been commenced early. It can not, therefore, extend through the campaign. The public sense of justice will revolt against it .- N. Y. Press.

George William Curtis is of a class of men who have no intellectual these poor Indians, who were calling parts of scented alcohol. Apply twice or political sincerity. They who make themselves allies of what they admit is a great National wrong-a wrong that strikes at the root of National lifevet gloat over its success and hail the administration it creates as the flower of "reform" are, in a moral sense, worse men than those who assassinate t some political opponents or stuff ballotpoxes with their own hands .-- Portland Oregonian.

Why does the President, surrounded by the leaders of the rebellion, proceed at once to attack the industries which enabled us to fight the war and pay our debts? The President is suspected of catering to the South and to England, the ally of the South during the rebellion. It is not a good record for the first Democratic President after twenty-eight years of forced retirement from the Presidency. In other words, Cleveland began where Buchanan left off. Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Dar It was William Henry Harrison who first showed the potency of the West in a National canvass. When Harrison beat Van Buren in 1840 the precedent was established that no Eastern nominee should win the Presidency when opposed by a Western man. Forty-eight years have passed since that time, but this rule has never been violated. The State in which the Eastern man resided whom William Henry Harrison vanquished was New York-the same State to which the man belongs whom Harrison's grandson is going to "lay out."-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A DEADLY PARALLEL.

Grover Cleveland's Letter of 1884 and His Speech of 1888. CLEVELAND'S LETTER CLEVELAND'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE, 1884. OF ACCEPTANCE, 1888.

Of the means to this I can not but be proend (the full realiza-foundly impressed tion of a government when I see about me by the people) not one the managers of the would, in my judgment, National Democracy be more effective than an amendment to the duty. The political constitution d squalifying ing the Pres dent from both honors and commands me.

When we consider the patronage of this great office, the allurements within me the liveliest of power, the temptations to retain public place once gained.

and, more than all, the The occasion reminds availability a party me most vividly of the finds in an incumbent scene when, four years whom a horde of office ago, I received a mesholders with a greed sage from my party borne of benefits resimilar to that which ceived and fostered by you now deliver. If the hope of favors yet shall not dwell upon the to come, stand ready to acts and policy of the aid with money and Administration now trained political serv-drawing to a close.

we recognize in the eligibility of the Presito say to you, and dent for re-election a through you to the Demonst serious danger to mooracy of the Nation, that calm, deliberate that I accept the nominand intelligent political nation with which that action which must characterize a Government by the neonless.

MASSACRE OF INDIANS.

With the Settlement of Pennsylvania. The Payton church is about three miles east of Harrisburg, and is an edifice of small, rough blocks of limestone, joined by the lime which that stone can make when burned, and over the doors and windows are limestone arches holding out wonderfully well. The church is perhaps sixty feet long by thirty-five or forty feet wide, and recently added, and with two chimneys must have been warmed on the inside Mountain, which has come down to be Pittsburgh Dispatch. a mere rolling succession of hills, draws very near this church, and there fore the North Irish of Scotch extraction who people the neighborhood settled thereabout, for there were a people of the hills. They had learned in Ireland rough, individual, retaliating habits, and when they found themselves and the new Dutch. Some years before the American revolution they resolved to kill the Christian Indians on the east side of the Susquehanna river, chiefly because they were Indians, and some other Indians, acting under the stimulus of the civilcome into that region and killed some white people. Taking the view now generally accepted by violent folks that all negroes are black, and therefore of all Indians are of the same family, and that one deserves to die for another, these men of the Paxton meeting who prayed to God and asked for mercy resolved to go and kill all the Indians at the mouth of the Conestoga creek, the desired result. which runs into the Susquehanna below Lancaster. They went there and killed all the Indians they could find-children, women and men. The Pennsylvania authorities had a shibboleth regarding Indians and withdrew the remnant of these Indians to Lancaster jail. There-

of a nation to civilized behavior. The preacher at Paxton church came out with his horse and tried in vain to pricking sensation. make the young people stay at home. They asked him to lead them to the massacre and told him to get out of the road any way or they might shoot him. So they went down to Lancaster and sent in some spies to get into the jail and find what Indians were there. people were going to church at Lancas. ter. ter, these lads broke into the prison and there, in cold blood, dispatched all upon the name of Jesus. They were tomahawked, shot or clubbed to death. without any questioning or scruple. When the province arose in indignation, Philadelphia being its capital, Paxton men resolved to march upon that city; which they understood to be take the town and bring a new era into the world. They did actually march night and morning. to the very environs of the city, which is about one hundred miles distant from Harrisburg. There, between persuasion and a show of opposition, they were stopped and a great danger averted. All this happened about 1757, twenty years before the battle of Brandywine, which happened on the soil of Pennsylvania. - Cincinnati Enquirer.

in the jail. This shows us how long it

takes to reduce the various components

METHODIST NUNS.

The New Religious Order Established by the General Conference.

feminine experience. They were created by the Methodist General Conference, after a careful consideration of the subject by the committee on missions. The idea came from Rev. Dr. J. M. Theburn, to whom it was suggested by until thoroughly mixed; when cold add an ex-Catholic priest who had become one ounce of alcohol, six drops of a Methodist, and who strongly advo- essence of ambergris and three drams cated it. The committee reported of citric acid. favorably, and the Conference inserted in the discipline of the church a section recipes daily bathing and, whenever regulating them. They are to be called possible, Turkish baths are recommendin the discipline of the church a section deaconesses, and they will be very similar to the nuns of the Roman Catholic powder should also be taken. Church, except that they are not to take vows of life service or of celibacy. dry by powdering lightly. The face Every annual conference in which these | should be washed night and morning in deaconesses are established will have a a pint of rainwater, in which a teaspoonboard of nine members to control this ful of borax has been dissolved. -N. Y. kind of work. Nothing more definite World. than that was done by the conference, but Dr. Thoburn tells your correspondent that the Methodist nuns will be very likely to wear distinctive costumes, and live in houses by themselves. They will minister to the poor and the sick. care for orphans and do other work of a probation of continual service for two have such duties performed by regular orders of women, and he succeeded, several years ago, in forming an organhave not been formally indorsed by the denomination, and so the Methodists are to attempt the recruiting and uniforming of religious sisters. Dr. Thoburn says the first of these deaconesses will be very likely to be seen in Chicago where there is already an informal organization of a somewhat similar charyears' service will be required before vitality due to bad health .- Woman.

any woman may become a deaconess. there must ensue that amount of delay. Disgraceful Bit of History Connected but the work and costuming of the devotees may begin at once.

"And what costumes will the deaconesses wear?" was asked of nearly every member of the committee responsible for their creation.

No definite answer could be obtained. Indeed, the reverend gentlemen did not seem to have considered that question particularly, although it will be quick only one story high, with a slate roof to come to the front when the order becomes really existent. Naturally, a down at the bottom of the slope on sober garb will be chosen, but how each side of the roof, showing that it nearly it will approach the disfigurement deemed essential in the Catholic church. by iron fire-places or old-fashioned as a destructive agency of feminine stoves with their long pipes. The South | pride, remains to be seen. -N. Y. Cor.

SECRETS OF THE TOILET. How Freckles May Be Banished from Blonde and Brunette.

The cutaneous affection of freckles, twin sister of tan or sunburn, is one to which the greater majority of people are subject. Although they have had in Pennsylvania they soon began to admirers, they are usually regarded as hate both the quakers of English stock a great disfigurement, and the physician who will discover a safe, speedy and universal cure may retire from practice a millionaire many times over. But freckles differ in kind and in degree quite as much as do the dispositions of their unfortunate owners. Persons of a fair complexion, having as a ized States of Europe, like France, had rule thinner skins, are the chief suffers, but when a brunette takes the disease she generally does so with such thoroughness that the freckles of her fairer sister pale and fade into insignifithe same moral composition, and that cance. Many of the remedies for freckles are poisonous, but the following are recommended as simple and safe. A fair trial should be given each in turn until one is found which; suiting the condition of the case, produces

> 1. Grate half ounce of horse-radish fine, let it stand some hours in buttermilk, strain and apply night and morn-

2. Half a dram of muriate of ammonia, two drams of lavender and half a pint of distilled water. Apapon the Paxton youths resolved to go ply with a sponge three or four times down to Lancaster and kill the Indians daily.

3. The juice of a lemon in half a tumbler of water.

4. Citric acid, dissolved in water, of a strength sufficient to produce a slight

5. Three grains of borax in five drams each of rosewater and orange-flower water.

6. One tablespoonful of diluted muriatic acid, one ounce of rosewater, eight ounces of water, one ounce of rectified spirits of wine. Mix and apply, hav-The next morning, Sunday, while the ing first bathed the face in cold wa-

7. Two parts of sulpho-carbolate of zinc, twenty-five parts of rosewater, five daily for about an hour, then wash off with cold water.

8. Equal parts of glycerine and rosewater, applied at night and left to

9. Tincture of benzoin, one pint: tincture of tolu, one-half pint; oil of inhabited chiefly by Quakers, who did rosemary, one-half ounce. Put one teanot fight, and they thought they would spoonful of this compound in a gill of water and rub into the face with a cloth

10. Dip a cloth saturated with glycerine into powdered nitre and apply three times a day.

11. Take an ounce of lemon juice, one-quarter of a dram of powdered borax and one dram of sugar. Mix and after resting a day rub on the freckles occasionally.

12. Dissolve honey in lukewarm water and apply when cold.

13. Bath the face for several minutes in distilled alder-flower water and then wash in clear water. This should be done twice daily. Methodist nuns are to be a novelty in

14. Bathe frequently in a mixture of equal parts of sweet oil, lime water and ammonia.

15. Four ounces of honey, one ounce of glycerine. Expose to a gentle heat

While applying any of the above ed. Magnesia, a blue pill or seidlitz

To prevent freckles keep the skin

New Models in Mantles.

To have appeared at a smart fete in a mantle some years ago would have been looked upon as the essence of dowdiness; now the new models are so becoming to a good figure that few charity. They will be required to serve | well-dressed women would care to be seen without one, especially strengthyears before being made deaconesses, ened by the all-important knowledge and they will have to be at least twenty- to the average female mind that they five years of age. It has long been are correct and orthodox. Thin arms a hobby of Rev. Dr. Dix, of can hide themselves beneath cape-like the Trinity Episcopalian Church, to sleeves, or sacques of lace, or rows of fringe; and those who suffer from embonpoint may disguise it by trimmings of falling pendant drops, which serve ization of Episcopalian nuns, but they in such marvelous fashion to diminish apparent bulk. Indeed, there is nothing to complain of in the fact that Fashthe first Protestant church in America | ion has declared herself in favor of outdoor coverings, for the new mantles of the season are singularly elegant, and it would not be a satisfactory calculation to reckon how many lives have been sacrificed to inadequate clothing -bonnets that do not cover the head, ater; but he believes that in all the large tender throats left unduly exposed, and cities, within a year, there will be es- colds caught by insufficient coveringstablished probationary classes. As two to say nothing of the loss of energy and

Semo Sensible Ideas Presented by a Well-Known Educator.

Among the many vagaries of parental despotism, none is fuller of harm than the senseless haste in teaching children their letters. At a time when the little ones are still aglow with the first ecstasies of budding life; when a man who was supposed to have intheir senses bang eagerly upon the formed the che-hsien of these provaried impressions that greet them in delightful confusion; when their growing minds enjoy the luxury of bringing more delightful order into this, of the building well guarded by braves getting the mastery over the surroundings, of acquiring knowledge from first sources, and of training skill and gathering in self active efforts; parental despotism thrusts a dead book in the child's face, with the peremptory order to learn to read. To the child, this order means in most cases: "Give up all that is delightful to you, stop thriving, stop growing!" He has just commenced to appreciate the living book, whose pages have lain open before his delighted senses, and he is to exchange this now for, to him, meaningless traces of printers' ink.

What interest can he have in reading? For what purpose will he use reading? What pleasure will he gain from the art? Does parental despotism ever ask these questions when it gives the order?

That it is occasionally moved by pity for its victims, appears from the efforts it makes to lighten the wearisome task, to cheat the child, as it were, into liking letters, by making them seem what they are not, viz., things of life. For this purpose parental despotism paints the hideous things on the blocks that form the child's delight, sticks them under the pictures that have to the child all the semblance of life, sweetens them even in the primer with beautiful, enticing engravings, and groups them in to "nice little stories" that please the child's fancy or excite his sympathy.

Now, while all these things unquestionably are in their places at the right times, has parental despotism ever reflected on the harm they can do when presented improperly or at improper times? This is especially true of those "nice little stories." Parental despotism has abducted the child from his living world, has robbed him of his dearest treasure, the free use of his powers. These "nice little stories." with their life like pictures bring to the delighted vision of the child a kind of mirage, in whose deceptive scene he finds a weird pleasure, to which he turns his dreamy eyes again and again in the hope of gratifying his hunger for life.

Reading begins to fascinate him; he reads and reads to please his fancy, which by dint of over-feeding or overrousing becomes diseased, morbidly active, blinding him to the beauties and pleasures of real life, and making him the eager victim of the brandy literature of Oliver Optic and his peers. If he escapes this fearful fate, hy will be sure to have more regard for books as sources of knowledge and pleasure, than they deserve, and cor-World," and for the delights of inde- but had made the authorities ridicupendent investigation, and of product- jous by setting them at defiance ive skill and work.

Reading, of course, must be taught. but as an art, which enables us to have does not matter that the men were intercourse with persons far away in probably able to obtain some mitigatime or space, to profit by their experience in our own activity, to enrich ment by bribing the executioners to and enlighten our knowledge with lay the blows on lightly, and that theirs, to become partners in their therefore they did not suffer much noblest thoughts, their deepest feelings, their highest aspirations.

dependent work, bis appreciation of his own powers, his faith in his own News. resources are sufficiently strong to enable him to resist somewhat the charms of a morbid fancy; it should not be taught before he can make use of it in some way for the legitimate purpose of the art; and it should be taught him, though in ever so narrow limits, with constant reference to these pur-Teacher.

Something New in Coffee.

When Dusenberry entered the grocery store a bright new placard caught his eye. It read "Something New in Coffee." He owed the grocer one, and he saw his opportunity.

'Something New in Coffee, eh?" he said. "Well, that's a pleasing bit of news."

"You can bet on that, Mr. Dusenberry," replied the grocer. "It's hav-

"You may send me over a pound of it," Dusenberry said, his little eyes twinkling. "The fact is I've been looking for something new in coffee for some time. So has my wife. She's tired finding peas, chicory and such stuff in it."-Detroit Free Press.

A Moving Incident.

"I have moved three times this year, and you can't have any idea of how much money it cost me," said a Galveston gentleman to an acquaintance he made on the street-car.

"That's not the way it is with me. The more I move the more money I make."

"How is that possible?" "I own three or four furniture wagons, and I get three dollars a load for all the moving I do."-Texas Sift-

of Zozima, Moscow. It is a spherical Indian pearl of twenty-eight karats.

ings.

CRUEL PUNISHMENTS.

How Chinese Prisoners Are Flogged and Their Ankles Broken.

We mentioned some days ago that an old prisoner who had levied blackmail on a new prisoner in the Chehsien's jail, and had flogged the new prisoner for refusing to pay, and also ceedings. The Hupao now says that his seat in court on Monday, first had and runners, and then sent for the prisoners in his jail-there were twenty-three confined there-in batches of four at a time. The first four said that they had nothing to do with the trouble which had occurred, but that the jailer in charge of the prison had induced the old prisoner and leader to more batches of four each and one of ally. seven gave the same reply, when the in the hands of the che-hsien. same. The new prisoner, who had been flogged, was then brought in and interrogated, when he stated that the to pay money, saying that he knew his family were well off, and that, on refusing, he was flogged by one of the prisoners, and that a friend who called on him was dragged into the prison and flogged, and he identified the prisoner who had flogged him, who was not the leader.

The che-hsien thereupon ordered at his friend's house? the leader to receive 1,000 blows with a second man 1,000 with the bamboo and 2,000 with the rattan; a third 1,000 with the bamboo and the fourth 2,000 with the rattan. These punishments were inflicted in the court-yard, and in addition the foot of the chief was placed blows with an iron hammer on the ankle, and the second, who had flogged the new prisoner and his friend, got fifty blows with the same hammer on the ankle. Both men's ankles were broken and the men fainted under the punishment. The other two were kept kneeling during this time. This took place between five and six o'clock in the afternoon, and it is said the men whose ankles had been thus hammered were insensible until 9 o'clock. Three of the men were placed in cages, and yesterday morning the leader, who could not walk, was carried before the magistrate, who is preparing a special cell for his detention.

The leader is, we are informed, the same man who was put in a cage in the city to be starved to death a few months ago. The above punishments were, the Chinese say, inflicted by orders of the superior officials at Soochow. No doubt all the men were thorough-paced rascals, and their chief, or leader, had not only broken respondingly less for the "Book of the every law that it suited him to break, Nevertheless the sentences on them were barbarous in the extreme. It tion of the severity of their punishfrom the bamboo and rattan. It is the iniquity of the punishment which for-Reading should not be taught the eign nations will bear in mind when child, therefore, before his taste for in- considering China's claims to be on an equality with them .- North China

America for the Poor Man.

To begin with, the humbler kind of work is better paid in America than with us, the higher kind worse. The official, for instance, gets less, his office-keeper gets more. The public ways are abominably cut up by rails poses .- W. N. Hamilton, A. M., in the and blocked with horse-cars; but the inconvenience is for those who use private carriages and cabs; the convenience is for the bulk of the community who, but for the horse-cars, furnished, and in winter are warmer tion and the science of esthetics than third-class carriages in England. An architect should have the soul of Luxuries are, as I have said, very dear | an artist, but there are few men whose cheap as in England, and plain food is tails of difficult mechanical work in ing quite a run. It has the strength of on the whole cheaper. Even luxuries volving the necessity for undertaking Rio and the flavor Old Government of a certain kind are within a labor-ing-man's easy reach. I have men
It is the province of the engineer to tioned ice, I will mention fruit also. The abundance and cheapness of fruit His natural inclinations and his rigid comes in America. - Matthew Arnold.

-It is only in southern latitudes that figs can be grown successfully, and in the South it is said the quality can be greatly improved by growing them under glass. Fig trees are so tender and prone to an early decay that they can not be shipped to points as far north as St. Louis. We have never seer there in St. Louis market, but have seen them in Shaw's garden, the trees being protected from frosts during the wintery months. Persons from the North do not greatly admire the taste of ripe figs. It usually takes time and practice to cultivate a taste for them. -Journal of Agriculture.

-The Queen of Sweden, since she learned and began cooking by the advice of her physician for her health, -The most perfect pearl in the takes long walks, and often goes into world is La Pellegrina in the museum the peasants' houses and shows them how to make good dishes.

WHO IS THIS FAIL?

An Ubiquitous Character Whose Identity Is Shrouded in Mystery.

"Come without Fail." Such is often the final remark as two persons separate, the closing paragraph of a letter, or the emphatic substance of a telegram. Who is this individual Fail whom every one seems desirous should be left behind? What has he done that he should be perpetually snubbed? the che-hsien or magistrate, on taking Does Fail persist in pushing himself in continually where he is not wanted? Is he offensive when he does come? What's the matter with Fail?

We confess that we don't know Fail. Indeed, from a remark once dropped by a distinguished Cardinal, we've been led to believe that there no such word as Fail, but it seems there is, else why should he be named so persistently He must be a person of some impordemand money of the newcomer, and tance and consideration to warrant so on his refusing had flogged him. Two much notice as is given him univers-

We are inclined to think that Fail i remaining four, among whom was dealt unjustly by sometimes. A busthe leader, was sent for. The leader | iness arrangement is in progress, for said he knew his crime had instance, in which Fail is interested. been great and he left himself A meeting is called to consider important points in its conduct. A notice who might do what he pleased with is sent out urging all to come "without him, and the other three men said the Fail." Clearly, there is some conspiracy against Fail.

A gentleman invites a friend to dinc with him. "Now," he says, in parting, "be sure and come without Fail!" dwelling significantly on the last two words. The chances are that Fail doesn't know the person who gives the dinner, and if he is equally unknown to the gentleman invited the remark was a gratuitous insult to the latter, for what gentleman could be expected to bring a stranger to dine

A wife telegraphs her absent husthe rattan and 1,000 with the bamboo; band during some critical turn in domestic affairs-"Come without Fail." We can imagine in such an instance how the caution might be perfectly justifiable. Fail is husband's boon companion. He has often helped her husband home nights when he on a stone, and he received thirty-three had a jag on, and is thereobnoxious to the wife. Husband sometimes brings Fail home with him to dinner without notice, and she is sure his company is deleterious. She hates Fail cordially, and when she telegraphs her husband to come she adds "without Fail."

> We can imagine the perplexity of a lover on receiving a message from his is said to be an excellent covering for Come to-night, dearest, without Fail.

"Without Fail?" he mutters. "Am I and public buildings."-N. Y. World. in the habit of bringing Fail or any other man when I call on my sweetheart? Who the deuce is Fail? I don't know Fail and don't want to know him. But I Without Fail! indeed! This terrestrial lessly gasped out: hemisphere will be without Fail if I

And so it goes. Poor Fail! The! who is Fail?-Texas Siftings.

SANITARY SCIENCE.

Ignorance of Its Principles the Cause of Countless Deaths.

strictly preventable diseases alone. also twelve cases of serious illness for every death, we see what a great amount of suffering results from ignorance of sanitary principles.

But how is this ignorance manifested? Are not our architects competent to deal with the problem of household sanitation? It will be said, perhaps that it is the province of the architect to direct the entire work of housebuilding, and to arrange every detail of the fittings. But it should be considered that the science of sanitation is broad and comprehensive. Years of study and experience in sanitary work are necessary for a proper understanding of the subject. It is, perhaps, unfortunate that there is so little in th severe and unpleasant details of this work to commend it to those would have to walk. The ordinary whose tastes have led them to railway cars are not delightful, but the study of more attractive they are cheap, and they are better principles of artistic construc--above all, European luxuries; but a nature is so broad as to combine truly working-man's clothing is nearly as artistic tastes with a love for the de engage in an occupation of this kind is a great boon to people of small in- training in scientific pursuits fit him especially for the direction of matters relating to drainage and sewage dis posal .- William E. Hoyt, S. B., in Pop

ular Science Monthly. -John B. Gough used to tell the fol lowing story at his own expense. Once, while on a lecturing tour through England, he was introduced to a village audience in these terms "Ladies and gentlemen, I 'ave the 'onor to introduce the distinguished lecturer, John B. Gough, who will address us on the subject of temperance. You know that temperance is thought to be rather a dry subject; but tonight, as we listen to our friend, the horator, from hover the hocean, we may 'ope to 'ave the miracle of Samson repeated, and to be refreshed with water from the jawbone of a hass."

-Musket balls were legal tender a furthings in Boston in 1635.

FILLED WITH AIR.

Braided Wire Taking the Place of the Old "What is that mattress filled with?"

asked a customer in an uptown furniture store. "Nothing," replied the salesman. We have mattresses filled with hair, excelsior, feathers, straw and corn husks, but that particular one is empty." The gentleman pressed with his hand on the mattress. It seemed softer than the one filled with hair, and resumed its original shape better than one filled with feathers. It was made of steel wire twisted and inter-

woven. It was covered with ticking, and did not look different from an ordipary hair mattress. The pillows were of the same material. This new method of upholstering has been successfully applied to covering chairs and sofas, as well as bed furniture. Physicians have pointed out the general unhealthfulness of pillows and mattresses which are stuffed with feathers, hair or similar soft materials, but they continue to be used, mainly because there is no substitute that is free from objection. When the padding is fresh and new it is admirable, being light, elastic, porous and cool. With use it absorbs gases and vapors, and becomes unhealthy. It affords lodgment for parasites, and is hable to become infected with germs of disease. After a period of use the filling requires renovation or renewal. When overhauled by the furniture man there is no certainty that the material is not mixed with that from other sources, or replaced by an inferior quality. The danger of infection is of course the greatest among the lower classes. The materials used to fill cheap mattresses are such inferior substances as shavings, cocoanut fiber, corn husk, shoddy refuse and even old

filthy and dangerous to health. "Metallic matresses are to do away with all of these objections. They will not afford lodgment for moths, bugs and other insects, or for the germs of small-pox, scarlet fever or the croup. They are well ventilated and with a thin covering are cool in summer, but with a blanket laid on them become warm in winter. They are especially desirable in hotels, boarding-houses and hospitals, where a person is in doubt as to the last oceasy chairs and sofas, and in time it may be used to upholster seats in cars

rags. Many of the substances are

used over and over again, and are

So Awfully Frightened.

A woman weighing about 215 pounds plunged wildly around in a frightfully will hunt him up. I will know who it dangerous manner on a crowded street is that Julia calls Fail so familiarly, the other day. She was evidently not even putting a Mister to his name. | looking for some one, for she breath-

"Charles! Oh, Charles! Where has he gone? Oh, Charles!"

Charles had been carried forward by most innocent soul alive, like as not, the crowd, and when he stopped a undeserving of the snubs he gets. But lamp post had hidden him from view. When the big woman saw him she plunged forward, fell heavily on his this teen-inch chest, crushing him FOR TORPID against the lamp post and sobbed out: "Oh-Charley-my-dear-husband! In his census reports, Dr. Billings I lost sight of you and I was so frightestimates that in the United States, one ened at finding myself alone in this thousand deaths occur every year fron | crowd! You mustn't let yourself be carried away from your little girly This is unquestionably a very moderate again! You know how timid I am! estimate, and, if there are reckoned 'I'm so easily frightened-foolish child that I am!"-Detroit Free Press

A Case of Moisture.

Naomi-"Henry, there was no rain storm last night, was there?

"Not that I know of." "Did you fall into the water?" "Certainly not. Why?" "I think papa must have been mis-

taken." "What do you mean, Naomi?" "He said you were terribly soaked last night."—Nebraska State Journal.

-Gum chewers were in need of it. So a Kentucky woman has invented a quid holder for them.

THE GENERAL M	ARKET	s.
KANSAS	CITY, Je	ly 20.
CATTLE-Shipping steers	\$ 4 30 m	
Butchers' steers	3 75 @	4 50
Native cows	2 80 @	2 75
HOGS-Good to choice heavy.		5 80
WHEAT-No. 2 red	6716.0	70
No.3 soft		70
CORN-No. 3		
OATS-No. 2	25% (3	26
RYE-No. 2	40 0	
RYE-No.2 FLOUR-Patents, per sack	2 25 @	2 40
HAY-Baled	5 50 @	6 00
BUTTER-Choice creamery	14 @	15
CHEESE-Full cream		3 94
EGGS-Choice		
BACON-Ham	12 @	18
Saoulders	6 0	734
Sides	81470	
LARD	8 @	
POTATOES	50 @	70
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE-Shipping steers	5 20 @	5 90
Butchers' steers	4 00 @	4 60
HOGS-Packing		5 85
SHEEP-Fair to choice		49)
FLOUR-Choice		
WHEAT-No. ? red	79 @	
CORN-No.2	4514 2	4516
OATS-No. 2		8114
RYE-No. 2		
BUTTER-Creamery		18
		14 25
CHICAGO,		
CATTLE-Shipping steers	4 50 @	6 25
HOGS-Packing and shipping	5 65 6	5 95
CHIEFE Bolete chales	1 00 0	1 00

SHEEP-Fair to choice 4 00 @ 4 80 CATTLE—Common to prime. 4 50 20 6 00 HOGS—Good to choice 5 50 70 6 8 37 FLOUR—Good to choice 8 70 70 5 00 WHEAT-No. 2 red.....

BUTTER-Creamery.... 18
PORK..... 13 75

Cured of Malaria.

22 FLORIDA ST., ELIZABETH, N. J. } March 17, 1884. I have been using Allcock's Porous PLASTERS for the last five years. Some two years ago, after having been sick for upwards of six months with malaria, I found myself with an enlarged spleen, dyspeptic, and constantly troubled with a headache. and my kidneys did not act very well either. Having spent most of my money for medicine and medical advice, I thought to save expense I would use Allcock's Porous PLASTERS, two on the small of my back, one on the spleen or ague cake, and one on the pit of the stomach, just under the breastbone. I continued using the Plasters about thirty days, changing them every week. At the end of that time I was per-fectly well, and have remained so ever since. GEORGE DIXON.

BLACK and blue-a dejected darkey-De-

Its Grasp Relaxed Its Grasp Relaxed
By Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, anstipation is succeeded by a regular habit of body.
While this medicine is thorough, it does not produce violent effects or griping. Dyspepsia, liver complaint, nervous weakness and kidney affections, are among the maladies to which it is also adapted. Wherever tried, on this continent and elsewhere, it shows its ability to expel the poison of malaria from the system.

Why call a man a crank, when no one an turn him?—San Francisco Alta.

FREE! A 3-foot, French Glass, Oval Front, Nickel or Cherry Cigar Case. Mer-CHANTS ONLY. R. W. TANSILL & Co., Chicago.

It Leads All Others.

It can not truthfully be denied that the Burlington Route, C., B. & Q. R. R., is doing an extensive business, both passenger and freight. Of the first named branch of its service the Chicago Herald recently said, in speaking of the occasion of the National Republican Convention: "The Burlington Road probably brought in more people than any other. Altogether it is estimated that from June 16 to 19, the period of the excursion rates, over 12,000 strangers came to Chicago over the Burlington." This was exclusive of suburban passengers and mostly in addition to its heavy regular passenger traffic. In receipts of live stock, the Union Stock Yards' Reports show the Burlington to be far in the lead. The average number of cars brought in by it during the first ix months of the years 1886, 1887 and 1888 is 26,140; and the number for the first half of the year 1888, notwithstanding the temporary depression caused by the recent great strike on its lines, was 24,425, or but little below the average. The latter figure also represents about 24 per cent, of the total number of cars, 102,413, brought to the Yards for the last half year, being more than six per cent, in excess of the receipts by any other road.

It Leads All Others.

VERY often the man who "boils with indignation" one day simmers with regret the next morning, especially if his wrath be put in cold type.—Baltimore American.

A Box of Glenn's Sulphur Scap is equiva-ent to many Sulphur Baths. Don't forget it. Hill's Hair Dye, Black or Brown.

BOARDING-HOUSE keepers, although sob everburdened with credulity, frequently lose money by crediting false roomers.

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



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GRAND JUBILEE celebrating the Settlement of the Northwestern Territory. UNSURPASSED DISPLAY

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FRESH EXHIBITS, NOVEL ENTERTAINMENTS, DAZZLING EFFECTS. EXCURSION RATES FROM ALL POINT



TO MAKE DELICIOUS BISCUIT ASK YOUR GROCER FOR DWIGHT'S "COW BRAND"

A torpid liver deranges the wholesys-tem, and produces

Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Sallow Skin and Piles. There is no better remedy for these common diseases than Tutt's Liver Pills, as a trial will prove. Price, 26c. Sold Everywhere.

UNCOVERED, We will print your name at the Covered Agent

ROPSY

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SHUTTLES,

\$200 a month made by Agents selling the Acmed Self-heating, Smoothing, fluting and Polishing Iron. A. H. CLASSEN & Co., Ann Arbor, Mich. PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

EDUCATIONAL.

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping. Penmanship metic, Shorthand, etc., thoroughly KANSAS STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, Building

laboratories, faculty and attendance unsurpased by any similar school in the West. DIPLOMA A LIFE CERTIFICATE IN KANSAS. Tui tion free. Mileage paid Kensas students. Lawrence Business College and Academy. Largest, cheapest and best. A 70-page flust. cata-logue free. E.L. Mcliravy, Sup't, Lawrence, Kansas.

NION COLLEGE of LAW. Chicago. Fall Term be gins Sept. 19. For circular add. H. Booth, Chicago A. N. K.—D. No. 1196.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

Proceedings of the Convention at Hutchinson.

The Platform Not Only Has a Prohibition But a Tariff Plank-A Full State Ticket Nominated-Presidential Electors Chosen.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., July 19 .- The Prohibition State convention assembled at two o'clock promptly yesterday afternoon when the welcoming address was delivered by Rev. C. H. Rodgers of the Sacred Heart Universalist church. The opera house was crowded, half the audience being ladies The central committee introduced D. W Houston, of Garnett, as temporary chair-

man and Mrs. H. H. Grover as secretary The usual committees were then appointed. A motion to appoint ex-Governor St. John an addition the committee or resolutions and its chairman was carried

unanimously. After the committees had retired the chairman introduced Mrs. M. M. Brown, of Cincinnati, who spoke for an hour.

The following are the committees: On Credentials—W. H. Clasey, of Hol-ton; W. M. Pasha, of Franklin; J. R. Dunlap and C. C. Hunter, of Lawrence; Mrs Allison and G. W. Winterbourn, of Mitch ell; J. L. Seward, of Sedgwick.

Permanent Organization-C. W. Wal lace, of Jackson; Captain Clark, of Johnson; J. A. Wood and J. H. Byers, of Lyon; Brooks, of Cloud; J. S. Rock, of

Jewell; W. H. Osborn. of Harvey. On Platform—Ex-Governor J. P. John, H. B. Callahan and Mrs. A. G. Diggs, of Douglas, C. W. Harvey, of Cher-okee, P. E. Graves, of Woodson, D. W. Dodge, of Ottawa, D. W. Henderson, of Jewell, Rev. A. P. George, of Gray. On Finance—B. Bradford, of Jefferso

S. H. Avers, of Johnson, J. W. Forrest, o. W. E. Scott, of Marion, L. K. Kist-Ier, of Marshall, J. A. Meyers, of McPherson, B. C. Bagley, of Jewell.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

Second Day.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., July 20.—The operations was well filled when the State Prohibition convention was called to order at 8:3 o'clock yesterday morning, about one-third of the audience being ladies, many of whom

were delegates and W. C. T. U. members The committee on permanent organiza-tion reported as chairman C. W. Harvey, of Cherokee: secretary, Mrs. H. H. Grover of Butler; first assistant secretary, H. C. Needham; second, Mrs. A. Allison. Mr Harvey made a graceful speech of accept

The convention then proceeded to the or ganization of a central committee with the following result: First district, George W Drake, Holton; Second, C. H. Strong, Garnett; Third, H. C. Needham, Crawford; Fourth, E. B. Paten, Lyon; Fifth, R. J. Finlay, Anderson; Sixth, W. S. Wade, Lincoln; Seventh, H. W. Allen, Sumner. An earnest effort was made to increas the committee to three from each district and four at large, but was voted down. For committeemen at large the following were chosen by acclamation: Rev. A. Richardson, J. M. Monroe, Anna M. Diggs and Mrs. Dr. McCormack. At this point a recess was taken until one o'clock.

The first business upon reassembling was the report of the committee on resolu tions which was written by John P. St John and was unanimously adopted with out discussion, as follows:

The Prohibition party of Kansas in delegat convention assembled indorse the platform of principles adopted by the National Committee at Indianapolis, Ind., May 30, 1888, and thereby heartily ratify the nomination of Clinton B Fisk and John A. Brooks as our standard bear ers, and declare:

First-We recognize Almighty God as the rightful sovereign of nations and peoples from whom all just powers of good are derived, and with whose laws all human enactments should

square as the only safety, happiness and prosperity for mankind. ond-We demand the absolute prohibitio of the importation, exportation transportation manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages a public crimes, to be punished as such, so that our homes shall be protected and our Govern-ment relieved of the disgrace that now rests upon it by reason of being in partnership with and by taking a revenue from the Nation's

greatest evil. Third-The waste of the liquor traffic, the olies and extortionate rates of interest are th great causes that constitute the chief burder which beset the American laborer and destroy the happiness of the American home, and the Prohibition party, as the champion of the home is the only party in the Nation which courage ously and unequivocally demands the remova of these burdens in order that these homes ma become prosperous, moral and happy.

Fourth—We believe that there is imperative

need of the active and direct participation of women in American politics. Our cause is the cause of humanity and civilization. Men and women can have no separate interests in such a course. The preservation of our Nation depends upon the good and pure women besid the conscientious and noble men of our country, that their united and utmost efforts may brought to bear upon the vice, the corrup tion and injustice which threaten to engulf or Now, as ever before, the Prohibitio party accords to women perfect equality of rights and privileges, and we believe in and will earnestly work for their entire enfranchisement, and to this end we demand ar amendment to both State and Federal Consti-

Fifth-We favor such a tariff as may be neces sary to protect infant industries and to amply meet the needs of government, but declare that protection is a failure if industries begun under washington ninety years ago with an eight per cent. tariff now require a 47 per cent. protection. We are, therefore, opposed to our present high tariff as an unjust burden upon the people. high tariff as an unjust burden upon the people, under which oppressive monopolies have been created and are now protected, millionaires multiplied and an army of tramps beg for bread, while more than \$125,000,000 of surplus revenue, which ought to be in the hands of the people from whom it was taken, is locked up in the United States treasury. We therefore demand that this surplus revenue shall be wholly rethat this surplus revenue shall be wholly re-leased by a revision of our tariff laws, so as to leased by a revision of our tariff laws, so as to remove the burdens of tariff taxation from the food, fuel, clothing and lumber consumed by the people, and that luxuries, as distinguished from the necessaries of life, be made to bear the expense of government, and we denounce the policy of the Republican party which pro-poses to repeal the tax upon tobacco, whisky poses to repeal the tax upon tobacco, whisky and beer rather than the surrender of any part

of the high tariff tax imposed upon the necessa-ries of life required by the people.

Sixth—That labor being the basis of all wealth, it should be fully protected and we are uncompromisingly opposed to that system which has Gooded our country with the soum of forcion ladds with which our own industrial foreign lands, with which our own industria

classes are forced to compete.

Seventh—That arbitration is the Christian wise and economical method of settling national differences and the same method should by judicial legislation be applied to the settlement judicial legislation be applied to the settlement of disputes between large bodies of employes and their employers; that the abolition of the saloon would remove the burdens, moral, physical, pecuniary and social, which now oppress labor and rob it of its earnings, would prove to be a wise and successful way of promoting labor reform, and we invite labor and capital to unite with us for the accomplishment thereof; that a monopoly in land is wrong to the people and the public ands should be reserved to actual settlers and

men and women should receive equal wages for equal work.

Eighth—We demand that the General Gov-

ernment shall, by equitable and lawful means, own and operate all railways and telegraphs in the interests of the whole people.

Ninth—We demand that interest be so regu-

lated by National law that the average net earnings of capital shall not exceed the average net earnings of agriculture and labor. Tenth—We favor such a change in our present system as shall provide for the election of a President, Vice-President and United States

Senators by a direct vote of the people.
Eleventh—That we are opposed to the acquisition of landed estates by persons not
in izens of the United States, or who have not
ander oath, made bona fide declaration of their intention to become such, and we be-lieve the time has come when ownership of land should be so limited as to preserve a reasonable amount for the citizen and prevent the further acquisition of large bodies by cor-porations and individual speculators.

Twelfth-That we are in favor of the enactment by Congress of a general pension law by which all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the Union who are so far disabled by wounds and disease as to be incapacitated for making a living may be placed upon the pension roll without regard to whether such disability was contracted while in the service or since his discharge therefrom, provided such disability was not the result of culpable neshigence, recklessness or pro-curement of the applicant, but we are opposed to the enactment of special pension laws and believe the practice has led to great abuse and widespread demoralization in Congress and the country and we are opposed to discriminations in pensions and hold that each honorably discharged Union soldier or sailor is entitled to exactly the same pension for the same class of disability without regard to rank. Thirteenth—That as under the Constitution

and laws of the State all errors and irregular and laws of the State all errors and irregularities of the inferior courts may be corrected by
proper proceedings in the Supreme Court, a
tribunal composed entirely of Republicans,
the action of Governor Martin in exercising
executive clemency to release convicted liquor
sellers who have not sought a review of
their cases in the Supreme or other proper
court for the correction of errors, is an attempt to destroy the confidence of the people
in the courts, thereby inciting to lawlessness in the courts, thereby inciting to lawlessness and disobedience of public authority, and such conduct on the part of the Governor, under solemn oath to obey the Constitution and en force the laws, merits and deserves the condemnation of all citizens irrespective of party affiliation and regardless of personal views as to the policy of prohibition.

The platform was adopted with three heers, and a resolution heartily indorsing John P. St. John's course throughout the past and for all future time was adopted

amid great enthusiasm. The following ticket was nominated, each candidate being named by acclamation except the one for Superintendent of Public Instruction: Governor, Rev. J. D. Botkin, of Wichita; Lieutenant-Governor, R. J. Finley, of Abilene; Secretary of State, L. K. McIntyre, of Dodge City; Treasurer, R. M. Slonecker, of Anderson; Auditor, Gabriel Burdette (colored), of Marshall County; Attorney-General, Gen-

eral Stanton A. Hyer, of McPherson. For Superintendent of Public Instruction Mrs. A. L. Diggs, of Lawrence, Mrs. S. S. Weatherby, Buell Davis, of Harper County, and Sarah' A. Brown, of Douglas County, were placed in nomination. The con-test finally narrowed down to Miss Brown and Mrs. Weatherby, the former being the choice of the convention by a vote of 69 to

For Associate Justice of the Suprem Court, J. O. Pickering was nominated by acclamation.

The following electors were chosen: At large, W. H. Ransom, of Sedgwick, and Rev. J. H. Byers, of Emporia; First district, Dr. J. W. Scholer, Hiawatha; Second, Dr. W. H. Lemon, Johnson; Third, Miles Brown; Fourth, J. H. Thompson, Butler; Fifth, Charles Fairfield, Ottawa County Sixth, Rev. C. H. St. John; Seventh, William M. Friedly.

LARD INVESTIGATION.

The Sub-Committee Preparing a Very Stringent Bill to Regulate the Manufac-

ture of Lard. WASHINGTON, July 18 .- A House Comof adulteration in lard during the winter. It is reported that the sub-committee, which has had charge of the subject, is about ready to report to the whole committee a very stringent bill which will propose that the lard manufacturers be placed under a sort of police espionage and that special agents or inspectors shall be stationed at each manufactory to inspect the product. Should such a report be made to the whole committee there is not much doubt but that it will be favorably reported to the House. It is the purpose of the manufacturers of this American compounded lard, in event that the House ommittee shall take a favorable action or the restrictive bill indicated to take with them to Europe all the evidence which was roduced before the two committees of Congress, not only relative to the adulteration of lard, but to the use of diseased and rejected hogs in the packing of American meats and spread that before the courts in England. Some of the gentle-men here are said to have expressed the opinion that the production of such evitence as taken before a committee of the American Congress would undoubtedly have the effect to secure legislation in England, France and Germany within a year's time, to place an inhibition upon the introduction of American pork. It is difficult to see what commercial benefit the manufacturers of compounded lard in this country could derive from such a proceeding.

AMERICAN PRISONS.

Paper Showing Native and Foreign Phase

of Crime.

Boston, July 19.—At yesterday's meeting of the National Prison Congress Rev. Fred P. Wines, the secretary, presented an elaborate paper on American prisons. He said that the increase of crime had been greater among the native population than the foreign, foreign disregard for law showing itself far more in immorality and disorder than in dishonesty or violence. The total annual cost of the police depart ments was nearly \$15,000,000, or about \$1,000 to each man and officer employed-equivalent to a per capita tax of 12 cents the larger cities it was much higher, amounting to \$2.70 per capita in Boston and \$2.24 in New York. For the ten largest cities it amounted to \$1.70 per capita and aggregated \$8,500,000. The revenues derived by municipalities from licenses to sell liquor might be estimated at \$1,500,000, or one-tenth of the total cost of the police departments. The number of liquor saloons in these 492 towns was about 80,000, or one to every 160 persons.

Strangely Drowned.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 19.—Murray
Chambers, the thirteen-year-old son of T.
C. Chambers, real estate dealer, living at
Eleventh and Bernard streets, was drowned esterday afternoon in the Blue near the Milwaukee round house. James Chaney, sixteen years of age, while diving from a spring board, struck Chambers on the head just as he was rising to the surface after diving. Both boys were stunned, and their scalps were said open to the skull. Cham-bers sank to the bottom like a stone and did not rise again. Chaney barely managed to reach the shore.

ACTIVE ANARCHISTS.

Three Bohemians Arrested at Chicago and a Diabolical Plot Unearthed-Extensive Conspiracy to Blow Up Residences and Murder Prominent Citizens-What the Police Found.

CHICAGO, July 18.-In a small frame ouse in the vicinity of Ashland avenue and Thirty-third street yesterday morning were found twelve dynamite bombs, a revolver and a knife, and as the owner of the articles stepped to the sidewalk he was
arrested by Inspector Bonfield in person
and taken to the police station. Two
other arrests were made later. When questioned as to what the prisoners in- who are now coming to this country. standing and it was about to be put into myself. The chief prisoner is an old time would undoubtedly take some very radical Anarchist and was prominent in the means to prevent the introduction of so schemes of Haymarket times."

Before making the first arrest Bonfield had the house surrounded by five picked gress will have better official information officers, and just as daylight was breaking was joined by a stranger. A few moments later a man emerged from the house, when the stranger nudged Bonfield and an order was given to the officers who closed on the is expected to be very thorough and will He made a desperate fight, but was quickly overpowered and placed in charge of two of the officers. Bonfield and the other officers then rushed into the house. They were met on the stairs by the wife of the man who had been captured, but she was brushed aside and the police, guided by the stranger, entered a hall bedroom where, hidden in a corner, the inspector found an even dozen dynamite cartridges wrapped in brown paper. A further search of the room disclosed, hidden in the bed, a large revolver, a dagger, some bundles of letters and other papers which were also taken care of by the police. Then a patrol wagon was called and the prisoner was

taken to the station. The officers next went to a house some distance away, which it is supposed was 3016 Quinn street. Here two other arrests were made and all three captives taken to the central station. Bonfield is reported to have said privately that the plot was a well arranged one. About twenty determined murderers were in the conspiracy and they were, at a certain hour after midnight, to be at the homes of Grinnell, Gary, Bonfield, Frank Walker, General Stiles and others prominent in the prosecution of the Anarchists. Dynamite was to be placed beneath the houses, and the bombs were to be touched off simultaneously. The Board of Trade was to be blown up at the same time and a wholesale reign of terror inaugurated.

The names of the men arrested are John Hronek, Frank Chapek and Frank Chebowa, all Bohemians. The first named is a cabinet maker by trade, living on Farrell street, and Chebowa is a tailor and is the informer who told the story of the plot to a Bohemian, who in turn detailed it to Inmutic relations. spector Bonfield about ten days ago. It seems that since the execution of the Anarchists a movement has been started among their followers in Chicago to do business at the old stand. It was concluded that the groups as reorganized were to have no more than three members. With each of the three not acquainted with the others who composed the group when formed it was thought that "squealing" in the ranks in the future would become a lost art. The three men arrested constituted a group, and in the hands of these was left the pleasant occupation of blowing up residences until the act of last November was considered fully wiped out in blood. The group had no regular place of meeting, but casually met as friends and over a glass of beer concocted their bloody schemes. It was agreed that Grinnell's house should go up first and Judge Gary's next. Last Saturday night was the time set for carrying out the plot. Inspector Bonfield was the third man doomed to die, but just how had not been decided upon. July 4 Hronek examined the prem-

learning the habits of its occupants. When he reported to his companions that night the enormity of the offense began to started over the Union Pacific road, osten dawn upon Chebowa, who finally made up his mind to ask a friend for advice. The latter hurried to the police department and told his story. In the houses of the three men numerous weapons were found and enough dynamite to have blown up the

largest building in the city.

It has been ascertained that twenty pounds of dynamite were distributed June 3 among many of the old Anarchists. It is claimed that much of it can be traced to members of the Central Labor Union, which interested itself with money and sympathy for the Anarchists during their trial. The detectives are firm in the belief that the present plot will implicate the entire brood of Anarchists. Some of the early plans of the friends of the dead Anarchists have been in the possession of the police for some time, and yesterday's developments are expected to lay bare the entire scheme and plans of the plotters. In the ramifications of the plots are included as proposed victims Edmund Furthman, Captain Shaack, Frank Walker, M. E. Stone, Witness Seliger and the jurors who convicted the Anarchists.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

It Comes Up at Plattsburg, N. Y., in a Peculiar Manner.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 17 .- The arrest here by the customs authorities of three Chinaman on their way from China to New York has raised a question of great importance. Large numbers of Chinamen have entered the United States by the Delaware & Hudson River railroad this year, and up to the present time all had certificates. A party who came from China via Vancouver the Canadian Pacific railroad boarded a train at Montreal on Friday bound for Plattsburg. The customs officials found that all but three of them had had certificates. Of these three one had naturalization papers showing him to be a citizen of the United States while the other two had papers showing that they had declared their intention of becoming citizens. The papers were made out in the county clerk's office in Passaic County, N. J. An examination was begun before the United States Commissioner to-day, but was adjourned until Thursday, in order to bring the Passaic county clerk here to testify as to the genuineness of the paper.

Protective Prize Essays. NEW YORK, July 17 .-- The American Pro tective Tariff League announces the following awards of prizes for seniors of American colleges for essays on "Home protection indispensable to a supply at low prices of the manufactured commodities required for the people of the United States and adequate home production of these commodities impossible without a protec-tive tariff." C. D. Todd, University of Wooster, O., first., \$250; S. P. King, University of Wooster, O., first., \$250; S. P. King, University of Kansas, Lawrence, second, \$100; Lincoln Hulley, Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., third, \$50. Ten silver medals were awarded for excellence There were nineteen essays submitted to

INFERIOR IMMIGRANTS.

Dr. Hammond Talks of the Inferior Quality

of Immigration—An Investigating Committee Appointed—Italy's Big Talk.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Dr. Hamilton, the Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service, has recently made a thorough inspection of the method adopted in New York to prevent the introduction of epidemic diseases through the immigrants. He expresses himself as satisfied with the tended to do Bonfield confined himself to was told by one of the officials of Castle saying: "There was a conspiracy of long Garden that if the American people really understood the character execution. They intended to use the dy- the immigrants who are now landed namite on Judge Gary, Judge Grinnell and at the port of New York, Congress would undoubtedly take some very radical undesirable an element into our population. It is very probable that this Conupon this subject at the beginning of the next session than it now has. The investigation that has been ordered by the House into one branch of the immigrant system undoubtedly be followed by important and beneficial results. The Speaker is endeavoring to select a good committee, and it is believed will appoint the following Representatives to conduct this investigation aleady ordered during the recess of Congress: Ford, of Michigan: Oates, of Alabama; Spinola, of New York; Guenther, of Wisconsin, and Morrow, of California Washington, July 16 .- Speaker Carlisle has selected as the committee to investi-

gate the importation of contract laborers convicts, paupers and other classes of immigration in violation of law, Messrs. Ford, of Michigan, chairman; Oates, of Alabama Spinola, of New York, Morrow, of Cali fornia, and Guenther, of Michigan. The committee may conduct its investigations at such times and such places as it may deem proper, may sit through the recess of Congress, send for persons and papers, etc. No limitation is placed upon the amount of expenditures of the committee. It will begin its investigations in New York as soon as it has organized. The first subject to be investigated will be the Italian immigration into New York City. The committee will visit the Pacific coast later to investigate the matter of Chinese immi-

gration. ROME. July 16 .- The Riforma, commenting on the appointment by the United States House of Representatives of a committee to inquire into the evasion of the Contract Labor law, with special reference to the influx of Italians into America, says the Italian Government will be on its guard to see that neither America nor any other country shall take measures contrary to

MORE HEMP NEEDED.

Shameful Treatment of a Young Girl-Enticed Away by a Vile Woman She is Horribly Abused. OMAHA, Neb., July 17 .- June 23 Sarah

Clark, the sixteen-year-old step-daughter of J. C. Smith, of South Omaha, mysteriously disappeared. About a week ago the case was placed in the hands of a detective named Blanqus and he found that for some time previous to her disappearance the girl had, without the knowledge of her parents, been quite intimate with Mrs. June, ostensibly a milliner, but well known to men about town as a woman of easy virtue. This woman succeeded in obtaining a strong influence over the girl, who believed that she was all that a good woman should be, and, shortly before the date of the girl's disappearance, told her that she had learned through a lady friend of a splendid opening in the millinery business in Cheyenne and persuaded Sarah to go with her, promising her a good salary as soon as she should become familiar with the business. On the night of June 23 they sibly for Chevenne, but on reaching Grand Island stopped and Mrs. June hired a livery team and the two drove ten miles into the country, telling the girl that she had some relatives she wanted to see be fore going to Chevenne. The place was a railroad grader's camp, and there the girl was kept a prisoner until the detective found her yesterday. On seeing the de-tective and learning who he was the girl clung to him and begged him to take her The graders made a show of fight, away. and at first insisted that she should remain but the detective drawing his revolver threatened to kill the first man who touched her, and finally brought her away. She was dressed in male attire and her hair had en cut short. She told a horrible story of her treatment by Mrs. June and the graders. Immediately upon her arrival there the woman had cut her hair and dressed her in men's clothes and she had en kept a close prisoner and compelled to submit to the graders, as many as twenty of whom visited her last Saturday night after they had drawn their pay and given a portion of it to Mrs. June. camp was in a section where there was but little travel, but three occasions when she saw farmers driving near and attempted to attract their attention she was beaten and compelled to secrete herself in her tent. She is now confined to her bed, and her condition is very critical. Officers started for the graders' camp to-day with warrants for Mrs. June and several of the men.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 17.-Kansas was favored with another good soaking rain Sunday night and yesterday. At the office of the superintendent of telegraph of the Santa Fe it is reported that the rainfall was heavy at Nickerson and Newton and throughout the southern part of the State, but at Dodge City it was light, not extending west of that place. It was light at Lawrence and along the line of the Southern Kansas yesterday, but was still raining with the indications that there would be a good fall. It was heavy at Great Bend and on the line from Coronado to Albert and also heavy at Emporia and still raining at Enterprise, Manchester, Concordia Minneapolis and points along Strong City extension are getting ample rain, and the south-western part of the State is rejoicing.

The Burlington Conspiracy.
CHICAGO, July 16.—The sensutional derelopments in the trial of the 'Q" dynamiters and the hope of more startling dis-closures brought a large crowd to-day to Judge Gresham's court room, where Com-missioner Hoyne is hearing evidence. If the defendants are convicted of carrying and dealing in explosives, which is only punishable by a fine, they can schedule out under the Poor Debtors' act. The United States officials, it is said, have decided in view of this fact to bring a charge of conspiracy, a crime which can be pun-ished by two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary or a fine of \$10,000 or both. This charge, it was intimated, might be brought to-day.

STREETER'S ADDRESS.

The Union Labor Candidate Out With His Letter of Acceptance.

NEW WINDSOR, Ill., July 16.—A. J.

Streeter, the Union Labor candidate for the Presidency, has published his letter of acceptance. It is lengthy and is taken up

labor politics, the silver question, etc. It denounces monopolies and thinks the tariff a minor issue compared with the industrial question. Mr. Streeter says: The prosperity of a nation is measured by the prosperity of its industrial people. If they are prosperous, then the nation is prosperous indeed; but if its productive people are struggling with poverty, taxes and debt, then the nation is poor, though its treasury, like ours, be overflowing with idle money. Such is the condition of our nation to day, They tell us the country is growing rich, but the farmers and other working people are growing poor. Did our fathers ordain and establish this Govern-ment to be a machine to enrich the few at the expense of the many? I think not. But, on the contrary, the true intent of law and of govern-ment should be to protect the weaker members in society from the encroachments of the The stronger are better able to care for themselves, but the weaker need the fostering care of the Government, and hence govern



Union Labor Candidates for President and

Vice-President. ments are institutions among men. This fundamental principle has been subverted, and in lieu of it we have a government of the capital class, now merged into a moneyed aristocracy. * * *

There is something wrong and we all know it. We have tried a change of administration from one old party to another, but it gave the people no relief. We are even worse off now than when the change was made. Still in-terest, taxes, high rates for transportation and other combinations take nearly all we and other combinations take nearly all we annually produce and leave but little on which to live and less to pay debts. A govern-ment that does not aid its industrial and work-ing people to pay their debts is not a government of the people and is unworthy of their support. A government that has by its policy tolerated monopolies, greedy combina-tions and trusts and has not protected the people against their spoliations, is unworthy the support of its working people. Unfortunately, these unholy monopolies, combinations and trusts have increased in numbers and power and strength from one administration to another, un-til they think they have the power to control the Government and the people; until they have forced upon the country another irrepressible conflict-a conflict involving the prosperity and happiness of 60,000,000 people. It is an irre pressible conflict that will determine whethe capital shall rule this country or the people who inhabit it. The other irrepressible conflict involved the liberty of 4,000,000 people, but this one involves the people, but this one involves the right and liberty of 60,000,000 people to the enjoyment of the fruits of their labor. To settle the slavery conflict it cost the Government a deal of money, of life and of sorrow, and it is to be hoped that this conflict may be settled peaceably at the ballot box and by the settled peaceably at the ballot box and by the restoration of the government of the people to whom it belongs. But settled it will be, and let us hope without seas of fire and rivers of

to look this growing conflict square in the face, and to make such changes in the law and the administration of the same as will restore confidence and prosperty to the people. Such is the object and intent of the Union Labor party. If either old party had given relief then there would be necessity given relief, then there would be no necessity for the Union Labor party. But both have been tried and both have failed. We see people leaving their old parties every day going to some new organization, and these changes are a vigorous protest against the wrong doing of the old parties. Some are still saying: "Let us reform within our old party," but that is a hope less task. For history has no record of a politi cal party that ever reformed within itself. It takes a new organization to do that, and that is what we are doing.

FALL OF THE BASTILE.

The Ninety-ninth Anniversary Celebrated Throughout France.
PARIS, July 14.—The taking of the Bastile was celebrated throughout France today. In this city patriotic societies, acmarched to the Strasburg statue and deposited wreaths upon it. Patriotic League, headed by Deroulede, Laguerre, Lasaint and Susini, was received with mingled cries of Deroulede. "Vive Boulanger," "Vive la France," and 'Vive la Republique." The societies visited the monument of Gambetta and the statue of Joan of Arc, which they also decorated with flowers. M. Deroulede in depositing a wreath upon Gambetta's mon-ument said: "We started from the statue of the Republic, we visited the statue of Strasburg, and we now confront the monument to the great patriot. Our grimage has been more expressive than speeches. We know whither we are going-for the Republic; for Alsace-Lor raine. Vive Boulanger." Two men were arrested for carrying posters which contained General Boulanger's portrait and bore the inscription: "Let all patriots assemble to-night in the Place de la Concorde."

The Sugar Trust.
San Francisco, July 15.-When Claus Spreckles announced that he would fight the great sugar trust single handed every one prophesied that he would come to grief in spite of his millions. Now the first vic-tory for Spreckles in the fight must be recorded. When the trust was formed a few months ago the officers began not only to corner refined sugars. but to include in the squeeze the raw product. They of course pinched the producer as well as the consumer. The result of this was that they boomed the raw article, but caused hand-to-mouth buying of the refined product. Claus Spreckles saw through this little game, and quietly capitalizing his resources bought all the raw sugar he could secure. Now the refiners find that they have largely oversold refined sugars; that the raw product is be yond their reach and they are obliged to send to Europe for raw material.

Burglar Convicted. BOONVILLE, Mo., July 15.—In the circuit court here yesterday three important cases of burglary and grand larceny against John Wray, Louis Kohlman and William Scott were decided. The jury in the case of Wray, after being out eighteen hours, brought in a verict of guilty, and his punishment was fixed at two years in the pen-itentiary. Kohlman and Scott were ac-quitted. Wray is one of the leaders of an organized band of thieves who have been operating in Boonville and vicinity for everal years. He was arrested at Clinton, Mo., last fall for stealing, but after a long trial was acquitted. It is expected that his conviction will go far toward breaking up the gange.

FLOOD DISASTER.

Heavy Rains Cause Fearful Loss of Life in West Virginia. WHEELING, W. Va., July 20 .- A terrific rain storm lasting an hour and a quarter prevailed here last evening, flooding cel-lars along Main street and distributing debris from the hillsides along many

thoroughfares, rendering them impassable. About ten rclock, while a number of people were standing on one of the bridges of the Baltimore & Ohio spanning Wheeling creek, watching the swift flow of the waters bearing wrecked shanties and debris of all kinds, the bridge suddenly

gave way, participating all who were standing on it into the flood. The number of people who were on the bridge is not known; the estimates vary from twenty to thirty. Eight persons were rescued at a distance of a mile from the point where the bridge was located, and it is feared that from ten to twenty persons have perished. The city is intensely agitated over the disaster and persons whose whereabouts can not be ascertained are said to be among the num-

At Caldwell's run, in the lower part of the city, four dwellings were swept away by the flood and eleven persons drowned. A young man named Homan, the wife and four children of Thomas Hawley, three members of the family of John Stensell, a dairyman, and two visitors at his house are among those believed to be drowned, and it is feared there are more to be included in the number.

The railroad tracks on both sides of the river above and below the city have been covered with debris from the hillside and bridges have been either washed away or so much weakened as to be unsafe. A large picnic party from the city are on a train on the Panhandle between two washouts and can not reach the city. The track of the Elm Grove railroad for two miles is completely wrecked with one bridge gone, leaving at least 500 picnickers at Wheeling park who must walk home.

On the Ohio side great damage has been done, though so far no lives are reported

Myron Hubbard, of the firm of Hubbard & Paul, wholesale grocers, was supposed to have been drowned, as he was on the wrecked Baltimore & Ohio bridge when it fell. No street cars were running, the bridge which spanned Caldwell's run in the city having gone out.

The storm was the most severe known here since 1886. A substantial bridge on the suburban Elm Grove motor line at Leatherwood was washed away. The loss in the city will reach \$50,000, and the damage to crops in

the country is inestimable.

Every hour or so new fatalities are reported. A man named Keltz was washed away by Bogg's run and he and his horse drowned.

Four lives were lost at Elm Grove, five miles east.

A SQUEALING ANARCHIST.

of the Chicago Anarchists Tells the Story of the Dynamite Plot. CHICAGO, July 19 .- Frank Chleboun, the brown-haired, blue-eyed, sweet-voiced flend, who, with John Hronek and Frank

Chapek schemed to murder Judge Gary, Judge Grinnell and Inspector Bonfield, has made a full and complete confession. Chleboun was not locked up at the armory yesterday, as were the other two, and when Chapek was taken to the Central station and Hronek to jail Chleboun was sent to an outlying police station. He was not subjected, as were the others, to the ordeal of having his picture taken for the rogues' gallery.

Last night Inspector Bonfield, accompa-nied by two of his Bohemian secret service operatives, clad in workingmen's suits with soft black hats and blue flannel shirts visited the innocent looking prisoner. The preceding day he had intimated that he all he knew and l ng the inspector went to hear his story. Through the interpreters Chleboun went into the whole story from his first meeting with Hronek and Chapek His confession was that Hronek had un-

folded his plan for revenge, and had told of a bomb which he (Hronek) had invented. It was small-no larger than a base ball-and it was to be loaded with dynamite and bits of broken glass. It was denied by Chleboun that the plot was to murder the Judges and inspector. That is, he heard of no such definite scheme. They were talked of, as was Captain Schaak, and he understood that he was to pay more attention to the Captain than to any one else. There was no concerted plan of action, but it was agreed that when all preparations are made he and two others were to be informed by Hronek just what they were to do in the way of avenging the death of the martyrs.

About July 1 he was visited by Hronek who brought him two bombs of the broken glass variety and two sticks of dynamite, from which he was to make bombs of gas pipe after the usual pattern. The other two men were also supplied with bombs and dynamite. He had the stuff in his house for about a week and then grew so afraid that it would be discovered that he threw it away.

This was the substance of the confession.

The confession is much more in detail and covers about thirty closely printed pages. By his confession, it is understood, Chleboun has virtually secured immunity from prosecution. He is in reality much less guilty than either Hronek, Chapek or one of the men not yetarrested. He has agreed to give his testimony in open court where it will corroborate the other evidence secured by the inspector against the conspirators. The other men are still at large but may be arrested at any time.

THE NEW YORK ANARCHISTS. NEW YORK, July 19 .- The Anarchists in this city are keeping very quiet over the dynamite plots of the Chicago Anarchists. The hot-bed of the New York Anarchists is in the Seventeenth Police Precinct, and if they have been plotting here, too, they have been doing it so as to avoid the atten-tion of the police. They have not held any meetings for over a month past in any of the meeting rooms or saloons in that precinct, and the police say that if they have had meetings they must have been in some other precinct; that they couldn't very so without attracting the attention of the police officers there.

Three Trainmen Killed. LAS VEGAS, N. M., July 19 .- A fatal accident occurred yesterday morning at Sulsbacher Station, on the Santa Fe railroad, eighteen miles south of here. A freight train, southbound, jumped the track and eleven cars were piled in a shapeless mass. Conductor Haynes was on the engine, and he with Engineer Dale and Fireman Joe Shopper were instantly crushed out of all resemblance to human shape. The conductor and engineer were pinned by the heavy frame of the cab to the boiler head and the fireman was buried under the tender. The two brakemen escaped with their lives, but one of them was severely scalded. Haynes and Dale leave wives and families.